

THE
EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture
STATE OF FLORIDA
FOR THE PERIOD

Beginning January 1, 1903, and Ending
December 31, 1904.



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1905.

County Map of the State of Florida.

Showing Location of Counties.



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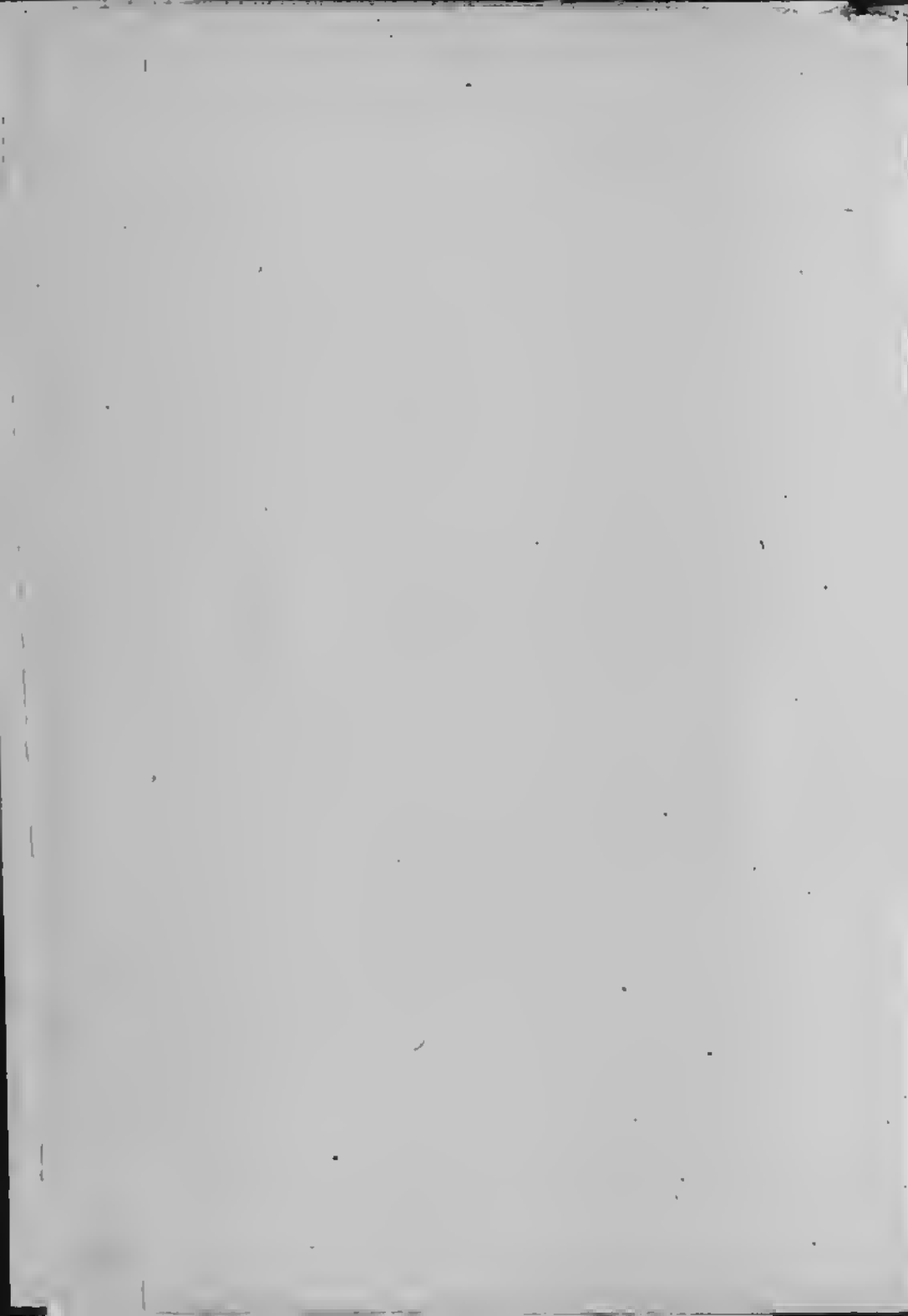
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Agricultural Department, State of Florida,
Commissioners Office,
Tallahassee, January 2, 1905.

Letter of Transmittal.

To His Excellency,

W. E. Jennings,

Governor of the State of Florida.

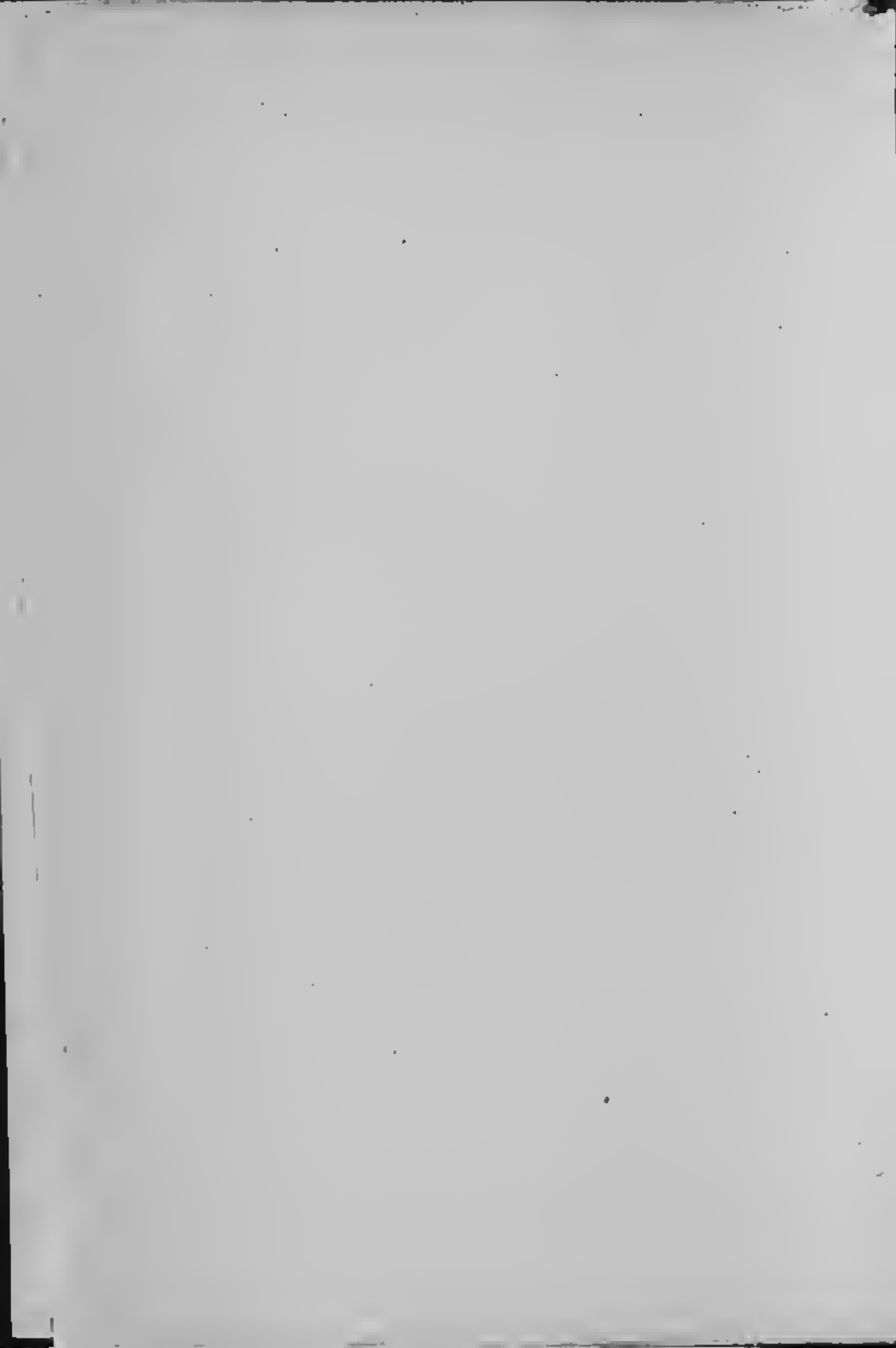
SIR—Complying with the law requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture to submit a report of the affairs connected with the Department of Agriculture, I have the honor to submit the following, for the years 1903 and 1904, which covers the years of 1902 and 1903 of Agricultural Statistics.

With much respect, I am,

Yours obediently,

B. E. McLIN,

Commissioner of Agriculture.



INTRODUCTION.

Until the Constitution of 1885 was adopted, the Department of Agriculture was known as the "Department of Lands and Immigration." On May 17th, 1889, the Legislature established the department and provided for its work. This is the 8th biennial report from the Department of Agriculture, and is my second report after being inducted into office and is at the close of my first term of four years service at the head of this branch of the State government.

So long had this been known and recognized only as a land office, that the public, and even our Legislators, have been slow to recognize the importance of the department in other matters pertaining to their interests, than those bearing upon the four different land grants, the record and sale of which are immediately under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. From time to time the Legislature has added new branches, (or departments, more properly speaking) to this department, until the legal name seems a misnomer. I find many intelligent people who are not aware of the various distinct interests that are lodged in this department. To submit a report that will be at all intelligible, it is necessary to present each branch as a separate report, treating each subject as its connections require.

By a slow process, this new graft upon the old land office stock, has grown to sufficient proportions to admit of its occupying a place in the State's official affairs, as something more than simply a name to a land office. Therefore you will find in the classification of this report, I have, for the first time in the history of the department given agricultural matters first place.

What we have in the way of a bureau of immigration, is lodged with, and is a part of the Agricultural division of our office work, hence we have given under this part of our report, some space to matters of interest to people who

are looking to our Southland for new homes, and to answer as far as possible in a general way, the many demands upon this department for information concerning Florida.

You will find the agricultural and immigration subjects treated as one. Next in relationship follows the Fertilizer Department and the State Chemist's report from the Laboratory. The State Prison Department occupies third place for your consideration, and the fourth and last subject treated is the Land Department under its proper divisions.

As a matter of convenience for those wishing to consider any one of the subjects presented in this report, I have prefixed an index.

Believing that a State Department report is published for the purpose of giving the public as complete an insight into the conditions and workings of a department as it is practicable to give, I have gone into as full detail under each head as space in such a report will admit of.

Profiting by the experience of my predecessors and observing weak points that needed strengthening during my four years service, I have endeavored to improve and perfect so far as possible the work of this department, so as to have it give the people the best results with the limited means placed at my disposal. I know of no State in the Union that has as many lines of work under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, as Florida has, and yet there is less money appropriated for the use of the department to execute the requirements of law, than in any other State. When the department was established years since, there was one clerk allowed with a salary of one hundred dollars per month. The statistical work has grown, the immigration work has expanded, experience has added efficiency, and the expense of living increased, yet the one hundred dollars is expected to furnish the capacity to keep this work up. The Fertilizer Department has trebled in work and revenue to the State, while the Prison Department has grown in responsibility and in its requirements of skilled clerical work as well as more than seven-fold as a revenue winner, and yet the Commissioner is expected to employ capable clerical force to cover both of these branches of work, for one hundred dollars per month. I have reached the point

where this is neither practicable, reasonable or possible. These are the only two clerks that are paid from the State's general revenue fund. The other clerks being connected with the land department, are paid out of these funds.

In order to give some idea of the value of work transacted in the department, I give the following items, which are only suggestive of the time and labor expended in connection with the data.

In the Agricultural and Immigration branch, during the two years of 1903 and 1904, there were 2,745 letters written. Packages sent out, 7,975; Bulletins issued, 56,000.

In the Land Department, 6,562 letters were written, many of which required experience, care and much time to properly prepare the data asked for, I have had one clerk for an entire week at work preparing data necessary to reply to one letter. In addition to the letters, hundreds of personal inquiries are made at the office demanding hours at a time searching the records. There has been issued during the two years period, 331 deeds, covering 374,869.72 acres of land. The total lands conveyed by the U. S. Government to the State on all accounts for the two years, 3,017,994.31 acres.

Express packages handled by the department, 596.

In the Prison and Fertilizer Department, we have written about 5,000 letters, aside from hundreds of letters in circular form to officers, manufacturers, dealers, etc., and hundreds of blank oaths, copies of the law, rulings and regulations; add to this, numerous blank forms to be prepared from time to time and sent out for the prison work.

The number of registered packages, 870. Total number of stamps and tags issued, 2,710,287.

It is impossible to express in words, so one can have an idea of the record or book work of the office; it is sufficient to say this is in keeping with the above data set out.

I desire to express my appreciation of the many courtesies I have received at your hands during the four years of your administration. I have at all times found you ready and willing to share the cares and responsibilities of department officials, even to the comforts and rights of our clerical force. I express the feeling of every one under

my supervision when I say we will miss you; others may do as well, but none can do better. Those who never sat in the councils of a cabinet by day and by night, cannot appreciate how close the compact grows. I feel under obligations to those who have served with me as cabinet officials for the assistance rendered me in my work, and to each clerk who has so energetically aided me in an effort to hold this department to the front in an intelligent business manner. The gratuitous work done by our County correspondents throughout the State, reporting monthly crop conditions, has been of value to the people and the department. When one looks at the various sources from which we have derived valuable assistance in our work, we more fully realize that of ourselves, we have done but little, however energetic we may have been in our endeavor.



AGRICULTURE.

The time worn axiom, "That Agriculture is the basis of all wealth" has never been more clearly demonstrated than by the economic conditions that exist at the present. The good times that were ushered in with 1899, have continued with us, and our agricultural people have grown more prosperous with each year. With freedom from the embarrassment of debt; and a future of promise to look forward to, the troubles of the past have given way to cheerfulness and content, and both the farmers and nature once more smile in unison.

That the effect of the continued success of the agriculturalist in his several branches, was never more marked than now, is truly exemplified in the wonderful degree of prosperity enjoyed by every branch of business, commerce and trade; and to no class of people has its benefits extended to a greater degree than the laboring wage earner; these conditions being true, is the best demonstration that the average yield in money of the vegetable crops, the whole people, and the correctness of these views are fully borne out by reference to the following facts:

In 1901, the acreage planted in field crops was 971,125; in 1902 the acreage of field crops was 1,007,632, and in 1903, 961,145. We thus see that the acreage of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 36,507 acres, and also that of 1903 by 46,488 acres; it is also noticed that, 1903 fell short of 1901 just 9,980 acres.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

Yet the value of the crops produced on these acreages, is reversed, evidently demonstrating a determination to cultivate fewer acres and practice bitter methods of tillage; the value of the field crops for 1901 was \$11,250,079, that of 1902, \$11,555,013, showing an increase of \$304,934 over 1901; the value of the same crops for 1903 was \$11,800,064, an increase over that of 1901 of \$549,985, and of 1902, \$245,051. Without going further into detail, we note that the average yield of the above crops is practically \$12.25 for every acre cultivated, for the year 1903.

The vegetable acreage for the three years above named, present exactly the same condition as to increase and decrease of \$1,121,386, or 72½ per cent. in the period of one products for 1901, was 21,809, that of 1902, was 24,658, an increase of 2,847 acres over 1901; the acreage in the same products for 1903, was 24,161, also an increase of 2,352 acres over 1901, but a decrease of 497 acres, as compared with 1902.

VALUE OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

Again we find an increased value of product though the acreage is decreased. The value of the vegetable crops for 1901 was \$2,124,801; that of 1902, \$2,678,088, and that of 1903, \$2,460,368. Pursuing this matter of values a little further, but considering only the value of 1903, we find that the average yield in money of the vegetable crops, was a fraction over \$99.40 per acre for each acre cultivated. Surely ours is a generous soil, and when we consider that the proceeds of the field and vegetable crops combined, if distributed among the people of the State, would give to every living inhabitant the sum of \$26.50, we can begin to understand the magnitude and the importance of the relation which agriculture bears to the success and happiness of mankind.

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS.

Although the market values of fruit products have not kept pace with quantities, there has been a steady and material increase in the amount received for the crops of the three past years. The fruit crops of 1901 had a market value of \$2,901,952; the crops of 1902 were \$4,023,338, an increase of \$1,121,386, or 72½ per cent. in the period of one year; but this is explained by the fact that the principal fruit crop of 1902, oranges, practically doubled in quantity that of 1901, but the values were less. The fruit crop of 1903 was about 33 per cent. larger than that of 1902, but with an increase in quantity, there was a decrease in values, so that the larger crop of 1903 only exceeded that of 1902, by \$153,942, or 3.75 per cent, the total crops for 1903 having a value of \$4,187,280.

LIVE STOCK.

In this industry, a very flattering increase in the value of live stock for 1902, was obtained over that of 1901; in 1901 the value of live stock was \$8,753,366, and in 1902 it had increased to \$10,435,162, an increase of \$1,681,796, or 16 per cent. This is the high water mark of recent years and is practically the same now, as is shown by the values given in the census for 1903; in that year the value of live stock was \$10,382,368, or \$52,794 less than in 1902; as the number of live stock was practically the same, no significance may be attached to this slight falling off, in fact it can properly be charged to the slight fluctuation in numbers. One feature worthy of note in connection with this industry is, that the number of stock cattle of native origin is barely holding its own, while a great and concerted effort is being made, with flattering success, in the improvement of our native stock by the importation of thoroughbred stock of various breeds, for the purpose of breeding thoroughbred stock and grading up the native stock. The tables of live stock show the various breeds that are now being substituted as indicated, for native breeds.

POULTRY.

No branch of farm economy is so persistently progressive as the poultry industry and in face of the fact that it is with few exceptions positively neglected, and is left to thrive as best it can with no practical assistance; it is an industry that has never failed to show an increase with every census, regardless of pairs or the vicissitudes of climate. The value of the products of this industry in 1901, was \$845,924, in 1902 it was \$942,971, an increase of \$97,047 over 1901. In 1903, the value of these products was \$950,496, an increase of \$7,525 over 1902, a small increase, it is true, but nevertheless quite enough to maintain its record.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The demand for other products of the farm of a greater

commercial value, has had somewhat varying effects on this industry; the increased demand for beef cattle has led many farmers to partially abandon the making of butter, while the greater encouragement for beef production by dividing their milk supplies with the young calves, and again the higher prices of a number of field crops that have obtained during the past two years, has caused many farmers in the more general agricultural sections of the State to also devote more attention to these industries at the expense of the dairy business; the differences however, are not great and the small loss of 1903 is very likely to be more than made up by the next census. The value of the dairy products for 1901 was \$1,022,137, and for 1902 it was \$1,277,158, an increase of \$255,021. The value of these products for 1903 was \$1,056,115, a reduction of \$221,043, as compared with 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Taken individually, the products that go to make up this class are of small consequence, but when considered in the aggregate, make a very respectable showing. Fluctuations of amounts in this table indicate little as to general results, principally because in the readjustment of blank forms for taking the census, they are often placed in another class, and to some extent lose their individuality. The products of this class for 1901 were valued at \$193,857, and those of 1902 at \$125,125, while the products of the same class for 1903 are valued at \$127,674.

TOTAL VALUES.

Coming down to the aggregate values of the several crops and products, we observe that in some instances the value of crops produced in 1902, was in excess of that of 1903, and vice versa, but when we compare the two past years with the preceding ones, we find that we have a magnificent sum in excess. The total value of farm products for 1901, was \$27,094,119, the value of the same products for 1902 was \$31,036,855. An increase over 1901 of \$2,942,739. The total value of farm products for 1903, was \$30,904,365, a small decrease of \$132,490, as compared with 1902, but showing a net increase for the two years

just passed, of \$2,810,249. With these results in view, there can no longer be cause for doubt that the people of our State are enjoying a period of prosperity not known in recent years, and with prudent management and foresight, in the diversification and planning of crops within reasonable limits, so that no one industry may be overdone and the market for their products depressed below a profitable value, there is no reason to doubt a continuance of the present prosperous era.

The following tables give in condensed form the value of crops and other products for the past three years, and those interested will find much interesting information by carefully reading and comparing with the tables in detail.

YEAR 1901.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops	971,125
Vegetable and Garden Products	21,809
Total Acreage in Cultivation	992,925

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$11,250,079
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products	2,124,801
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	2,901,952
Table No. 4—Live Stock	8,753,366
Table No. 5—Poultry	815,924
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,022,137
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	195,857
Total	\$27,094,119

YEAR 1902.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops	1,007,632
Vegetable and Garden Products	24,658
Total acreage in cultivation	1,032,290

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$11,555,013.
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products	2,678,188
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4,023,338
Table No. 4—Live Stock	10,435,162
Table No. 5—Poultry	942,971
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,277,158
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	125,125
Total	<u>\$31,036,855</u>

YEAR 1903.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops	961,145
Vegetable and Garden Products	24,161
Total Acreage in Cultivation	<u>985,306</u>
Total	<u>\$30,904,365</u>

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$11,800,064
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products	2,400,368
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4,187,280
Table No. 4—Live Stock	10,382,368
Table No. 5—Poultry	950,496
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,056,115
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	<u>127,674</u>

STOCK RAISING.

Recurring to our remarks on a preceding page in reference to this subject, we desire to impress upon all those who are interested in this industry the wonderful resources of this State as a live stock growing region, which, under general average conditions, has few equals and no superior. Its vast areas of grazing lands, and its unfail-

ing water supply so widely and so profusely distributed, with a climate the most equable on the North American continent, it seems incomprehensible that opportunities so great should have been so long overlooked.

Of the nearly 35,000,000 acres of land surface in Florida, about 4,500,000 acres are included in farms, improved and unimproved; thus leaving over 30,000,000 acres available as grazing lands for cattle and sheep. It is not to be inferred from this that no cattle or sheep are raised in Florida, for in reality there were on the ranges last year, in round numbers, about 600,000 cattle; what we want to show is that there is abundant room for 3,000,000 head in place of the comparative small number noted above; it is for the purpose of demonstrating to the thousands of people who are interested in stock raising outside of Florida that we make these statements to prove to them that it is not necessary to go to the bleak northwest, or the far southwest in order to make stock raising a successful and highly profitable industry. Having the vast area above stated, unsurpassed in extent and suitability for the raising of live stock of every kind, it readily appears unaccountable that this industry should so long remain in a comparatively chaotic or passive condition; a reasonable solution of the trouble would seem to be that ignorance of the true situation, on the part of those people in other States interested in such matters, mainly because the real conditions have never been placed before them in a proper form; second, because of a certain sort of prejudice that exists in the minds of many persons to the effect that the growing of stock cannot succeed in what they are pleased, though erroneously, to call a hot climate, scourged with insect pests of every kind fatal to animal life. In the first instance people cannot know the truth simply by intuition, and in the second, there is absolutely not the slightest foundation for such belief. The truth is, the climate of Florida is an ideal one for stock raising. In Southern Florida, south of Hillsborough county, in Manatee, in the great Myaka river prairie region, in southern Polk county and in DeSoto, Osceola, Brevard and Lee counties, which include the Alafia, Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee river valleys, is found the greatest grazing region east of the Mississippi; the climate is perfect, never cold enough to kill the grasses, which grow as green in January as in June, and where

good water is in hountiful snpply at all seasons of the year; even the longest drought known has failed to produce a scarcity of water; it is never hot enough to injure stock, and insect pests are only troublesome during parts of the months of May and June, after which time they disappear. In this country it is never so cold as to require housing, and feed does not have to be grown for winter use; the grasses grow the year round and stock thrives on it at all seasons. As we come further north on through to the western boundary of the State the climate changes somewhat, and while the same grasses abound, they are not so prolific in winter as at the far south. In the central; northern and western sections of the State the climate, according to location, is colder; and while it has not been the habit of stock men to shelter or provide feed in winter, it is undoubtedly best, in Central Florida, that cattle should be fed once a day through the latter half of December to the middle of February, when the spring grasses begin to show up well; in north and west Florida cattle should be fed once a day, from middle of December to the middle of following March, a period of three months. This has not been the practice heretofore, and is not now to any extent, many considering it unnecessary, especially when the winters are mild, as the great majority of them are; yet it does not alter the case, for it is a reasonable proposition that the better fed an animal is, the more he will turn into his owner in flesh and money at the proper time. Throughout the sections just mentioned the herds of cattle range that make up the great majority of the number stated previously. In all this territory, the water supply never fails, as it does in the West, Texas for instance, where herds must be driven many miles to stagnant water holes, while thousands die of thirst on the way, something wholly unknown here. In Florida the hundreds of springs, creeks, rivers and lakes that never go dry, furnish fresh water, convenient to every pasture or range, every moment of time; in fact, it is an undisptned truth that there is not a spot within the State that surveyed from a common centre of five miles around, running water will not be encountered; and as water is one of the most important factors in the make-up of a successful stock raising country, we lay this special stress npon this feature. We know of no other section of conuntry that can say as much. Next in importance to

the water supply are the grasses for pasture purposes. These abound in every section of the State; and except in the far southern section first mentioned, the native grasses are cut for winter forage. It is often said and as often believed that the native grasses are lacking in nutrition, not being near the equal of Northern grasses, for either pasturage or forage purposes. This is contrary to the facts, for it has been demonstrated that more than half of the native grasses surpass in nutritious properties, and food value, the very best Northern grasses. Then for winter feed, or finishing up the animals for market, add the velvet bean, green or cured, and cassava and sweet potatoes, and you will have a cheap food that is unsurpassed in feeding value for any purpose. Compare feeding for three months of winter in Florida, as indicated, and the six and eight months North, as the rigors of the climate require, and the truth is forced upon the most prejudiced mind. In addition to grasses that grow in winter, oats, rye and barley are planted for young stock. All are cheap and sure growing crops.

The absence comparatively of diseases, such as are known in the North, is a matter that is not appreciated with us because we have so little of it. This happy condition is probably attributable to the pure air and water that abounds; but whatever it is, the fact remains that live stock in this country is rarely troubled with fatal diseases, epizootics being totally unknown.

No insects that become dangerous to life or health of stock are found here. In the early spring, as already alluded to, the horse-fly or buffalo-fly is pretty bad for three or four weeks, then he disappears; but we never have the green-headed fly that is so troublesome in other States, North and West.

The native cattle are small in size compared with the favorite improved breeds North and West; but that is not the fault of either the climate or the grasses on which they feed, but it comes from the parent stock, which was mostly imported either from Spain by way of the West Indies, or brought direct from some of the Islands; and, as no attention was ever known to have been paid to the breeding or improvement of live stock in those days, they were permitted to inbreed among themselves to the extent of great

deterioration. As above stated, these cattle are small, but quite hardy, and when fat will clean at three to four years old from five to six hundred pounds; the flesh is of good flavor and is much prized by the Cuban trade, to which market a large number are shipped every year, at average price of about \$14.00 per head. In the home markets, the meat usually brings about six or seven cents on the hoof, and twelve to fifteen cents per pound when cut.

There are many persons engaged in raising these cattle in all parts of the State, and most of them realize very handsome results from the sale of these cattle; indeed many of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the State are those who have acquired their riches from stock-raising.

But it is not in growing the native breeds alone that profit can be realized, but in the introduction of new breeds, such as the Hereford, Short-horn, Devon and others. Within the past three years quite a number of each of the breeds above mentioned have been imported into the several sections of the State, and in all cases within the knowledge of the writer success has attended every effort. Rapid strides are being made in the production of graded, as well as thoroughbred stock, and it is already realized that the small range stock of cattle have had their day. It is thus thoroughly demonstrated that climatic and all other conditions are entirely suitable to the successful growing of high class stock in Florida, and such being the case there is no valid reason why the pastures of this State should not support three million head of cattle, and market six hundred thousand head each year, in place of the paltry number of 140,000 that are annually shipped to Cuba; and then, too, they will be cattle that will turn the scales at 1000 pounds and yield sixty to seventy-five dollars per head, instead of weighing five hundred pounds, and fetching the insignificant sum of fifteen dollars. It may be safely said, that within ten years from today the native cattle will not be recognized as such. The improvement in breeds will bring about a new order of things, the old race will disappear; it will add to the new animal that marbled condition of the flesh so much in demand in Northern and Western markets. But cattle raising will have in Florida a value far beyond that which it yields as a food producing animal; and Florida has an

opportunity offered it in connection with this industry that no other State can possibly have to the same extent; there are two industries that will go hand in hand with stock raising in Florida, under the changes being rapidly established as indicated. First, we make grievous error of sending our beef cattle to market on the hoof instead of packing it here, and shipping it in cold storage or in cans to market. Second, the loss of the refuse of the carcass which go to make up the fertilizers. What Florida needs and must have above all for the production of her immense crops of fruit and vegetables is an abundance of fertilizers; then why lose the most important part of the fertilizing elements by sending them out of the State to be brought back in another form at a large additional outlay? The hides, hair, horns, hoofs and blood ammoniates should be kept here, adding to our own industries by building up both the stock and fertilizer industries. This is entirely a feasible and practicable proposition. As it is now, every fertilizer manufactory in the State must buy all of its material, except the phosphate rock, either in Chicago or from abroad. Even now there is great opportunity for the establishment of such an industry. If a packing establishment were put in operation today, Florida could furnish practically the whole amount of the bone and blood ammoniates, and all the phosphates necessary (lacking only the potash) to the successful cultivation of her fruit, vegetable, and staple crops. The full force of the situation is best understood when we state that in the year 1903 there was consumed in the State 76,895 tons of fertilizer, costing on an average thirty dollars per ton, or having a value of \$2,306,850.

With conditions as suggested and the fertilizers manufactured at home of material produced in the vicinity of the factories, prices would be lower and consumption greater. As it is, the greater part of the fertilizers and fertilizing material going to make up this vast sum had to be purchased beyond the limits of the State, when the conditions could be as well reversed by the manner suggested above. These are some of the points that make stock raising both attractive and profitable to a greater degree in Florida than in any other State in the Union.

SHEEP RAISING.

The same argument used in behalf of cattle raising applies to a greater or less extent in regard to sheep raising. They are not so universally grown, though there are but six counties in the State in which they are not grown. Sheep have done well in all sections of the State, though there are some localities better adapted to sheep husbandry than others. The larger herds are found in West Florida, but there are localities in the far eastern and southern portions of the State where fine herds are found, and where they thrive perfectly. In the counties of Volusia, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Marion, Hillsborough and Manatee, where the great prairies furnish fine pasturage, they are perfectly at home. In fact, in every section of the State there are large areas of lands admirably adapted and are now used for sheep pasturage.

The same climatic condition, the same grasses, and the same water supply are at hand for the sheep raiser, as for the cattle man. They are given about the same kind of attention in winter as the cattle, and their cost of maintenance is proportionately less. Perhaps no domestic animal yields so much to his owner, comparatively speaking, as the sheep, for their cost is merely nominal. They suffer less from diseases than almost any other animal, and the diseases that destroy them by thousands in the North and West are unknown here. There are not less than twelve or fifteen million acres of land in Florida perfectly suitable for sheep herding, and as a matter of course, they should be an indispensable adjunct to every farm. Outside of their value as wool-producers, there is a demand for their flesh that far over reaches the supply, even in the home markets. The land area adapted to this industry is capable of supporting four to five million sheep at all seasons.

HOGS.

Hogs are raised as successfully and as cheaply, probably cheaper, than in any other country. No farm is without its stock of hogs, and there are few farmers but what make bacon enough to supply their wants throughout the year. Of course some will fail, but that is usually the fault of the man, but most of the farmers have a sur-

plus of bacon, lard and hams to dispose of at good prices during the winter. The famous "razor-back," of which so much is heard of in connection with Florida, which subject has always been much exaggerated, has long since departed. He has either been absorbed by grading with improved stock, or has dropped out and yielded his place to other breeds. The breeds that have succeeded to the native stock, and which succeed perfectly, are the Berkshire, Poland China, Essex and the Duroc red. These breeds are as successfully raised here as in any country. And all hogs are much less susceptible to disease than in any other section of country.

GOATS.

What has been said of sheep, applies equally as well to goats of all breeds yet tried. They thrive with all the certainty and vigor of an indigenous tropical plant in the rainy season, and if one ever died for lack of food, the fact has never been recorded. Angora goats have been tried by only a few persons to a limited extent, and with good success. They require a little different management than that usually meted out to the common goat, but if given the same care and attention necessary to make sheep herding successful they, too, will yield a large profit on the investment.

HORSES.

Horses are grown in a general way in all parts of the State, except in the extreme southern portion. No particular care as to breeds is exercised, and the general run of horse breeding is of a mixture of Cuban, American and Mexican stock that has come by the way of Texas. The offspring of this mixture is a very hardy, tough animal, peculiarly adapted to a warm climate. There are numerous growers of fine stock in various portions of the State, notably the northern counties. In this section some fine stock is produced from imported thoroughbred stallions and selected native stock. But for some reason no well directed efforts on a large scale have ever been made, although success has always attended the effort. Each grower or each neighborhood has been content to supply their own wants in this line, without enlarging the scope of operation. One reason why this is so, is that so many

thousands of cheap horses of ordinary grade are brought down and scattered all over the South, from the Middle West. Such stock is sold in the markets here at from \$75 to \$125 per head, and often for much less. The ordinary farmer being easily satisfied, in this way, takes little interest in breeding better grades, which if he should want to sell would have to compete with the cheaper common stock above mentioned. Hence, the great majority of horses, and practically all the mules, are brought here from other States. That horse breeding here is successful to a high degree is known to all, and no finer field or opportunity is offered for a profitable business in this line in any country than right here in Florida.

We have said that we have a climate adapted to stock raising, and we have given reasons why it is so. We have shown that we have the water supply, and the grasses, and forage equal to any country, and have given proof that is unquestionable. We have shown that we have the territory that produces and supports these essentials to successful stock raising, and now we assert without hesitation that Florida offers to the live stock grower, a better field and better opportunities for success than is or can possibly be offered by any other section of the Union. To the man with capital already in hand, or the man with brains, nerve and energy to back him, failure is impossible.

FLORIDA FISHERIES.

There is perhaps no industry of such great importance to the State of Florida, about which so little is known by the people generally, although no subject is more universally discussed with greater pleasure than that of landing prodigious hauls, or some huge specimen of the fluky tribe, but it is of the industry in its commercial form that we desire to direct attention.

The peculiar position which Florida occupies, with its approximately twelve hundred miles of sea coast, together with its numerous large bays, sounds, lagoons, and its rivers, lakes and streams all teeming with fish of almost every kind and variety, enables it to possess these natural advantages to a greater degree than is enjoyed by any other State. Formerly, before transportation facilities had opened the way to markets beyond the State, this industry was almost entirely local in character. In the

full, farmers and others from the interior portion of the State, and also from the States of Georgia and Alabama, would journey overland to the fisheries on the coast, and spend from two to four weeks accumulating a supply of salt fish, principally of the mullet variety, which they would take back to their homes for winter use. Even under these conditions the business paid handsome profits to those engaged in it.

The industry as it is today was begun about the year 1873, and the great bulk of the business was carried on at and from the ports of Pensacola, Apalachicola, Cedar Keys and Key West, on the Gulf, and Jacksonville and Fernandina on the Atlantic Coast. Since that time, owing to the continued and rapid increase in transportation facilities, through the building of new railroads, the industry has increased to immense proportions, still capable of expanding an hundred fold without in the least affecting the supply or overreaching the demands extending trade.

The principal branches of the fishing industry are: Sponge, Red Snapper, Grouper, Mullet, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, Oyster and Turtle fishing.

The following condensed table showing details of the industry in the aggregate form is interesting:

	Number.	Value.
Number of persons engaged.....	9,116	
No. of vessels and boats engaged..	4,318	
Value of vessels, boats & apparatus		\$552,890
Cash capital invested		608,000
Total value of investments.....		\$1,160,890
	Pounds.	
Fish caught, all kinds	61,136,795	
Value of above		1,414,314
	Bushels.	
Oysters caught	888,656	
Value of above		161,296
	Pounds.	
Sponges caught	365,899	
Value of above		367,450
Total value of marine products for 1903. . . .		\$1,943,060

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

As the best evidence of the progress of any one or more industries is that shown by comparison with former periods, so, that in discussing the subject of manufactures we will compare the two census years of 1890 and 1900.

In 1890 the whole number of manufacturing establishments in Florida was 805, as against 2056 similar establishments in 1900, showing the remarkable increase over the previous decade of over 250 per cent.

In 1890, the capital invested in these enterprises was \$11,110,304, as compared with the sum of \$23,107,477 in 1900, an increase of almost 200 per cent.

The cost of the materials used or worked up in these industries was in 1890, \$8,021,854, while in 1900 the cost of the materials used in these same industries amounted to \$15,631,520, showing an increase of 195 per cent., and also showing that the consumption of manufactured material was even correspondingly greater, as it will be remembered that during eight years out of the ten, prices of both the raw and unmanufactured material were at the lowest known in the history of the country.

The value of the products just referred to, prove the former statement, as to the quantity manufactured and the demand, for in 1890 the value of the unmanufactured products of these establishments was \$18,222,890, while in 1900 it amounted to \$36,810,243, or the very remarkable increase of 220 per cent.

The labor that performs the work of operating these industries is as follows:

The whole number of wage earners in 1890 was 13,119, as against 34,230 in 1900. Of the total number of operators in 1890, 11,539 were men 16 years of age and over, and of the total number of operators in 1900, 32,188 were men 16 years of age and upward. Of the total number of wage earners in 1890, 1,312 were women 15 years of age and over and 268 were children under the latter age. Of the total number of wage earners in 1900, 1,668 were women of sixteen years of age and over, and 374 were children under the latter age.

It will thus be seen that the number of women and children employed in factories have decreased, while the men have correspondingly increased. The percentage of men over 16 years of age employed in 1890 was 88 per cent.

while in 1900 it was 94 per cent.; the percentage of women employed in 1890 over 15 years of age was 10 per cent., while in 1900 it dropped to 4.9 per cent.; and the percentage of children employed in these industries in 1890 was only 2 per cent., still it dropped to 1.1 per cent. in 1900; so that practically it may be said, there is no such thing as child labor in Florida. Of the industries above noted, the following are located in the cities mentioned below:

Jacksonville contains 105 establishments, with a capital invested of \$2,068,663, operated by 1,602 wage earners who receive for their labor the sum of \$645,921 per annum.

Key West has 02 establishments, with a capital of \$1,839,194, distributing \$1,164,835 between 1,069 wage earners.

Tampa contains 129 establishments, with a capital of \$3,935,647, and distributes \$2,009,077, among 4,109 employees.

The above represents only 20 per cent. of the industries reported in the census year, leaving the remaining 1,600 establishments scattered throughout the smaller towns and villages of the State. It is, however, quite within the bounds of reason to say that in the past four years, the number of industrial establishments has increased 50 per cent. with a much larger ratio of capital employed, an increased rate of wages paid, a demand for manufactured products that far overreaches the supply, and increased values that average more than 100 per cent.

In 1905, the State will take a new census in accordance with a provision of the Constitution, and it is certain that it will disclose a great improvement over the census of 1900.

OFFICE WORK.

As has been the case each year since the creation of the Department, the work for the past two years has steadily grown in volume and importance. The amendment to the law controlling the gathering of the agricultural and other statistics has greatly improved the service, and enables the office to make better reports and to hold the matter better in hand. Two issues of the Monthly Bulletin—September and October, 1903,—could not be published for lack of sufficient appropriation to pay for the printing. The business of the office, and also of the chem-

ical division, in publishing the fertilizer analyses, has grown to such proportions that the small sum heretofore appropriated is wholly inadequate; it should be twice as large at least.

HAND BOOK.

The Hand Book which was authorized by the Legislature, and for which an appropriation of \$750.00 was made, has been published and is now ready for distribution. The amount of money, however, was so small that we could only publish 1,000 copies, where there should have been at least 10,000 copies published. It should be remembered that Florida is no longer the small and insignificant piece of mother earth it was formerly considered to be, but that it has been transformed into a great, prosperous and progressive State, and a description of her resources and advantages cannot be crowded into a few dozen lines, however brief and condensed it is sought to make it. The days of small things and State financial embarrassment have passed, and if we would keep in line with the progressive spirit of the age, we must be willing to bear the small burden of the cost.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

As in past reports, this Department still advocates the establishment of a geological survey as an absolute necessity to the proper and intelligent development of the mineral resources of the State. In these days when millions of dollars are being consumed in the development of various systems of irrigation for the protection of the agricultural, horticultural and their allied interests from the vicissitudes of climate, it is but a waste of resources to longer refuse to thoroughly survey the sources of our water supply, its adaptability to the purposes of irrigation and its fitness and healthfulness for drink. If nothing else was demonstrated other than as indicated, its cost would be infinitesimal compared with the value returned; and opposition of no man or set of men should be permitted to stand in the way of the establishment of an institution whose operations would mean so much to the people of the State.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The statistics of the commerce of the ports of the State are interesting, disclosing as they do a volume of ocean-going commerce, chiefly exports, little realized by the people of the State generally. When, in 1885, the ocean commerce of the State barely exceeded \$5,000,000, no one would have hazarded the assertion that within twenty years the same trade would reach the proportions of more than \$100,000,000 per annum. But we have passed beyond those figures, and now none will be found so reckless as to fix a limit to our trade.

With a volume of commerce like that exhibited on subsequent pages, under present conditions the future of Florida is incited bright.

With a physical conformation unlike any other section of the Union, a soil of great fertility, a climate embracing almost every latitude of the semi-tropics, and that yields products common to every clime; with splendid water powers awaiting development; great forests of magnificent timber; mineral deposits of unknown value, and above all, harbors spacious enough and deep enough to float the merchant marine of the world; no other State is so well situated to command the commerce destined to flow through the Isthmian canal when completed. Her harbors are more numerous and afford deeper water than those of any State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and it must follow as a necessity to the success of future trade that manufacturing industries of every kind shall establish themselves in close proximity to the material to be worked up, and at the point of embarkation. Competition in freight rates demands that the fewest transfers possible be made where competition in business is keen; so that when the canal opens up the long-wished for route to the Orient, and the rush for trade begins, then will the superior inducements for the establishment of industrial activities offered by the deep water harbors of Florida be fully recognized and appreciated and the commerce of to-day will appear as nothing by comparison.

Agriculture is the very backbone of commerce, and when we combine these products with those of the forests and mines we have the most important adjunct in the best development of a community or a State. And when we consider the vast area of the rich and prosperous country to the north of us which will pour its teeming millions of

wealth-bearing products, through the splendid harbors that lie along the coast line of the State, from Pensacola to Fernandina, the mind hesitates to grasp the possibilities of the future. No one can overestimate the value of these gifts of nature, for with the expansion of our trade and the enormous increase in the volume of our exports during the last few years, there has also come a marvelous enlargement in the size and carrying capacity of vessels employed in ocean commerce. This means greater water displacement and deeper draught, and the depth of water must be provided, if these huge cornucopias of the sea are to yield fair returns on the cost, at the same time carrying freight at rates which commerce can afford with profit. The harbors of Florida offer just these facilities, and fill the requirements thus demanded; and when the canal shall have been constructed, and the great streams of traffic flowing down from the almost limitless interior seeking an outlet to new and innumerable markets in other lands which that great waterway is to create for American enterprises, the harbors of Florida will be the distributing points for this vast commerce.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

As usual, we include in this report that of the Meteorological Report of the United States for the Florida district. It has come to be looked upon as necessary on account of the valuable information it contains with reference to the climatology of the State. The report will be found in tabular form on subsequent pages, as an appendix.

IMMIGRATION, LABOR, WAGES, ETC.

While this office has no means of knowing just how many people from other States or lands make their homes in Florida each year, there is good reason to believe that the population is being rapidly increased from other than natural or local causes. From the best information obtainable, the annual increase from outside sources approximates 20,000 persons annually at least. The fame of the successes attained by our people in recent years has spread far and wide, and as is shown by the thousands of letters from applicants for information concerning the

many resources of the State received at this office, widespread interest is being manifested to a greater extent than at any previous period. The correspondence referred to has in every instance been as fully replied to as when possible by both letter and printed matter. While the people who tour the State each winter to the number of about 200,000 cannot be and are not in any sense classed as immigrants, yet from this source many large investments result and many new homes are established each year.

To the average person seeking a new home in a new country, the condition of labor and wages is a topic of much interest, and while the question of labor in Florida, as elsewhere, is a vital one, it differs in many phases from that of other States, mainly because of the diversity of interests which exercise control over it, and give direction to its movements and operations. And to this diversity of industrial interests may be mainly attributed the freedom from strike disturbances, enjoyed with one or two exceptions, by all classes of business in this State. These occurrences being rare, except among the cigar manufacturing trade, and that confined mostly to one locality. In a great majority of other branches of industry strikes are never known. There is no surplus of labor in Florida, nor is there a scarcity, speaking in a general sense. Of course there may be localities where either condition may exist at times temporarily, but there is in some portion of the State, usually a demand for extra help that serves to equalize these congested conditions, and in that way labor is kept employed, and satisfactory conditions are the rule, whereas the reverse is true where labor is congested and idle much of the time.

Quality and character of labor varies much in Florida, depending greatly upon the kind of industry predominating in each section.

In the agricultural section, that is to say, that part of the State where the staple field crops, such as cotton, corn, oats, etc., are the leading and chief products of the soil, and where general farming in its broadest sense is the principal occupation of the people outside of the towns and villages, the class of people performing the great bulk of manual labor is composed of negroes. Although it is true that in this, as in all other sections of the State, there are very many white people who own and conduct their farms themselves without colored help. These are

generally farmers on a moderate scale, and who are no less successful for being so. In fact, these are the people who make up the bone and sinew of the land, and on whom largely rests the responsibility for the perpetuation of good government, as well as the future progress and prosperity of the State. While, as we have stated, there is no scarcity of labor in this section, there is at the same time no surplus. There is no marked lack of labor to care for the crops that are being produced from year to year, but there are lying idle thousands of acres of equally fine tillable land, thoroughly adapted to all farm purposes, that could be profitably utilized if there was sufficient labor to operate them. In this respect, and to this extent, the supply of labor is short of the country's needs and thus prevents the possibility of any rapid increase in farm productions. This statement will also apply with equal force to all sections of the State. The real effect is, therefore, to retard farm development.

Wages of general farm labor varies considerably, depending upon whether it is day labor, or monthly or annual contracts. Also the women, who perform a very considerable portion of the field work, are to be considered. The adult male, who ranks as the best field hand, usually receives for day labor 75c to one dollar per day and found; the ordinary hand gets from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per day and found, and the women get from thirty to forty cents per day and found. Where the laborer feeds himself or herself there is a difference of ten to fifteen per cent. additional. By the month or year, the wages paid run from six dollars to ten dollars per month, and in exceptional cases twelve to fifteen dollars per month, including board.

In much of the general farming sections, a system of tenantry obtains to a great degree. Under this plan, land, with dwelling house and other necessary improvements are included in the plot rented, usually forty to eighty acres each, sometimes more, as the case may be. The rent for the land is usually paid in a fixed quantity of cotton, or other farm product, as may be agreed upon in the contract, delivered at a point also understood and agreed upon. Sometimes owners rent their farms, or a portion of them, on shares, modified or enlarged as to terms to suit the occasion and conditions. In the western section of the State the larger portion of the farming population

is white, and comparatively few negroes are employed as farm help. These farmers do their own work, and almost without exception are a thrifty and prosperous, self-sustaining people. The same conditions exist in a large scope of country in Eastern Florida, though there are more negro laborers there than in the western section just mentioned. The wages for farm work in these sections are also about as above stated.

In the early vegetable and fruit growing sections of the State the labor is more nearly divided as between the whites and the negroes. In the more northerly portion of the fruit and vegetable section, negro labor predominates, but the further we go south the fewer negroes we see, till the white labor is almost entirely substituted therefor. The same conditions obtain with labor in this section as elsewhere, already noted, there being neither an unwieldy surplus or such a degree of shortness of labor as to cause material loss, though there are times when lack of labor is keenly felt, but these are short, transitory periods with long intervals. The labor is in a general sense sufficient to care for the crops in the quantities in which they are now planted, but if it should be desirable to plant and grow vegetables and fruits on a largely extended scale then the supply of labor would be wholly inadequate.

There are millions of acres of land unsurpassed for vegetable and fruit growing yet unoccupied in the section referred to, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that the great impulse given to these industries in recent years will grow rapidly, in which case labor will be in greater demand; even now there is abundant room in all sections of the State for such farm labor as we have referred to.

Wages in this section of the State last considered will average more than in those parts devoted almost exclusively to general agriculture. A good hand, by the day, earns from one dollar to a dollar and a half and hoard in the busy season, and that is the period between the vegetable and the fruit crop, which includes about seven months of the year. Monthly or annual contracts are at a less rate of course, but the hire of farm labor in this section is mostly by the day.

Expert labor, such as is employed in the trades, mills, factories, vegetable and fruit packing establishments, and expert mechanical work of all kinds, is always in demand, and commands good wages. The compensation in these

lines of work ranging from two dollars to four dollars per day, and in some special lines still more. This class of labor is of course necessarily mostly engaged in or near the cities and towns, where the industries demanding their services are generally located, on account of convenient transportation facilities, markets for products, and other advantages. Among this class of labor there is rarely a surplus, while there is often an inconvenient scarcity. The demand for this, as for all other classes of labor, continually grows, and for the sober, industrious, capable man, equipped for any of these occupations, there is generally a position open to him.

Domestic labor, or household help, is quite as diversified as to quality, supply and reliability as any of the foregoing classes. In some portions of the State there is never enough to fill the wants and needs of families, and boarding houses, and even the best hotels are at times greatly inconvenienced for lack of it. Negroes comprise the larger part of this class of labor, except in the southerly portions of Eastern and Southern Florida. Some localities are never fully supplied with this character of help, and many people are compelled to do their own housework. Probably the principal reason for this situation is to be attributed more to the unreliability of this class of labor, and the desire of the women, who make up the larger part of this class, to take the world easy. There are, therefore, many opportunities here for securing positions in this line of work, by intelligent and industrious people of both sexes, of good character and habits.

Wages for this class of work range from about five dollars to ten dollars per month, which includes the several branches of household duties. In the larger cities and towns, wages for this kind of work are sometimes more than above stated, and in cases where exceptional quality or quantity of work is required, employes sometimes receive double the figures named, but all of these matters are regulated by agreement. The following figures from the U. S. Census of 1900 may be of interest, as indicating the opportunities within reach of those who desire to engage in farming or any of the branches of agriculture:

In 1900 the total number of acres in farms in Florida was 4,363,891. Of this number, there were in improved farms under cultivation 1,511,653 acres, leaving 2,852,238 acres not in cultivation, and classed as not improved

mainly because they were lying out, and without buildings, etc. And the principal reason for this condition is, that there is not labor to operate them. Here are opportunities for farmers and farm laborers to secure homes and a competence at the minimum cost, or a good living by the work of his hands. The total number of farms in Florida is 40,814, and the average size of a farm is a little over 106 acres each, though there are farms ranging in size from 20 acres to several thousand.

The number of persons engaged in operating these farms is: males, 75,608, and of females, 13,080, and there are opportunities for twice that number, with equal or better advantages than were offered those who first came here and made their settlements and permanent homes, as the above statements and figures amply demonstrate.

In the 2,056 factories of all kinds, there are employed 34,230 more or less expert and skilled laborers; 3,572 of this number being females; and as the mills, factories and other new enterprises are continually advancing their business, the demand for expert and skilled labor continually increases.

The number of those employed as household or domestic help is: males, 32,413, and females, 17,919. As before mentioned, there is a constant and increasing demand for this class of labor. The wages are good, and efficient and reliable men and women will have small difficulty in securing employment.

The question of the cost of living is one which enters largely into this subject, and justly exercises an important influence in deciding the advisability of a move by those contemplating a change of residence; whether it be a man who earns his living as a day laborer, or the man with means, not to say capitalist, the item of living expense is always to be considered. In this respect, as in all others, Florida is the equal in most things and superior to any other section of the United States, in the vast majority of the essential elements necessary to comfort, health and economy in home building, and the work of maintaining it.

The climate, indirectly of course, has much to do with this question. The clothing necessary to keep the body in a comfortable condition in winter does not have to be of heavy and costly woollens; nor in the abundance re-

quired in more northerly latitudes, where winter lingers for eight or nine months of the year. In this item a family from Ohio, Wisconsin or New York would be able in Florida to save and live with more comfort at least on one-half of that required at home, for there are hardly more than fifteen days in an entire winter when a healthy man need wear an overcoat, even in the most northerly and westerly part of the State, and that not a heavy one either, while in the southeastern, central and southern portion of the State even a light overcoat is rarely necessary, and ordinary spring clothes as worn north would be considered quite sufficient for mid-winter, under the average conditions. Another item of equal importance, is the fuel supply, which by comparison with the needs in the northern sections of country referred to, is ridiculously small; one-third of the cost necessary in the North would be an exorbitant sum here on an average.

In Florida the length of time in which fires are required never exceeds four months, even then not all of the time, and that in the colder section of the State. While in the eastern and southern parts of the State the time is still less, growing shorter as we go further south. Neither is the cost of fuel near so great as in the North, unless coal is used, which is never done outside of the larger cities and towns, and in not a great many of them. Wood is almost universally used and it is plentiful and cheap; and with the average farmer, practically does not figure in the cost of living, as no farm in this country is without its woodland. In effect, then, this item, to the farmer, except for the labor of cutting and hauling home, is one of clear gain. And to the city or town resident, it means a saving of 60 to 75 per cent. of the cost of like fuel material in the North.

Another distinctive advantage the farmers and all others who labor out of doors have in Florida is, that in no section of the State is it ever too cold to work in the open, any day of the year. This enables the farmer or gardener to grow something for his table at all seasons, and thus also reduce his household expenses, in a way impossible in any other section of country, particularly North. The cost of the staple articles of food, such as are sold in the grocery stores everywhere, is about the same as in the North, but the farmer who makes his own meat and bread and conducts his farm on business princi-

plea, will have small need to patronize the grocery stores to any great extent.

To those who labor in the mills, factories or in the trades, the cost of living is necessarily greater, as they are in no wise producers of food supplies, but wholly consumers. Except in this respect, they share all the other advantages enjoyed by the farmer, unless it be that of house rent. The farmer gets his house with his farm if he owns it, or if he rents; the artisan, or the common laborer, must own, or rent his dwelling from another, or board, which, if a man of family, is usually incompatible with his income. The price of rents vary somewhat in the different sections and towns of the State, but small though comfortable houses can be had from ten to fifteen dollars per month, sometimes less, and from that up to twenty-five dollars, or more, depending upon the needs or the ability of the person to pay.

Good, comfortable cottages or dwelling houses can be built in most parts of the State at from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each, depending of course upon the size wanted, and the quality of the workmanship expended on it. In the more southerly portions of the State quite comfortable dwellings can be built for very much less than these figures. Buildings in the North affording the same degree of comfort, would cost fifty to sixty per cent. more money.

The foregoing represents very closely the labor conditions as they are at present throughout the State. And if the continued employment of labor at fair wages is indicative of prosperity and consequent happiness and contentment, then it is no exaggeration to say that the people of all classes in all sections of the State are indeed in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown; nor is it in the least beyond the bounds of truth to say that, divided among the various avocations we have named, and others, there is room, and a demand, for at least double the number of laborers now employed. The relationship between labor and capital, employer and employed, in all occupations, have always been and are now of the most amicable nature, whether it be with white or black. The only serious differences that ever occur are with the tobacco dealers and manufacturers in one or two cities; but

beyond this no difficulties occur worthy of discussion here.

As a rule, labor of all kinds is fairly efficient in its sev-

eral lines, probably quite as much so as in other sections of the country. That there is great room for improvement admits of no question, and just here, opportunities without number offer themselves to the careful, painstaking and industrious men and women of correct character and habits.

Another subject of interest to the management is the social position awaiting him.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions in a general way, which must be met with by all new-comers to any country, is of considerable moment, specially to the female portion of the family. There is in the human heart a chord of sympathy which under certain conditions is said to "make the whole world kin," and there is no condition that serves to awaken the feelings of sympathy in others, as the observation of distress and loneliness, which needs only kind words and actions to replace with the smiles of joy and content. The people of Florida are no exception to the rule; the glad hand of welcome or assistance is ever extended to the deserving, whether rich or poor. There is no bar here to man's associations save that which he himself erects: there is no social dead line, but he must show merit for the position he would choose. It is entirely with the individual as to what company he shall keep, or what associations he forms, and the social sphere in which he shall move; he must be the architect of his own moral and social standing, even as he must be the "architect of his own fortune."

Social equality between the races is not tolerated, and is impossible; miscegenation is prohibited by law, and the gulf that marks the social boundary between the white race and the black is as broad as the universe, and as fathomless as the infinitudes of space. Yet, the relationship between the races is of the most kindly and friendly order.

CONCLUSION.

As briefly as possible we have endeavored to show that Florida is a land where all who are energetic and honest can make life a success. Where land is cheap by comparison, taxes low, and transportation facilities are efficient,

abundant and convenient to all sections of the country. There are no laws that favor one class or race of men more than another; all are recognized as equals before the law; the State government is justly and wisely administered, and life and property are as safe here as in any Northern State.

It is in the enjoyment of the many advantages enumerated, as well as the advancement and up-building of the State, that Florida invites good people from other sections of our country, and from foreign lands to make their homes within her borders. The foreigner with a record for good health, character, and a moderate sum of money, sufficient at least to support him till work can be obtained, will be welcome, and will meet with encouragement, and if he is worthy, success will reward him. To the man from New England who would avoid the bitter Northeastern winds, the disease laden fogs from the banks of Newfoundland, and the hopeless prospects for more than a bare existence by farming the old barren wastes and hills; the man from the great West whose anxious thoughts hover between the prospects of ruin by forest and prairie fires and the Dakota blizzards, who dreads, yet wishes for the drought of summer, the season of tornadoes, and who must face without hope of escape the weariness and idleness of a nine months' relentless winter; the business man from the city or the villages, who wants a fair field, where his restricted capital and personal industry will not be forced into merciless competition with and be weighted down by the immense resources of soulless trusts and syndicates of combined capital; all are assured that superior advantages await them here. According to trustworthy reports, official and unofficial, there are thousands of farmers and others in the greatly overcrowded rural districts of the Northern, Western, Middle, and northerly tier of Southern States, where the value of lands have advanced beyond the reach of ordinary means, who desire to change their residence from the scenes of an unceasing struggle for subsistence to a country where the comforts of life are attainable with less risk of health and strenuous physical exertion.

To such people, the rich and fertile lands of Florida offer the long desired opportunity. These are the people to succeed; accustomed to the problems of soil work, they

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To such people, the rich and fertile lands of Florida offer the long desired opportunity. These are the people to succeed; accustomed to the problems of soil work, they

are the men who can utilize the forces of nature and make them yield obedience to their will. Men possessed of willing hands, resolute hearts and level heads, and to such a class no finer field than Florida was ever presented for occupancy. It is a field boundless with the best elements of wealth and substantial enjoyment. It has an endless quantity of raw material of every sort, and rich productive soil, upon which all the fruits, all the crops, and all the animals necessary for man's subsistence, comfort and convenience can be cultivated and propagated; and withal a climate that brings to the pallid cheek the glow of health, to the listless eye the sparkle of a new life, transforms the careworn frame to one of reanimated nature, brings rest to the wearied mind, and takes from the memory of adversity the sting of distress.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS



FOR YEAR 1902

Note.—Monroe county made no report.

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	COTTON (Upland)		
	Acres	Bales	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....	1,424	558	19,030
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....	25	20	1,560
Escambia.....	780	344	13,620
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....	3,140	1,074	38,332
Hamilton.....	2	1	40
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....	3,389	1,187	41,905
Jackson.....	41,346	13,782	482,370
Jefferson.....	28,559	7,240	278,248
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....	27,738	6,312	239,727
Levy.....	19	4	175
Liberty.....	318	119	4,833
Madison.....	5,132	1,680	69,008
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....	130	44	1,700
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....	34	29	760
Orange.....			.....
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....	648	253	15,186
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....	320	85	3,166
Walton.....	2,578	1,038	130,733
Washington.....	2,910	846	33,213
Total.....	118,542	34,611	\$ 1,258,000

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	COTTON (Sea Island)		
	Acres	Bales	Value
Alachua.....	13,733	3,462	\$ 262,655
Baker.....	4,805	1,263	87,459
Bradford.....	10,120	3,224	225,640
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	1,018	1,133	19,980
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	3,253	4,222	66,299
Columbia.....	19,987	4,025	252,288
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	34	13	601
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1,046	313	19,909
Hamilton.....	24,036	4,484	309,740
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	3,093	1,021	51,550
Jefferson.....	1,336	330	16,810
Lafayette.....	2,540	915	55,245
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	25	6	306
Levy.....	2,542	562	35,649
Liberty.....			
Madison.....	19,512	3,433	225,411
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	4,211	1,426	104,926
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	12	9	280
Orange.....	4	1	72
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....	441	155	8,312
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	385	81	7,123
Suwannee.....	33,568	5,724	452,540
Taylor.....	5,194	1,289	87,557
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....	30	10	268
Walton.....			
Washington.....	51	15	1,045
Total.....	151,027	37,226	\$ 2,291,665

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CORN		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	32,431	368,838	\$ 279,365
Baker.....	7,445	79,815	63,858
Bradford.....	14,975	144,675	107,772
Brevard.....	63	2,105	1,290
Calhoun.....	6,116	63,498	62,026
Citrus.....	3,301	64,490	64,490
Clay.....	2,233	82,114	15,626
Columbia.....	30,645	228,992	132,987
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	6,556	56,054	55,864
Duval.....	2,709	26,845	13,630
Escambia.....	3,396	39,905	31,888
Franklin.....	37	195	92
Gadsden.....	20,028	195,150	195,150
Hamilton.....	27,322	192,255	192,255
Hernando.....	2,699	35,300	21,126
Hillsborough.....	3,740	34,451	18,314
Holmes.....	8,336	54,018	53,988
Jackson.....	49,775	497,756	248,875
Jefferson.....	40,251	256,539	157,537
Lafayette.....	9,740	108,462	108,462
Lake.....	2,896	28,317	28,317
Lee.....	59	540	530
Leon.....	29,417	268,830	158,072
Levy.....	7,778	72,506	60,505
Liberty.....	2,925	24,697	22,703
Madison.....	39,464	290,861	203,401
Manatee.....	385	3,935	2,418
Marion.....	15,170	146,130	87,220
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	880	12,220	6,125
Orange.....	2,803	33,173	27,545
Osceola.....	878	8,890	8,730
Pasco.....	2,666	25,513	25,513
Polk.....	10,006	97,494	97,494
Putnam.....	2,593	24,184	18,945
St. Johns.....	1,534	15,479	18,479
Santa Rosa.....	3,583	27,731	21,555
Sumter.....	6,897	76,047	73,769
Suwannee.....	35,923	344,910	344,910
Taylor.....	12,715	118,624	110,936
Volusia.....	2,878	34,050	27,688
Wakulla.....	6,866	50,082	25,083
Walton.....	12,257	93,350	65,446
Washington.....	9,299	116,691	56,782
Total.....	491,771	4,415,705	\$ 3,257,117

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	OATS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	2,860	37,500	16,250
Baker.....	1,002	10,185	5,091
Bradford.....	2,431	25,835	17,341
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	894	9,682	6,939
Citrus.....	1,240	16,180	10,015
Clay.....	217	1,780	1,159
Columbia.....	3,114	28,881	17,906
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	94	1,330	1,051
Duval.....	48	638	332
Escambia.....	218	3,825	1,912
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2,358	23,706	22,881
Hamilton.....	1,227	12,560	12,560
Hernando.....	597	7,540	3,835
Hillsborough.....	105	1,567	686
Holmes.....	123	1,150	565
Jackson.....	8,925	81,250	44,625
Jefferson.....	1,394	20,298	13,476
Lafayette.....	2,448	67,810	61,710
Lake.....	148	2,505	1,854
Lee.....			
Leon.....	2,367	27,619	17,538
Levy.....	2,919	40,198	29,115
Liberty.....	492	5,864	3,864
Madison.....	2,869	37,910	18,297
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	7,388	74,670	30,120
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	5	50	25
Orange.....	138	3,442	2,742
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	969	15,830	7,915
Polk.....	275	3,010	1,995
Putnam.....	100	868	503
St. Johns.....	89	2,387	1,199
Santa Rosa.....	34	298	119
Sumter.....	2,720	31,393	17,197
Suwannee.....	360	5,540	4,440
Taylor.....	542	3,924	4,030
Volusia.....	83	1,213	1,173
Wakulla.....	349	3,385	1,672
Walton.....	662	4,891	3,165
Washington.....	124	1,190	649
Total.....	61,834	620,844	386,616

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	327	50,425	19,152
Baker.....	445	81,851	24,606
Bradford.....	445	40,820	16,230
Brevard.....	128	22,000	11,455
Calhoun.....	372	30,165	15,607
Citrus.....	359	57,150	23,685
Clay.....	351	32,115	16,529
Columbia.....	582	65,160	28,259
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	1,027	142,163	71,878
Duval.....	840	71,187	26,734
Escambia.....	905	81,285	39,876
Franklin.....	35	1,750	925
Gadsden.....	1,362	97,380	38,952
Hamilton.....	512	43,430	20,835
Hernando.....	236	28,140	14,055
Hillsborough.....	1,057	52,085	25,712
Holmes.....	238	21,397	10,887
Jackson.....	439	87,800	35,120
Jefferson.....	1,070	94,451	33,909
Lafayette.....	189	67,905	33,599
Lake.....	461	38,513	26,621
Lee.....	101	9,565	4,835
Leon.....	1,529	112,650	64,735
Levy.....	652	37,057	16,174
Liberty.....	237	19,822	11,251
Madison.....	643	64,769	25,246
Manatee.....	115	14,675	7,474
Marion.....	390	73,240	29,190
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	174	24,050	12,275
Orange.....	348	45,422	24,123
Osceola.....	114	16,060	6,160
Pasco.....	266	25,170	12,625
Polk.....	889	101,039	49,902
Putnam.....	244	30,424	13,665
St. Johns.....	455	61,625	30,703
Santa Rosa.....	637	43,174	22,140
Sumter.....	486	58,217	29,200
Suwannee.....	1,301	233,110	128,645
Taylor.....	194	23,157	11,732
Volusia.....	355	33,334	27,381
Wakulla.....	139	19,942	9,929
Walton.....	637	50,133	29,181
Washington.....	406	21,949	11,047
Total.....	21,492	2,332,372	1,110,117

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Acres	SUGAR CANE.			
		Bbls. Syrup	Value	Sugar (lbs.)	Value
Alachua.....	85	1,244	\$ 12,440	.....	\$ .....
Baker.....	219	1,706	17,045	51,500	2,530
Bradford.....	206	2,060	20,600	.....	.....
Brevard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	171	1,942	11,656	.....	.....
Citrus.....	125	1,079	11,160	.....	.....
Clay.....	35	538	3,172	.....	.....
Columbia.....	216	2,442	17,731	11,750	612
Dade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	269	1,957	28,905	20,040	1,216
Duval.....	186	1,081	13,232	10,776	409
Escambia.....	137	523	10,440	.....	.....
Franklin.....	19	190	2,850	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	923	6,227	62,370	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	390	2,635	40,370	3,755	375
Hernando.....	110	854	7,900	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	160	1,273	14,525	1,445	78
Holmes.....	131	846	12,225	.....	.....
Jackson.....	432	6,926	69,260	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	584	3,519	33,572	650	72
Lafayette.....	183	1,955	24,040	.....	.....
Lake.....	87	285	2,805	.....	.....
Lee.....	31	305	5,360	.....	.....
Leon.....	538	3,632	30,073	1,305	77
Levy.....	110	697	8,302	500	25
Liberty.....	130	1,177	13,171	.....	.....
Madison.....	426	3,993	31,749	.....	.....
Manatee.....	15	125	1,952	.....	.....
Marion.....	90	768	9,196	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	2	11	200	.....	.....
Orange.....	85	434	6,762	36	1
Osceola.....	8	103	1,030	.....	.....
Pasco.....	204	1,941	19,410	1,200	72
Polk.....	234	2,200	30,959	.....	.....
Putnam.....	106	594	7,421	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	115	1,013	1,216	31,350	1,568
Santa Rosa.....	215	761	12,454	.....	.....
Sumter.....	237	1,330	21,593	.....	.....
Swansee.....	1,118	11,111	115,587	.....	.....
Taylor.....	107	1,311	12,742	.....	.....
Volusia.....	80	694	8,633	.....	.....
Wakulla.....	87	926	8,357	.....	.....
Walton.....	657	1,585	15,929	.....	.....
Washington.....	148	959	8,090	.....	.....
Total.....	9,535	74,927	\$ 784,284	134,307	\$ 7,085

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	RICE.		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....	144	1,824	1,824
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	55	860	860
Citrus.....	24	450	550
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	73	1,310	1,222
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	543	9,344	9,704
Duval.....	31	520	635
Escambia.....	78	1,365	1,365
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	62	1,033	1,033
Hamilton.....	116	1,862	1,862
Hernando.....	83	1,980	2,050
Hillsborough.....	163	4,158	5,510
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	174	1,740	1,740
Jefferson.....	29	435	465
Lafayette.....	34	445	790
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	6	93	106
Levy.....	4	122	122
Liberty.....	34	685	766
Madison.....	25	786	697
Manatee.....	29	1,103	1,103
Marion.....	142	4,260	4,260
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	13	153	335
Osceola.....	23	633	633
Pasco.....	148	5,245	5,245
Polk.....	139	5,262	6,302
Putnam.....	35	297	628
St. Johns.....	7	140	160
Santa Rosa.....	28	277	271
Sumter.....	2	56	85
Suwannee.....	207	3,310	3,080
Taylor.....	52	620	634
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....	8	122	122
Walton.....	80	1,082	982
Washington.....	3	40	40
Total.....	2,594	51,618	\$ 55,181

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	51	410	\$ 450
Baker.....	2,573	20,597	20,597
Bradford.....	1,917	19,130	19,160
Brevard.....	33	1,110	1,660
Calhoun.....	658	5,336	5,336
Citrus.....	1,134	16,770	16,770
Clay.....	57	321	610
Columbia.....	1,269	8,287	8,760
Dade.....	.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	630	7,999	11,057
Duval.....	99	1,232	1,749
Escambia.....	445	2,971	2,966
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	676	6,095	6,095
Hamilton.....	465	4,340	4,340
Hernando.....	205	2,520	2,510
Hillsborough.....	177	1,549	2,375
Holmes.....	27	168	265
Jackson.....	9,550	95,500	47,750
Jefferson.....	234	1,974	2,331
Lafayette.....	3,183	86,605	86,605
Lake.....	303	2,714	2,714
Lee.....	9	50	32
Leon.....	630	4,825	4,583
Levy.....	410	4,006	4,751
Liberty.....	470	3,958	4,239
Madison.....	389	2,492	2,362
Manatee.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	168	2,065	3,023
Osceola.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer.....	649	22,360	22,360
Polk.....	551	4,980	7,980
Putnam.....	394	2,809	4,095
St. Johns.....	411	7,645	8,203
Santa Rosa.....	309	1,625	3,256
Sumter.....	978	11,288	22,262
Suwannee.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	490	2,733	3,389
Volusia.....	248	1,511	1,851
Wakulla.....	136	1,366	1,366
Walton.....	1,766	9,957	9,361
Washington.....	131	1,120	1,120
Total.....	31,811	271,415	\$ 348,931

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HAY.		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....	120	146	1,460
Baker.....	101	120	2,400
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	15	23	345
Citrus.....	567	744	7,480
Clay.....	301	86	1,005
Columbia.....	187	253	2,335
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	451	627	8,800
Duval.....	140	253	2,540
Escambia.....	1,610	1,649	25,045
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	130	573	5,780
Hamilton.....	47	2,700	2,900
Hernando.....	59	48	505
Hillsborough.....	399	473	7,924
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	120	240	4,800
Jefferson.....	1,171	999	16,170
Lafayette.....	306	295	3,020
Lake.....	851	856	8,559
Lee.....			
Leon.....	2,767	1,891	25,842
Levy.....	19	24	480
Liberty.....	11	15	175
Madison.....	714	459	5,684
Manatee.....	200	50	1,000
Marion.....	400	500	5,000
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	1,829	2,049	26,097
Osceola.....	256	76	1,530
Pasco.....	1,156	2,005	29,250
Polk.....	242	276	5,510
Putnam.....	360	365	4,016
St. Johns.....	270	515	7,733
Santa Rosa.....	543	826	8,255
Sumter.....	474	289	7,466
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	835	835	16,530
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	285	460	2,567
Washington.....	40	50	295
* Total.....	16,976	21,401	242,539

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MILLET.		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....	1	15	15
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....	4	80	160
Duval.....	1	4	16
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....	53	530	530
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....	8	97	220
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....	1	5	6
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	5	75	85
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....	55	2,115	2,115
Polk.....	7	80	120
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....	5	55	152
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....	34	408	358
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	174	3,464	\$ 4,308

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEANUTS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	737	7,980	\$ 7,980
Baker.....	4,236	40,423	40,423
Bradford.....	3,561	35,610	35,610
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	1,627	14,398	14,398
Citrus.....	575	9,290	9,290
Clay.....	3	50	60
Columbia.....	6,864	111,327	96,978
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	17	380	740
Duval.....	3	134	219
Escambia.....	2	10	10
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	4,567	86,432	86,432
Hamilton.....	4,869	67,112	67,112
Hernando.....	226	1,325	2,815
Hillsborough.....	30	592	750
Holmes.....	2,224	22,171	16,553
Jackson.....	15,665	155,650	77,325
Jefferson.....	1,629	27,266	25,488
Lafayette.....	2,356	66,510	66,510
Lake.....	109	1,487	1,482
Lee.....	2	55	176
Leon.....	1,127	15,226	11,574
Levy.....	2,223	40,168	40,855
Liberty.....	612	8,570	6,141
Madison.....	4,681	60,485	54,508
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	292	15,510	14,940
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	2	43	89
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	286	9,395	9,395
Polk.....	69	1,930	1,930
Putnam.....	18	336	336
St. Johns.....	4	80	20
Santa Rosa.....	6	50	50
Sumter.....	655	9,913	10,629
Suwannee.....	21,107	250,830	250,830
Taylor.....	3,630	23,345	25,943
Volusia.....	10	130	151
Wakulla.....	817	15,859	7,975
Walton.....	1,527	18,434	17,945
Washington.....	2,723	21,364	11,660
Total.....	89,031	1,147,330	\$ 1,015,883

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOBACCO (Open Field Culture)		
	Acres	Pounds	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....	3	850	290
Duval.....	1	500	100
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....	1,471	1,055,647	325,769
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....		100	50
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....	23	17,300	4,840
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....			.....
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....	30	30,000	6,200
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Wattson.....	18	3,007	996
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	1,546	1,107,404	\$ 338,245

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WOOL		
	No. Fleeces	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	1,170	3,030	\$ 935
Baker.....	500	1,500	300
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	4,527	13,891	2,772
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	870	2,248	770
Columbia.....	450	900	113
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	5,860	11,520	2,365
Duval.....	6,945	21,035	4,207
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	507	1,521	380
Hamilton.....	880	1,760	350
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	2,602	6,835	809
Holmes.....	4,770	13,906	2,583
Jackson.....	5,843	15,762	3,275
Jefferson.....	148	401	59
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	320	788	144
Levy.....	90	260	40
Liberty.....	1,575	4,824	856
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	820	2,760	827
Marion.....	5,397	15,000	3,000
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	500	2,000	410
Osceola.....	7,000	18,800	3,900
Pasco.....	4,620	9,340	1,874
Polk.....	1,900	8,025	1,285
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	450	1,350	260
Santa Rosa.....	11,154	34,042	6,405
Sumter.....	486	1,032	201
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	70	250	75
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	17,344	54,332	10,500
Washington.....	7,951	23,639	5,127
Total.....	99,731	269,854	\$ 53,807

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	VELVET SEANS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....	833	8,500	8,500
Bradford.....	567	5,670	5,670
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	1,725	25,420	25,420
Clay.....	195	1,725	1,805
Columbia.....	6,299	6,076	7,018
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	515	9,625	18,865
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	110	1,400	1,400
Hamilton.....	364	5,275	10,390
Hernando.....	425	5,560	5,470
Hillsborough.....	455	6,440	5,900
Holmes.....	17	370	540
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	207	1,730	1,780
Lafayette.....	892	27,100	27,100
Lake.....	349	4,965	6,465
Lee.....			
Leon.....	237	3,625	5,812
Levy.....	158	2,320	3,095
Liberty.....	25	360	370
Madison.....	108	1,635	1,372
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	3,300	50,560	50,560
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	723	7,819	9,519
Osceola.....	80	800	410
Pasco.....	905	27,405	27,405
Polk.....	4,610	49,020	49,020
Putnam.....	376	4,182	6,934
St. Johns.....	64	1,245	1,245
Santa Rosa.....	11	164	330
Sumter.....	786	11,908	12,079
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....	213	1,111	1,597
Volusia.....	192	655	633
Wakulla.....	180	3,337	3,312
Walton.....	653	13,144	19,273
Washington.....	5	60	60
Total.....	19,959	289,206	\$ 318,409

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CASSAVA		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....	1	2	10
Columbia.....	1	8	50
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....	74	255	1,303
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....	46	187	1,002
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	36	128	814
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....	1	1	20
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....	260	1,300	7,800
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	152	1,091	4,621
Osceola.....	2	20	60
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....	61	546	1,663
Putnam.....	107	233	1,252
St. Johns.....	12	79	792
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....	3	11	59
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	580	2,686	16,051
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	1,336	65,471	\$ 35,623

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	BROOM CORN		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	4	2	400
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	4	2	\$ 400

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	LETTUCE		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	315	83,355	\$ 89,378
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	22	16,959	21,198
Marion.....	356	15,655	13,080
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	57	24,285	28,355
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	20	3,400	4,672
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	970	148,654	\$ 156,633

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CELERY		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	28	16,690	41,725
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	53	7,561	41,785
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	10	2,200	4,400
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	91	26,451	\$ 87,910

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEPPERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....			.....
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....	4	800	1,440
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	4	800	\$ 1,440

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	31	1,650	\$ 1,650
Baker.....	6	300	300
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....	122	12,030	11,980
Calhoun.....			
Clatus.....	149	15,320	18,970
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	4	115	122
Dade.....	1		100
De Soto.....	48	4,920	8,790
Duval.....	73	4,738	4,503
Escambia.....	41	3,875	3,875
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	4	590	600
Hillsborough.....	127	6,179	10,292
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	31	2,330	2,803
Lee.....	3	250	340
Leon.....	180	9,000	9,000
Levy.....	23	948	1,082
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	20	2,000	3,200
Marion.....	147	5,880	5,910
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	233	9,401	19,397
Osceola.....	3	430	430
Pasco.....	100	6,355	7,295
Polk.....	41	2,823	3,399
Putnam.....	6	266	280
St. Johns.....	1,074	177,390	214,074
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	36	2,723	2,531
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	60	4,815	6,142
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	30	1,429	1,364
Washington.....			
Total.....	3,199	275,757	\$ 338,429

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CABBAGE		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	999	46,339	\$ 51,590
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	353	50,290	79,350
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	1	7	8
Dade.....		5	20
De Soto.....	17	897	2,107
Duval.....	27	1,731	2,235
Escambia.....	16	4,900	2,525
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	15	1,045	1,475
Hillsborough.....	77	5,951	7,100
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	40	120
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	136	13,680	10,730
Lee.....	1	40	100
Leon.....	70	4,000	6,000
Levy.....	19	667	1,079
Lloerty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	71	9,650	9,650
Marion.....	87	8,650	8,650
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	65	7,503	9,574
Osceola.....	3	200	200
Pasco.....	87	5,600	10,140
Polk.....	74	5,035	5,930
Pulnam.....			
St. Johns.....	16	1,360	1,740
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	366	38,408	27,837
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	46	1,228	3,190
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	8	369	860
Washington.....			
Total.....	2,657	207,695	\$ 242,210

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOMATOES		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	185	14,475	\$ 11,945
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....	106	10,690	11,615
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	77	9,360	10,490
Clay.....			
Columbia.....		25	35
Dade.....	1,541	168,556	220,017
De Soto.....	389	46,141	64,643
Duval.....	137	8,279	7,413
Escambia.....	2	1,000	525
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	7	930	885
Hillsborough.....	72	5,726	7,874
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	200	400
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	67	6,625	7,130
Lee.....	579	68,555	50,235
Leon.....	80	6,000	6,000
Levy.....	2	224	213
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	285	36,950	47,130
Marion.....	271	14,580	13,640
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	285	35,024	35,194
Osceola.....	9	660	610
Pasco.....	142	8,895	12,455
Polk.....	211	22,092	22,920
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	7	1,095	1,230
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	722	80,368	72,072
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	23	3,550	3,910
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	4	289	344
Washington.....			
Total.....	5,204	520,389	\$ 569,525

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SQUASHES		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....	18	1,770	1,910
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....	2	100	252
Duval.....		9	27
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillborough.....	2	162	150
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	22	1,490	1,230
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....	35	700	2,100
Levy.....	1	60	67
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	5	1,100	2,200
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	1	30	42
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....	43	2,035	2,025
Polk.....	6	300	350
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....	5	250	500
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....	12	557	580
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	1	50	75
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....	6	183	346
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	160	8,896	\$ 11,854

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	EGG PLANTS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....	12	1,280	1,250
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....	1	275	650
De Soto.....	13	730	2,733
Duval.....		8	24
Escambia.....	1	65	130
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....	8	350	660
Hillsborough.....	40	2,477	5,583
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	4	412	310
Lee.....	13	930	1,110
Leon.....	26	500	800
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	25	2,680	9,570
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	15	3,141	3,323
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....	164	8,765	17,010
Polk.....	7	135	250
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....	3	290	315
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	1	200	250
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....	1	28	58
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	334	23,266	\$ 44,026

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CUCUMBERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	134	11,680	10,980
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	10	800	925
Clay.....	1	100	50
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	3	450	900
De Soto.....	80	9,638	15,094
Duval.....	12	648	411
Escambia.....	2	600	265
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	41	3,582	3,751
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	24	3,050	2,905
Lee.....			
Leon.....	26	3,400	3,000
Levy.....	121	22,860	15,942
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	11	3,450	5,175
Marion.....	12	1,100	1,080
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	13	3,245	2,493
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	157	11,825	12,270
Polk.....	6	705	708
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	3	380	425
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumpter.....	282	62,917	63,805
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	3	322	1,264
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	4	1,076	1,035
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,004	141,828	142,478

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	WATERMELONS		
	Acres	Car Loads	Value.
Alachua.....	215	191	14,470
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	78	110	7,700
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	37	44	955
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	370	275	45,108
Duval.....	249	161	8,752
Escambia.....	84	42	3,245
Franklin.....	14	12	600
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....	80	55	2,140
Hernando.....	39	12	1,080
Hillsborough.....	275	147	12,491
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	60	60	3,000
Jefferson.....	122	34	1,655
Lafayette.....	12	5	277
Lake.....	408	189	15,840
Lee.....	11	16	325
Leon.....	100	125	4,000
Levy.....	57	61	2,673
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	24	46	4,600
Mariou.....	1,102	428	30,560
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	50	14	1,973
Osceola.....	22	11	1,100
Pasco.....	121	119	11,900
Polk.....	79	39	4,750
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	11	11	1,135
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	1,325	563	44,172
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	638	168	15,143
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	100	91	5,960
Washington.....			
Total.....	5,783	2,529	\$ 244,614

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	CANTALOUPE		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	224	52,980	\$ 51,715
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	14	1,200	1,650
Clay.....			
Columbia.....		25	25
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	50	2,740	7,770
Duval.....	2	104	178
Escambia.....	3	480	535
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	1	60	100
Hillsborough.....	32	1,410	2,654
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	17	1,770	925
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	17	740	725
Lee.....			
Leon.....	80	2,500	3,500
Levy.....	1	58	58
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	593	37,040	36,640
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	62	2,820	3,615
Polk.....	24	250	290
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	176	8,008	7,490
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	6	24	137
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	6	117	210
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,307	112,336	\$ 118,217

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	ENGLISH PEAS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	13	720	\$ 645
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	1	140	345
Duval.....	17	633	659
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	1	97	141
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	69	4,565	6,688
Lee.....			
Leon.....	50	3,000	6,000
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	4	315	490
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	348	25,010	26,910
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	2	280	300
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	1	104	56
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	2	200	200
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	1	50	42
Washington.....			
Total.....	509	35,114	\$ 41,686

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	BEETS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	33	2,485	\$ 1,865
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	17	1,630	1,820
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	2	335	460
Duval.....	1	45	40
Escambia.....	1	200	200
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	8	595	1,105
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....		25	75
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	20	2,000	2,000
Levy.....	2	189	193
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	10	1,600	2,050
Marion.....	2	300	300
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	6	685	1,300
Osceola.....	1	40	40
Pasco.....	60	3,355	3,130
Polk.....	3	1,700	1,700
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	3	525	1,100
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	69	11,620	8,291
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	238	27,385	\$ 25,660

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	BEANS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	336	21,146	\$ 18,620
Baker.....	1	50	50
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	516	62,130	53,350
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus.....	22	5,880	6,915
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	3	85	85
Dade.....	16	1,500	1,110
De Soto.....	806	98,387	141,316
Duval.....	63	2,259	1,706
Escambia.....	2	600	300
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernando.....	2	220	220
Hillsborough.....	93	6,448	6,236
Holmes.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	127	10,092	11,118
Lee.....	3	320	295
Leon.....	70	3,500	3,500
Levy.....	6	401	422
Liberty.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....
Manatee.....	10	1,600	2,750
Marion.....	360	30,780	29,780
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	50	3,604	4,700
Osceola.....	12	1,130	1,130
Pasco.....	381	28,035	33,065
Polk.....	24	1,742	2,630
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	3	350	475
Santa Rosa.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter.....	366	25,460	27,747
Suwannee.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia.....	7	791	1,146
Wakulla.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton.....	5	659	486
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,284	307,149	\$ 348,122

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	ONIONS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	1	25	53
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....	3	120	150
St. Johns.....	3	540	864
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	7	344	523
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	14	1,029	\$ 1,590

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902.

Counties.	ORANGES			
	Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value
Alachua.....		55,725		\$
Baker.....	240	850	270	550
Bradford.....				
Brevard.....	125,065	300,970	127,430	330,740
Calhoun.....				
Citrus.....	1,840	103,470	2,860	6,965
Clay.....	112	500	31	32
Columbia.....				
Dade.....	7,195	8,085	2,452	39,974
De Soto.....	121,316	257,785	418,144	690,408
Duval.....				
Escambia.....				
Franklin.....				
Gadsden.....				
Hamilton.....				
Hernando.....	1,803	18,450	347	740
Hillsborough.....	16,541	178,872	288,996	635,930
Holmes.....				
Jackson.....				
Jefferson.....				
Lafayette.....				
Lake.....	67,018	290,154	18,935	24,095
Lee.....	19,465	171,650	51,595	50,605
Leon.....				
Levy.....	76	3,358	3	4
Liberty.....				
Madison.....				
Manatee.....	73,697	27,280	114,203	142,474
Marlon.....	22,125	38,480	15,600	23,200
Monroe.....				
Nassau.....				
Orange.....	189,534	417,037	80,142	123,306
Osceola.....	16,606	13,691	25,475	25,475
Pasco.....	11,846	114,295	23,390	34,245
Polk.....	106,608	155,342	137,066	137,066
Putnam.....	9,278	80,192	7,542	15,119
St. Johns.....	8,686	7,325	1,070	2,135
Santa Rosa.....				
Sumter.....	34,848	59,764	5,404	12,487
Suwannee.....				
Taylor.....				
Volusia.....	104,723	227,802	44,350	106,716
Wakulla.....				
Walton.....				
Washington.....	30	60		3,000
Total.....	938,652	2,587,137	1,465,306	\$ 2,306,266

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	LEMONS			
	Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value
Alachua.....				\$
Baker.....				
Bradford.....				
Brevard.....				
Calhoun.....				
Citrus.....				
Clay.....				
Columbia.....				
Dade.....	150	50	250	250
De Soto.....	616	231	815	1,267
Duval.....				
Escambia.....				
Franklin.....				
Gadsden.....				
Hamilton.....				
Hernando.....				
Hillsborough.....	3,305	4,081	142	132
Holmes.....				
Jackson.....				
Jefferson.....				
Lafayette.....				
Lake.....				
Lee.....	20	20	50	50
Leon.....				
Levy.....				
Liberty.....				
Madison.....				
Manatee.....	7,000		3,000	6,000
Marion.....				
Monroe.....				
Nassau.....				
Orange.....				
Osceola.....	100		300	300
Pasco.....	245	1,665	258	466
Polk.....				
Putnam.....				
St. Johns.....				
Santa Rosa.....				
Sumter.....	100	200	10	50
Suwannee.....				
Taylor.....				
Volusia.....	150		60	175
Wakulla.....				
Walter.....				
Washington.....				
Total.....	11,686	6,217	5,185	\$ 8,690

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	LIMES		
	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....	136	200	100
De Soto.....	458	532	1,047
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....	112		.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			33
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	1	1	2
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....	500		.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	1,207	733	1,282

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	GRAPE FRUIT		
	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....	4,630	3,574	11,305
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....	300	100	100
Clay.....	1	1	1
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....	890	750	2,900
De Soto.....	15,709	16,706	139,570
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....	382	26	80
Hillsborough.....	17,178	6,028	31,499
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	12,284	738	2,345
Lee.....	380	1,159	5,207
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	22,534	3,459	20,766
Marion.....	1,500	2,000	3,900
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	16,731	2,637	9,403
Osceola.....	883	906	3,745
Pasco.....	7,659	480	2,200
Polk.....	15,011	3,266	44,671
Putnam.....	1,647	51	269
St. Johns.....	235	59	294
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumpter.....	1,241	29	178
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	1,826	1,148	3,100
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Sumter.....	121,021	43,117	\$ 282,533

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	PINEAPPLES	
	No. of Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....	372,790	653,075
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....	105,882	120,762
De Soto.....	40,646	73,594
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	23,649	35,315
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....	156	450
Lee.....	1,270	3,435
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....		.....
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....	2,083	3,750
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....	3,216	28,197
Osceola.....	1,100	1,320
Pasco.....	746	875
Polk.....	1,754	1,500
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....		.....
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....	921	1,925
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	555,213	\$ 924,198

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	BANANAS	
	Bunches	Value
Alachua.....		\$.....
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....		.....
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....	1,450	700
De Soto.....	1,767	1,434
Duval.....	53	34
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	227	75
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....		.....
Lee.....		.....
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....	1	1
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....		.....
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....	595	530
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....	110	110
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....		.....
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	4,203	\$ 2,934

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	JAPANESE PERSIMMONS		
	Trees	Bush	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....			.....
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....	150	400	1,800
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	150	400	\$ 1,800

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	AVOCADO PEARS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$.....
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....		.....
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....		.....
De Soto.....	22	45
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	14	4
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....		.....
Lee.....	95	355
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....	10	10
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....		.....
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....		.....
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....		.....
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....		.....
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	141	\$ 414

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	GUAVAS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....	5,325	2,740
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....	195	185
De Soto.....	2,502	2,502
Duval.....	10	15
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	482	288
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....	10	10
Lee.....	815	570
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....	1	3
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....	600	600
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....	500	500
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....		.....
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....	23	25
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	10,463	\$ 7,438

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	COCOANUTS		
	Trees	Nuts	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	4	500	10
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....	9	2,000	25
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	13	2,500	35

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PECANS		
	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....	1,010	515	2,575
Bradford.....	53	160	560
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	39	7	36
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	32	7	26
Columbia.....	2,306	213	733
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	59	16	77
Duval.....			
Escambia.....	825	130	650
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	80	51	103
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	26	7	58
Lafayette.....	18	22	70
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	1,881	156	469
Levy.....	347	91	529
Liberty.....	119	66	250
Madison.....	24	28	138
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	4,503	22	39
Osceola.....	505	5	10
Pasco.....	3,525		
Polk.....	114	100	100
Putnam.....	101		
St. Johns.....	169	262	1,083
Santa Rosa.....	1,191	994	2,089
Sumter.....	253	35	248
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	44	29	218
Wakulla.....	238	20	83
Walton.....	462	341	1,173
Washington.....			
Total.....	17,935	3,277	11,317

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	STRAWBERRIES		
	Acres	Quarts	Value
Alachua.....	13	9,610	\$ 930
Baker.....	1	500	125
Bradford.....	182	274,740	54,760
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	2	2,300	330
Clay.....	45	43,895	11,190
Columbia.....		100	15
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	5	4,600	1,565
Duval.....	32	24,564	2,979
Escambia.....	3	5,300	620
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	4	10,400	1,940
Hillsborough.....	309	1,213,684	72,209
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	300	30
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	8	17,373	1,685
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....		32	4
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	8	7,200	150
Marion.....	2	3,000	360
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	7	11,960	1,540
Osceola.....	1	350	35
Pasco.....	112	82,000	11,250
Polk.....	272	208,150	26,930
Putnam.....	9	2,150	143
St. Johns.....	5	11,200	1,480
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	12	22,160	1,555
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	9	8,520	1,177
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	25	5,072	522
Washington.....	3	600	70
Total.....	1,061	2,035,240	\$ 194,214

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEARS		
	Trees	Barrels	Value
Alachua.....	1,850	890	\$ 530
Baker.....	2,188	1,289	1,289
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	100	20	60
Citrus.....	490	780	1,320
Clay.....	1,787	161	309
Columbia.....	2,570	407	389
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	176	63	118
Duval.....	2,102	543	620
Escambia.....	1,505	2,000	2,000
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....	50	10	10
Hernando.....	170	124	205
Hillsborough.....	937	212	617
Holmes.....	6	1	3
Jackson.....	1,270	1,270	1,270
Jefferson.....	1,407	887	908
Lafayette.....	330	412	517
Lake.....	2,126	383	641
Lee.....			
Leon.....	7,109	2,822	4,535
Levy.....	1,635	310	3,919
Liberty.....	384	767	969
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	1,800	1,800	900
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	363	411	677
Osceola.....	31	22	40
Pasco.....	1,245	1,360	1,180
Polk.....	120	73	105
Putnam.....	324	550	657
St. Johns.....	2,279	1,234	1,174
Santa Rosa.....	560	267	321
Seminole.....	1,100	1,188	2,450
Sumner.....			
Taylor.....	188	317	191
Volusia.....	1,506	745	1,119
Wakulla.....	118	116	339
Walton.....	807	1,393	1,611
Washington.....	81	155	101
Total.....	38,813	22,884	\$ 31,013

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEACHES		
	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	10,560	8,229	\$ 6,115
Baker.....	8,742	5,400	4,203
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	6	12	12
Citrus.....	7,475	5,540	7,910
Clay.....	4,759	1,746	1,321
Columbia.....	7,769	7,424	6,583
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	1,632	1,098	2,082
Duval.....	2,102	1,298	1,080
Escambia.....	1,115	1,445	1,445
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....	1,005	1,570	1,570
Hernando.....	1,866	969	1,235
Hillsborough.....	10,521	2,202	3,521
Holmes.....	7,599	3,750	9,690
Jackson.....	675	675	675
Jefferson.....	643	955	678
Lafayette.....	40	32	35
Lake.....	8,943	4,025	3,977
Lee.....			
Leon.....	2,273	1,318	1,961
Levy.....	3,537	5,474	4,676
Liberty.....	3,537	5,474	4,676
Madison.....	1,109	1,312	1,200
Manatee.....	90	150	150
Marion.....	4,000	9,500	5,000
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	304	50	90
Orange.....	1,879	1,460	1,481
Osceola.....	871	535	540
Pasco.....	5,545	4,515	5,175
Polk.....	3,631	825	1,078
Putnam.....	3,472	3,472	3,306
St. Johns.....	3,238	2,618	3,587
Santa Rosa.....	8,345	5,857	5,104
Sumter.....	1,869	2,482	2,540
Suwannee.....	48,750	51,083	51,083
Taylor.....	1,428	1,412	1,033
Volusia.....	21,737	18,657	17,845
Wakulla.....	220	145	145
Walton.....	4,754	16,119	16,718
Washington.....	145	280	246
Total.....	192,475	174,125	175,565

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	GRAPE VINES			
	Grapes		Wines	
	Lbs.	Value	Gallons	Value
Alachua.....		\$		\$
Baker.....	34,460	1,725	1,110	1,110
Bradford.....				
Brevard.....				
Calhoun.....			460	460
Citrus.....	65,200	6,520		
Clay.....	22,850	726	1,750	1,695
Columbia.....	68,458	1,671	1,437	1,541
Dade.....	1,000	50		
De Soto.....	14,430	2,386		
Duval.....	27,209	1,349	963	731
Escambia.....	3,500	120		
Franklin.....				
Gadsden.....				
Hamilton.....			500	500
Hernando.....				
Hillsborough.....	7,924	838	118	129
Holmes.....				
Jackson.....				
Jefferson.....	1,100	85	672	471
Lafayette.....		125	300	300
Lake.....	8,700	373		
Lee.....				
Leon.....	40,005	2,730	2,975	3,035
Levy.....	9,461	566	528	525
Liberty.....	1,760	256	423	423
Madison.....				
Manatee.....				
Marion.....				
Monroe.....				
Nassau.....	250	35	80	65
Orange.....	3,902	962	2,075	1,955
Osceola.....	400	40		
Pasco.....	4,920	502	1,120	1,245
Polk.....	795	247		
Putnam.....	8,135	355	30	60
St. Johns.....	256,700	5,134	21,940	21,940
Santa Rosa.....				
Sumter.....	8,694	493	130	132
Suwannee.....				
Taylor.....	3,615	145	30	30
Volusia.....	148,435	2,655	4,565	4,565
Wakulla.....				
Walton.....	37,512	2,124	65	65
Washington.....	100	15		
Total.....	779,515	\$ 32,227	41,271	\$ 40,927

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIGS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....		.....
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....	5	10
Columbia.....	60	117
Dade.....		.....
De Soto.....	127	521
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	2	2
Holmes.....	6	6
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....	25	45
Lee.....		.....
Leon.....	274	333
Levy.....	43	210
Liberty.....	10	25
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....		.....
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....	6	10
Orange.....	40	123
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....	45	35
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....	224	429
Santa Rosa.....	5	10
Sumter.....	121	191
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....	69	141
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....	226	267
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	1,358	\$ 2,485

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HORSES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	2,899	\$ 206,975
Baker.....	420	18,360
Bradford.....	1,227	83,245
Brevard.....	383	14,310
Calhoun.....	462	36,795
Citrus.....	603	60,300
Clay.....	525	20,945
Columbia.....	1,158	81,212
Dade.....	210	20,610
De Soto.....	2,400	119,930
Duval.....	623	41,857
Escambia.....	1,431	117,730
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	1,521	129,835
Hamilton.....	1,368	86,375
Hernando.....	443	26,080
Hillsborough.....	2,181	133,599
Holmes.....	391	16,594
Jackson.....	2,748	206,100
Jefferson.....	801	48,090
Lafayette.....	413	21,513
Lake.....	764	58,832
Lee.....	365	25,635
Leon.....	2,035	157,734
Levy.....	1,286	72,335
Liberty.....	253	18,271
Madison.....	790	62,230
Manatee.....	702	23,345
Marion.....	3,013	100,076
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	793	31,352
Orange.....	1,407	116,079
Osceola.....	655	17,973
Pasco.....	927	55,330
Polk.....	2,170	109,120
Putnam.....	595	31,520
St. Johns.....	990	72,900
Santa Rosa.....	776	26,730
Sumter.....	1,495	38,695
Suwannee.....	1,923	134,180
Taylor.....	468	38,055
Volusia.....	1,142	80,305
Wakulla.....	287	12,840
Walton.....	664	41,167
Washington.....	385	14,311
Total.....	46,208	\$ 2,880,460

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MULES:	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	987	\$ 70,845
Baker.....	215	14,139
Bradford.....	571	46,730
Brevard.....	6	260
Calhoun.....	205	49,850
Citrus.....	499	49,900
Clay.....	33	2,171
Columbia.....	995	90,292
Dade.....	78	9,405
De Soto.....	110	7,060
Duval.....	202	17,260
Escambia.....	412	53,100
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	533	43,730
Hamilton.....	943	79,951
Hernando.....	221	22,070
Hillsborough.....	280	38,450
Holmes.....	251	16,132
Jackson.....	1,146	85,950
Jefferson.....	1,372	99,649
Lafayette.....	314	9,637
Lake.....	196	21,600
Lee.....	75	9,935
Leon.....	830	80,930
Levy.....	352	45,525
Liberty.....	64	6,365
Madison.....	914	154,460
Manatee.....	34	3,645
Marion.....	768	58,322
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	40	2,655
Orange.....	338	37,905
Osceola.....	31	1,370
Pasco.....	330	35,205
Polk.....	474	51,135
Poinsett.....	26	3,030
St. Johns.....	137	15,525
Santa Rosa.....	59	4,305
Sumter.....	261	30,675
Suwannee.....	1,276	105,870
Taylor.....	343	22,221
Volusia.....	246	54,575
Wakulla.....	125	7,810
Walton.....	347	27,967
Washington.....	899	124,510
Total.....	17,539	\$ 1,682,112

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ASSES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1	\$ 1,000
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....	2	20
Columbia.....	1	75
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	4	170
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....	2	350
Jefferson.....	80	1,267
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	13	280
Levy.....		
Liberty.....	2	20
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	17	180
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	4	230
Polk.....	1	100
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	3	500
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....	1	35
Walton.....	4	400
Washington.....		
Total.....	55	\$ 4,627

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	STOCK CATTLE	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	25,996	\$ 187,799
Baker.....	5,877	30,485
Bradford.....	13,235	105,787
Brevard.....	9,321	40,150
Calhoun.....	6,454	41,198
Citrus.....	9,580	50,730
Clay.....	7,971	41,648
Columbia.....	10,603	65,555
Dade.....	1,626	22,840
De Soto.....	123,783	1,074,666
Duval.....	7,354	50,909
Escambia.....	12,852	128,520
Franklin.....	1,935	9,675
Gadsden.....	6,150	30,750
Hamilton.....	11,170	55,380
Hernando.....	4,400	27,060
Hillsborough.....	21,790	179,676
Holmes.....	3,981	19,617
Jackson.....	9,075	45,375
Jefferson.....	3,861	27,382
Lafayette.....	7,724	60,208
Lake.....	7,400	65,505
Lee.....	12,685	39,135
Leon.....	6,188	46,562
Levy.....	13,444	88,904
Liberty.....	2,499	20,195
Madison.....	4,632	29,908
Manatee.....	12,038	60,190
Marion.....	14,948	71,264
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	8,826	57,977
Orange.....	21,612	165,236
Osceola.....	29,716	118,081
Pasco.....	17,077	150,770
Polk.....	53,597	360,363
Putnam.....	4,880	32,218
St. Johns.....	16,304	152,479
Santa Rosa.....	6,578	37,792
Sumter.....	21,117	142,560
Suwannee.....	10,812	57,099
Taylor.....	13,162	63,407
Volusia.....	14,090	106,891
Wakulla.....	4,123	20,645
Walton.....	10,872	72,797
Washington.....	8,895	45,405
Total.....	635,234	\$ 4,300,893

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SHEEP	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1,600	\$ 3,200
Baker.....	500	750
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	4,532	8,964
Citrus.....	2,930	5,250
Clay.....	1,009	1,054
Columbia.....	606	1,165
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	7,907	15,860
Duval.....	724	1,271
Escambia.....	6,945	14,140
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	507	507
Hamilton.....	541	541
Hernando.....	760	1,330
Hillsborough.....	3,173	6,175
Holmes.....	6,956	9,269
Jackson.....	5,175	6,350
Jefferson.....	170	320
Lafayette.....	10	10
Lake.....	350	1,100
Lee.....		
Lebn.....	402	923
Levy.....	428	466
Liberty.....	1,767	3,354
Madison.....	100	100
Manatee.....	870	870
Marion.....	5,397	6,300
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	3,002	4,335
Orange.....	1,015	2,145
Osceola.....	8,050	8,050
Pasco.....	4,543	9,420
Polk.....	3,150	8,560
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	1,508	1,270
Santa Rosa.....	15,662	18,475
Sumter.....	1,303	1,798
Swannee.....		
Taylor.....	100	125
Volusia.....	1,090	1,560
Wakulla.....	69	69
Walton.....	20,425	37,259
Washington.....	9,158	13,941
Total.....	121,443	\$ 196,277

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	GOATS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	260	\$ 340
Baker.....	1,101	554
Bradford.....	2,584	1,295
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	797	415
Citrus.....	2,250	3,180
Clay.....	445	280
Columbia.....	498	254
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	4,457	4,457
Duval.....	221	261
Escambia.....	3,337	1,691
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	847	421
Hamilton.....	496	496
Hernando.....	645	720
Hillsborough.....	985	1,035
Holmes.....	477	221
Jackson.....	345	690
Jefferson.....	548	291
Lafayette.....	259	239
Lake.....	20	60
Lee.....		
Leon.....	764	458
Levy.....	262	162
Liberty.....	263	172
Madison.....	272	255
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	975	508
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	126	225
Orange.....	3	10
Osceola.....	75	75
Pasco.....	767	1,109
Polk.....	565	734
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	182	183
Santa Rosa.....	419	212
Sumter.....	1,447	1,033
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....	788	397
Volusia.....	10	15
Wakulla.....	211	107
Walton.....	440	241
Washington.....	705	965
Total.....	28,846	\$ 23,761

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HOGS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	13,159	\$ 21,413
Baker.....	3,493	3,493
Bradford.....	5,899	5,899
Brevard.....	1,490	3,775
Calhoun.....	5,997	17,131
Citrus.....	14,310	14,310
Clay.....	4,458	4,461
Columbia.....	21,545	45,828
Dade.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	26,785	26,785
Duval.....	4,873	11,601
Escambia.....	4,840	7,418
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	6,825	27,767
Hamilton.....	16,333	16,333
Hernando.....	3,226	6,335
Hillsborough.....	12,387	15,477
Holmes.....	4,258	4,750
Jackson.....	19,228	19,228
Jefferson.....	15,437	26,092
Lafayette.....	4,825	4,825
Lake.....	6,291	12,543
Lee.....	1,265	2,765
Leon.....	15,899	43,174
Levy.....	13,741	16,278
Liberty.....	4,422	7,768
Madison.....	15,710	33,617
Manatee.....	2,934	2,934
Marion.....	9,566	9,566
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	3,329	5,050
Orange.....	7,642	13,543
Osceola.....	2,627	1,356
Pasco.....	5,951	8,985
Polk.....	14,315	14,315
Putnam.....	2,683	3,445
St. Johns.....	6,662	13,289
Santa Rosa.....	1,359	6,679
Sumter.....	15,845	16,963
Suwannee.....	26,645	139,575
Taylor.....	15,370	15,370
Volusia.....	8,877	10,874
Wakulla.....	3,449	3,449
Walton.....	11,817	18,216
Washington.....	5,998	7,194
Total.....	391,771	\$ 699,868

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CHICKENS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	12,629	2,808
Baker.....	17,393	5,185
Bradford.....	23,810	7,143
Brevard.....	17,585	8,189
Calhoun.....	30,535	7,463
Citrus.....	13,735	3,345
Clay.....	11,895	3,749
Columbia.....	52,344	12,984
Dade.....	945	379
De Soto.....	35,492	15,933
Duval.....	23,670	8,223
Escambia.....	75,700	19,075
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	78,294	19,573
Hamilton.....	30,159	7,453
Hernando.....	5,783	1,537
Hillsborough.....	57,512	23,600
Holmes.....	17,280	4,324
Jackson.....	20,160	4,032
Jefferson.....	40,530	8,124
Lafayette.....	15,643	4,237
Lake.....	60,296	14,854
Lee.....	6,907	2,816
Leon.....	48,435	12,588
Levy.....	42,478	11,329
Liberty.....	8,521	2,263
Madison.....	14,221	1,951
Manatee.....	3,684	742
Marion.....	48,268	13,652
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	1,719	791
Orange.....	48,663	22,659
Osceola.....	4,195	991
Pasco.....	12,450	3,750
Polk.....	30,334	40,619
Pulman.....	14,269	3,919
St. Johns.....	20,723	12,318
Santa Rosa.....	23,021	7,202
Sevier.....	28,125	8,035
Suwannee.....	128,146	38,243
Taylor.....	4,751	1,217
Volusia.....	52,136	14,167
Wakulla.....	7,280	1,852
Walton.....	26,139	6,091
Washington.....	11,885	2,850
Total.....	1,224,028	365,251

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	DUCKS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	305	\$ 149
Baker.....	791	317
Bradford.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....
Citrus.....	30	40
Clay.....	52	22
Columbia.....	66	33
Dade.....	20	18
De Soto.....	935	852
Duval.....	.....	.....
Escambia.....	400	198
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	85	43
Hamilton.....	583	157
Hernando.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	242	197
Holmes.....	13	2
Jackson.....	490	98
Jefferson.....	107	40
Lafayette.....	132	66
Lake.....	55	40
Lee.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	190	111
Levy.....	55	32
Liberty.....	32	16
Madison.....	3	1
Manatee.....	82	34
Marion.....	223	103
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	196	110
Orange.....	143	102
Osceola.....	69	15
Pasco.....	248	174
Polk.....	39	19
Putnam.....	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	86	44
Santa Rosa.....	.....	.....
Sumpter.....	180	163
Suwannee.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	.....	.....
Volusia.....	443	176
Wakulla.....	48	18
Walton.....	572	177
Washington.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,606	\$ 3,557

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1902.—Continued.

Counties.	GEESE	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	245	174
Baker.....	3,820	1,910
Bradford.....	3,624	1,812
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	15	7
Citrus.....	120	150
Clay.....	200	130
Columbia.....	766	375
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	1,624	1,624
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	230	114
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	108	52
Hamilton.....	1,014	516
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	212	139
Holmes.....	238	118
Jackson.....	254	127
Jefferson.....	182	87
Lafayette.....	1,859	927
Lake.....	9	9
Lee.....		
Leon.....	176	121
Levy.....	460	244
Liberty.....	39	30
Madison.....	73	36
Manatee.....	120	39
Marion.....	200	150
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	63	55
Orange.....	35	35
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	398	394
Polk.....	151	79
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	48	33
Santa Rosa.....	6	3
Sumter.....	401	361
Tuwannee.....	32	30
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	41	43
Wakulla.....	133	67
Walton.....	856	696
Washington.....	37	18
Total.....	16,789	10,605

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1902.—Continued.

Counties.	TURKEYS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1,368	\$ 954
Baker.....	1,248	939
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	20	30
Calhoun.....	40	35
Citrus.....	480	670
Clay.....	900	568
Columbia.....	609	580
Dade.....	15	15
De Soto.....	2,619	2,619
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	345	345
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	362	268
Hamilton.....	323	323
Hernando.....	74	77
Hillshorouga.....	395	572
Holmes.....	14	11
Jackson.....	1,046	523
Jefferson.....	929	759
Lafayette.....	1,894	1,894
Lake.....	567	567
Lee.....	120	108
Leon.....	3,091	3,031
Levy.....	489	425
Liberty.....	42	38
Mau,son.....	105	66
Manatee.....	61	61
Marion.....	600	400
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	6	10
Orange.....	791	946
Osceola.....	20	20
Pasco.....	1,587	1,587
Polk.....	464	464
Putnam.....	8	5
St. Johns.....	246	246
Santa Rosa.....	47	45
Sumter.....	522	530
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	368	513
Wakulla.....	101	101
Walton.....	639	584
Washington.....	22	18
Total.....	22,627	\$ 20,947

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1902.—Continued.

Counties.	EGGS Sold and Used	
	Doz.	Value
Alachua.....	25,160	\$ 5,076
Baker.....	36,535	3,656
Bradford.....	23,810	3,431
Brevard.....	279,560	29,785
Calhoun.....	20,537	2,142
Citrus.....	85,440	16,152
Clay.....	16,786	3,464
Columbia.....	113,748	13,217
Dade.....	694	381
De Soto.....	90,675	18,411
Duval.....	61,027	11,946
Escambia.....	107,400	16,140
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	91,690	9,169
Hamilton.....	25,912	4,322
Hernando.....	12,010	2,396
Hillsborough.....	160,619	30,930
Holmes.....	38,416	5,658
Jackson.....	40,320	8,064
Jefferson.....	110,882	11,394
Lafayette.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	59,794	9,069
Lee.....	1,440	910
Leon.....	68,874	8,790
Levy.....	67,455	11,425
Liberty.....	26,645	3,095
Madison.....	3,890	389
Manatee.....	7,976	1,376
Marion.....	104,640	16,213
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	184,501	40,091
Osceola.....	2,935	592
Pasco.....	124,800	12,480
Polk.....	255,000	38,250
Putnam.....	20,167	1,986
St. Johns.....	12,924	3,402
Santa Rosa.....	30,383	4,708
Sumter.....	72,941	13,079
Suwannee.....	795,975	139,295
Taylor.....	837	495
Volusia.....	94,624	23,493
Wakulla.....	41,160	4,116
Walton.....	90,530	12,138
Washington.....	9,016	1,340
Total.....	3,417,688	\$ 542,688

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1902.

Counties.	MILK COWS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	120	\$ 3,775
Packer.....	862	8,665
Bradford.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	159	5,535
Calhoun.....	60	1,445
Citrus.....	433	6,750
Clay.....	630	3,319
Columbia.....	2,180	31,611
Dade.....	10	865
De Soto.....	817	20,260
Duval.....	3,311	30,042
Escambia.....	491	13,740
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	938	20,795
Hamilton.....	562	12,232
Hernando.....	357	7,330
Hillshorough.....	1,359	40,162
Holmes.....	704	7,152
Jackson.....	2,087	20,370
Jefferson.....	1,575	20,374
Lafayette.....	7	250
Lake.....	483	15,535
Lee.....	11	710
Leon.....	4,280	68,113
Levy.....	2,148	18,499
Liberty.....	269	2,363
Madison.....	807	9,567
Manatee.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	2,510	40,943
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	1,110	35,560
Osceola.....	408	4,915
Pasco.....	120	5,420
Polk.....	449	17,446
Putnam.....	285	4,055
St. Johns.....	344	15,170
Santa Rosa.....	730	12,381
Sumter.....	60	2,166
Suwannee.....	6,546	97,955
Taylor.....	4	95
Volusia.....	389	14,736
Wakulla.....	2	35
Walton.....	1,367	25,725
Washington.....	3	95
Total.....	38,999	\$ 647,164

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	MILK Sold and Used	
	Gallons	Value
Alachua.....	36,250	\$ 9,530
Baker.....	65,100	26,040
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	40,115	11,105
Calhoun.....	17,610	6,996
Citrus.....	78,000	16,950
Clay.....	3,485	1,363
Columbia.....	189,924	39,044
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	100,520	29,745
Duval.....	271,731	54,810
Escambia.....	94,000	31,765
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	138,160	27,632
Hamilton.....	36,420	12,700
Hernando.....	40,740	8,142
Hillsborough.....	170,190	51,334
Holmes.....	80,089	35,347
Jackson.....	208,700	83,480
Jefferson.....	158,032	13,748
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	100,100	20,290
Lee.....	11	640
Leon.....	473,292	67,124
Levy.....	98,445	13,446
Liberty.....	16,928	2,607
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	265,400	59,577
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	33,766	80,070
Osceola.....	26,650	7,445
Pasco.....	28,700	8,615
Polk.....	181,845	54,653
Putnam.....	3,865	141
St. Johns.....	77,995	23,400
Santa Rosa.....	76,910	20,534
Sumter.....	35,195	9,625
Suwannee.....	691,680	160,090
Taylor.....	40	6
Volusia.....	106,202	27,158
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....	161,315	39,007
Washington.....	400	80
Total.....	4,317,821	\$ 1,069,139

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	BUTTER Sold and Used	
	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	5,330	\$ 1,622
Baker.....	7,230	2,129
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	160	32
Calhoun.....	3,825	765
Citrus.....	13,600	9,283
Clay.....	662	180
Columbia.....	47,159	11,603
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	25,589	7,569
Duval.....	2,447	491
Escambia.....	44,600	10,310
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	23,161	5,790
Hamilton.....	13,060	3,280
Hernando.....	7,490	1,908
Hillsborough.....	14,491	3,728
Holmes.....	9,460	2,243
Jackson.....	20,870	4,174
Jefferson.....	32,453	7,082
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	68,300	14,576
Lee.....	10	8
Leon.....	115,748	30,262
Levy.....	13,391	3,095
Liberty.....	4,562	1,122
Madison.....	200	50
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	99,265	21,165
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	57,989	16,549
Osceola.....	2,976	712
Pasco.....	9,520	2,381
Polk.....		
Putnam.....	440	117
St. Johns.....	6,900	1,795
Santa Rosa.....	14,781	3,696
Sumter.....	13,538	3,588
Suwannee.....	91,508	27,504
Taylor.....	30	7
Volusia.....	1,303	483
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....	34,057	7,920
Washington.....	200	50
Total.....	796,155	\$ 207,764

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	CHEESE Sold and Used	
	Lbs	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....		
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	50	15
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	1,200	240
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	1,250	\$ 255

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1902.

Counties.	MOSS	
	Tons	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....		
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	5	300
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	400	2,500
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	700	14,000
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....	40	208
St. Johns.....	6	360
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....	1	7
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Ttoal.....	1,152	\$ 17,675

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1902.
Continued.

Counties.	HONEY		
	St'ds of Bees	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	.....	.....	\$.....
Baker.....	193	4,800	480
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	616	52,200	3,160
Calhoun.....	2,823	231,420	11,443
Citrus.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	16	130	15
Columbia.....	655	11,605	1,213
Dade.....	212	15,650	1,180
De Soto.....	1,092	27,630	5,015
Duval.....	107	1,215	135
Escambia.....	1,115	12,950	12,095
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	815	16,300	815
Hamilton.....	90	1,500	150
Hernando.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	436	6,890	762
Holmes.....	516	3,750	415
Jackson.....	113	1,470	143
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	343	10,050	765
Lee.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	273	6,040	702
Levy.....	246	1,579	390
Liberty.....	1,737	33,153	2,268
Madison.....	257	2,800	289
Manatee.....	250	7,500	750
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	799	13,150	1,712
Osceola.....	70	950	95
Pasco.....	550	20,940	2,096
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	10	150	12
St. Johns.....	724	28,546	2,854
Santa Rosa.....	119	1,290	109
Sumter.....	70	2,530	270
Suwannee.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia.....	1,607	50,592	3,060
Wakulla.....	917	17,410	814
Walton.....	1,372	18,300	135
Washington.....	110	3,000	150
Total.....	18,152	605,490	\$ 536

TABLE NO. 9—TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field Crops	\$1,007,632
Vegetable and Garden Products.....	24,658
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Total acreage in cultivation.....	1,032,290

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM
PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$11,555,013
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.....	2,678,088
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4,023,338
Table No. 4—Live Stock	10,435,162
Table No. 5—Poultry	942,971
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,277,158
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	125,125
<hr/>	
Total	\$31,036,855

TABLE NO. 8—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS;
BY COUNTIES—1902.

Counties.	Annual Products	Live Stock and Poultry	Total Values
Alachua.....	877,878	499,423	1,377,301
Baker.....	323,084	84,788	407,872
Bradford.....	507,404	251,911	759,375
Brevard.....	1,133,292	72,255	1,205,547
Calhoun.....	180,979	133,303	314,282
Citrus.....	371,370	194,625	565,995
Clay.....	127,971	78,777	206,748
Columbia.....	643,625	330,064	973,689
Dade.....	389,279	54,132	443,411
De Soto.....	1,438,197	1,290,216	2,778,413
Duval.....	168,202	161,424	329,626
Escambia.....	212,877	358,071	570,948
Franklin.....	4,467	9,675	14,142
Gadsden.....	848,319	275,741	1,122,060
Hamillon.....	687,851	259,757	947,608
Hernando.....	81,932	92,539	174,471
Hillsborough.....	908,509	442,082	1,350,591
Holmes.....	190,738	18,290	209,028
Jackson.....	1,186,919	369,265	1,556,184
Jefferson.....	611,216	242,475	853,691
Lafayette.....	468,280	103,806	572,086
Lake.....	217,372	190,645	408,017
Lee.....	125,171	90,882	216,053
Leon.....	722,091	414,025	1,136,116
Levy.....	285,830	256,999	542,829
Liberty.....	80,643	60,855	141,498
Madison.....	628,761	292,191	920,952
Manatee.....	439,290	91,861	531,151
Marion.....	631,867	301,284	933,151
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	19,805	102,560	122,365
Orange.....	555,218	395,391	950,609
Osceola.....	66,371	152,849	219,220
Pasco.....	391,402	272,374	663,776
Polk.....	601,647	572,945	1,174,592
Putnam.....	88,569	78,216	166,785
St. Johns.....	365,958	283,957	649,915
Santa Rosa.....	117,094	113,824	220,918
Sumter.....	503,605	290,010	793,615
Suwannee.....	1,778,004	572,927	2,350,931
Taylor.....	260,472	140,887	401,359
Volusia.....	320,451	283,844	604,295
Wakulla.....	66,737	47,023	113,765
Walton.....	400,067	231,310	631,377
Washington.....	141,191	209,307	350,498
Total.....	\$ 20,210,065	\$ 10,826,790	\$ 31,036,855

Agricultural Statistics

For the Year 1903



TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903.

Counties.	COTTON (Upland)		
	Acres	Bales	Value
Alachua.....	87	16	\$ 1,218
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	2,500	1,011	54,143
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	25	25	1,156
Escambia.....	1,486	677	36,710
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2,927	1,037	45,694
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....	4,866	1,236	62,224
Jackson.....	31,394	9,524	508,101
Jefferson.....	24,549	5,744	292,071
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	26,929	6,034	233,776
Levy.....			
Liberty.....	414	176	6,607
Madison.....	3,981	1,072	46,485
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	21	6	350
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....	1,421	485	24,382
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....	191	58	2,847
Walton.....	2,236	773	34,532
Washington.....	2,867	852	40,060
Total.....	106,894	27,895	\$ 1,440,426

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	COTTON (Sea Island)		
	Acres	Bales	Value
Alachua.....	12,540	2,908	\$ 218,315
Baker.....	4,918	1,384	88,019
Bradford.....	7,299	2,032	147,770
Brevard.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	748	263	16,049
Citrus.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	225	62	4,513
Columbia.....	21,100	3,855	293,146
Dade.....	.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval.....	34	14	601
Escambia.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	501	137	9,803
Hamilton.....	27,358	5,671	347,140
Hernando.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmes.....	16	7	188
Jackson.....	720	200	12,862
Jefferson.....	927	188	13,638
Lafayette.....	3,073	895	62,170
Lake.....	18	7	526
Lee.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	.....	.....	.....
Levy.....	2,848	511	35,307
Liberty.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	22,037	4,190	334,837
Manatee.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	3,717	958	73,368
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasco.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	476	140	7,152
St. Johns.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter.....	313	69	6,025
Suwannee.....	27,024	5,226	421,020
Taylor.....	2,488	589	51,076
Volusia.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakulla.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	264	49	4,925
Total.....	138,644	29,405	\$ 2,248,520

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	CORN		
	Acres	Bushehr	Value
Alachua.....	17,680	176,411	\$ 124,078
Baker.....	7,425	80,563	64,327
Bradford.....	13,221	122,230	90,624
Brevard.....	69	2,250	1,355
Calhoun.....	7,752	85,297	85,379
Citrus.....	353	40,150	33,330
Clay.....	2,316	22,261	16,474
Columbia.....	27,291	243,499	154,736
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	4,426	48,750	48,873
Duval.....	2,722	29,874	13,745
Escambia.....	4,111	59,425	44,397
Franklin.....	31	186	93
Gadsden.....	18,422	218,456	174,764
Hamilton.....	26,975	329,568	329,568
Hernando.....	2,932	48,045	35,245
Hillsborough.....	4,001	40,678	23,064
Holmes.....	10,146	84,790	62,959
Jackson.....	53,352	488,095	351,091
Jefferson.....	35,104	308,331	154,226
Lafayette.....	11,104	110,572	106,340
Lake.....	3,525	36,696	27,232
Lee.....	90	2,100	2,110
Leon.....	38,412	359,340	219,129
Levy.....	7,557	68,027	49,242
Liberty.....	3,514	36,288	25,539
Madison.....	45,312	372,641	200,093
Manatee.....	797	10,809	8,623
Marion.....	27,185	258,280	125,255
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	2,365	34,920	16,990
Orange.....	1,933	20,255	18,600
Osceola.....	1,119	11,319	11,319
Pasco.....	3,429	34,415	34,405
Polk.....	7,634	75,633	75,633
Putnam.....	3,539	34,860	25,216
St. Johns.....	1,466	29,880	29,880
Santa Rosa.....	4,039	47,793	37,931
Sumter.....	6,245	64,404	52,547
Suwannee.....	27,183	275,545	275,545
Taylor.....	6,665	58,404	55,846
Volusia.....	3,076	31,716	19,959
Wakulla.....	8,283	62,435	46,823
Walton.....	10,949	88,225	65,221
Washington.....	9,809	84,404	63,330
Total.....	473,579	4,637,820	\$ 3,401,186

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	OATS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	2,000	21,760	\$ 15,753
Baker.....	936	9,915	4,956
Bradford.....	2,740	15,025	15,010
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	1,273	13,637	13,125
Citrus.....	594	7,550	5,360
Clay.....	202	2,408	2,676
Columbia.....	4,597	42,961	29,361
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	61	1,175	994
Duval.....	47	608	317
Escambia.....	399	8,920	4,460
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2,333	23,810	19,048
Hamilton.....	1,238	11,665	11,665
Hernando.....	622	14,130	7,095
Hillsborough.....	125	2,002	920
Holmes.....	80	526	283
Jackson.....	2,764	38,059	15,424
Jefferson.....	1,670	16,549	10,460
Lafayette.....	1,195	17,405	10,170
Lake.....	642	6,319	2,925
Lee.....			
Leon.....	2,720	38,099	29,066
Levy.....	326	26,606	21,521
Liberty.....	340	4,118	2,524
Madison.....	2,539	26,310	15,181
Manatee.....	10	680	376
Marion.....	16,624	164,235	67,262
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	225	2,680	1,045
Orange.....	63	428	309
Osceola.....	8	60	60
Pasco.....	1,145	51,395	25,920
Polk.....	188	2,053	2,053
Putnam.....	257	2,332	1,594
St. Johns.....	94	1,823	911
Santa Rosa.....	126	1,298	581
Sumter.....	1,774	14,896	14,511
Suwannee.....	2,242	20,696	20,896
Taylor.....	294	2,878	2,669
Volusia.....	472	4,195	2,616
Wakulla.....	227	2,234	1,117
Walton.....	486	4,145	2,375
Washington.....	278	3,020	1,920
Total.....	53,945	628,655	\$ 384,319

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	502	58,546	\$ 26,436
Baker.....	419	80,510	24,483
Bradford.....	542	60,745	24,328
Brevard.....	73	11,800	6,000
Calhoun.....	556	62,533	31,929
Citrus.....	352	51,050	13,505
Clay.....	294	32,953	16,953
Columbia.....	717	73,227	33,180
Dade.....	16	326	076
De Soto.....	643	83,385	41,830
Duval.....	839	60,637	28,513
Escambia.....	939	92,255	46,126
Franklin.....	38	3,800	1,900
Gadsden.....	1,285	91,315	38,526
Hamilton.....	652	58,608	29,121
Hernando.....	283	36,700	18,695
Hillsborough.....	438	51,138	28,178
Holmes.....	280	26,950	13,625
Jackson.....	732	58,850	29,429
Jefferson.....	1,069	86,466	35,887
Lafayette.....	278	31,993	15,445
Lake.....	381	33,357	16,205
Lee.....	92	5,635	3,010
Leon.....	1,142	93,947	39,169
Levy.....	373	32,901	15,638
Liberty.....	170	18,386	8,758
Madison.....	689	83,293	36,029
Manatee.....	134	21,021	10,655
Marion.....	788	79,890	39,440
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	381	45,990	23,798
Orange.....	328	28,225	14,525
Osceola.....	170	23,580	9,771
Pasco.....	274	33,420	16,710
Polk.....	748	93,487	46,744
Putnam.....	520	57,493	22,700
St. Johns.....	474	78,093	39,021
Santa Rosa.....	382	33,040	16,651
Sumter.....	388	34,511	17,279
Swannee.....	836	91,185	47,314
Taylor.....	71	12,963	6,970
Volusia.....	466	59,800	28,972
Wakulla.....	187	22,616	11,276
Walton.....	523	48,130	27,454
Washington.....	558	19,280	10,331
Total.....	21,022	2,165,030	\$ 1,012,636

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SUGAR CANE				
	Acres	Bbls.	Value	Sugar	Value
		Syrup		(lbs.)	
Alachua.....	255	1,989	\$ 22,929	600	\$ 20
Baker.....	186	1,779	17,790	44,400	2,220
Bradford.....	495	3,420	33,955	.....	.....
Brevard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	200	2,130	18,742	100	75
Citrus.....	92	746	8,800	.....	.....
Clay.....	66	601	9,854	902	108
Columbia.....	298	2,692	25,409	12,330	684
Dade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	229	1,630	24,753	5,000	298
Duval.....	186	1,070	13,124	10,576	399
Escambia.....	181	715	14,290	.....	.....
Franklin.....	20	200	1,600	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	760	6,922	69,220	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	451	3,457	32,681	1,400	209
Hernando.....	152	1,422	13,735	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	176	1,736	15,803	1,745	170
Holmes.....	203	1,224	15,103	.....	.....
Jackson.....	879	8,092	76,487	200	10
Jefferson.....	584	3,428	30,482	1,419	145
Lafayette.....	172	1,674	18,445	.....	.....
Lake.....	109	545	5,923	300	16
Lee.....	31	169	4,385	.....	.....
Leon.....	479	3,159	33,473	.....	.....
Levy.....	172	1,101	15,377	300	27
Liberty.....	130	1,297	11,237	.....	.....
Madison.....	512	4,464	35,664	100	5
Manatee.....	52	379	5,352	.....	.....
Marion.....	271	1,941	26,160	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	211	602	8,918	.....	.....
Orange.....	75	327	6,132	.....	.....
Osceola.....	32	199	2,037	150	15
Pasco.....	220	2,170	21,700	2,200	110
Polk.....	145	874	17,280	.....	.....
Putnam.....	135	807	9,070	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	121	1,519	30,380	42,000	2,100
Santa Rosa.....	142	766	10,449	600	30
Sumpter.....	196	867	13,678	.....	.....
Suwannee.....	903	7,441	83,006	702	64
Taylor.....	69	531	5,398	500	35
Volusia.....	100	689	11,330	.....	.....
Wakulla.....	102	927	8,559	.....	.....
Walton.....	259	1,210	18,045	195	19
Washington.....	122	894	9,486	.....	.....
Total.....	10,218	77,821	856,321	122,832	6,759

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	RICE		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	38	247	267
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	51	578	608
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	5	64	112
Columbia.....	104	2,096	2,093
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	52	2,093	2,132
Duval.....	33	504	605
Escambia.....	169	3,035	3,035
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	21	355	355
Hamilton.....	72	1,102	1,102
Hernando.....	104	2,790	3,110
Hillsborough.....	178	4,271	5,641
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	1	10	10
Jefferson.....	11	154	159
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	1	50	100
Lee.....			
Leon.....	3	109	109
Levy.....			
Liberty.....	8	311	311
Madison.....	3	67	62
Manatee.....	87	3,228	3,228
Marion.....	293	6,728	6,728
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	32	373	629
Orange.....	8	86	179
Osceola.....	13	292	292
Pasco.....	140	6,525	6,500
Polk.....	42	1,126	2,094
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	10	243	336
Santa Rosa.....	22	332	332
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....	2,310	18,247	18,247
Taylor.....	3	316	316
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....	6	95	95
Walton.....	34	485	448
Washington.....			
Total.....	3,854	55,912	\$ 59,234

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	624	4,193	\$ 3,768
Baker.....	2,578	20,732	20,732
Bradford.....	1,970	10,843	10,843
Brevard.....	25	670	1,065
Calhoun.....	747	6,448	6,369
Citrus.....	49	6,690	6,830
Clay.....	4	64	142
Columbia.....	595	3,939	5,158
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	407	4,625	9,050
Duval.....	96	1,207	1,721
Escambia.....	530	2,437	2,437
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	386	3,287	3,287
Hamilton.....	758	5,410	5,410
Hernando.....	287	4,130	4,325
Hillsborough.....	178	1,592	2,388
Holmes.....	1	5	5
Jackson.....	62	379	381
Jefferson.....	277	2,234	1,701
Lafayette.....	2,262	30,494	30,344
Lake.....	471	4,306	4,488
Lee.....			
Leon.....	260	1,747	2,242
Levy.....	220	2,187	2,691
Liberty.....	198	2,682	2,257
Madison.....	45	438	438
Manatee.....	31	288	450
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	12	90	72
Orange.....	219	1,942	2,099
Osceola.....	106	1,104	1,054
Pasco.....	664	27,430	27,630
Polk.....	330	2,431	2,821
Putnam.....	657	4,554	9,272
St. Johns.....	319	5,508	7,164
Santa Rosa.....	204	1,329	2,213
Sumter.....	512	3,912	7,545
Suwannee.....	5,102	40,958	40,958
Taylor.....	52	437	441
Volusia.....	763	5,598	8,253
Wakulla.....	245	2,438	2,438
Walton.....	1,543	11,784	11,823
Washington.....			
Total.....	23,693	230,402	\$ 252,743

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HAY		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....	685	379	\$ 15,745
Baker.....	10	5	100
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	87	65	972
Citrus.....	110	125	1,740
Clay.....	84	91	1,820
Columbia.....	557	624	6,709
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	376	465	12,020
Duval.....	137	224	2,340
Escambia.....	2,291	2,347	35,205
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	496	1,199	14,000
Hamilton.....	41	79	1,685
Hernando.....	141	164	1,720
Hillsborough.....	561	517	10,691
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	1,435	1,547	21,810
Jefferson.....	1,384	528	7,575
Lafayette.....	63	25	460
Lake.....	1,150	1,276	14,435
Lee.....			
Leon.....	2,155	1,853	25,442
Levy.....	49	47	946
Liberty.....	1,122	1,537	15,740
Madison.....	1,019	1,454	12,302
Manatee.....	245	217	3,346
Marion.....	862	1,420	14,690
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	1,308	1,613	15,189
Osceola.....	507	276	3,405
Pasco.....	1,445	2,532	38,140
Polk.....	401	421	7,145
Putnam.....	163	250	3,008
St. Johns.....	319	647	9,770
Santa Rosa.....	187	160	3,154
Sumter.....	371	415	6,653
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	595	670	6,700
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	88	108	1,415
Washington.....	11	15	170
Total.....	20,455	23,905	\$ 316,242

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MILLET		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....	4	6	\$ 65
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	5	2	32
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	4	1	20
Columbia.....	7	9	130
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	1	1	10
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	22	61	360
Hamilton.....	4	40	500
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	8	16	315
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	83	796	852
Lafayette.....	5	2	30
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	5	5	100
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	2	10	100
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....	1	1	10
Pasco.....	37	91	1,440
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	1	2	25
Santa Rosa.....	1	1	20
Sumter.....	2	2	34
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	192	1,046	\$ 4,047

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEANUTS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	3,457	55,744	\$ 32,341
Baker.....	4,675	55,055	55,055
Bradford.....	5,630	30,465	30,465
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	1,302	15,820	16,519
Citrus.....	270	5,090	5,470
Clay.....	2	50	63
Columbia.....	7,383	111,843	111,853
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	5	65	93
Duval.....	4	134	219
Escambia.....	8	85	85
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	4,375	77,570	62,056
Hamilton.....	5,020	67,635	67,635
Hernando.....	282	4,875	5,045
Hillsborough.....	10	241	837
Holmes.....	2,519	25,553	18,528
Jackson.....	13,400	161,170	161,170
Jefferson.....	1,762	29,822	26,815
Lafayette.....	2,587	40,055	34,905
Lake.....	61	1,120	1,182
Lee.....			
Leon.....	849	12,901	12,901
Levy.....	2,219	41,659	39,004
Liberty.....	279	6,576	6,372
Madison.....	5,320	17,436	15,443
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	882	39,910	39,910
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	3	60	60
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	178	9,235	9,235
Polk.....	14	216	266
Putnam.....	9	100	100
St. Johns.....	13	212	373
Santa Rosa.....	127	1,675	1,675
Sumter.....	1,428	14,367	14,409
Suwannee.....	19,436	195,860	195,860
Taylor.....	1,457	16,052	16,052
Volusia.....	94	1,045	1,732
Wakulla.....	905	10,084	10,059
Walton.....	1,764	16,129	17,143
Washington.....	519	7,715	3,910
Total.....	88,254	1,073,660	\$ 1,014,750

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOBACCO (Open Field Culture)		
	Acres	Pounds	Value
Alachua.....	14	290	\$ 210
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	1	500	100
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	917	583,662	88,730
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	5	90	50
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....	11	5,550	823
Levy.....	1	100	25
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	20	27,000	5,400
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	1	230	71
Washington.....			
Total.....	970	617,422	\$ 95,409

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOBACCO (Grown under Shade)		
	Acres	Pounds	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....	889	908,552	410,068
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....			.....
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....			.....
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....	14	10,000	4,500
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....			.....
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....			.....
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....			.....
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johns.....			.....
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....			.....
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	903	918,552	\$ 414,568

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	VELVET BEANS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	1,282	13,561	\$ 8,462
Baker.....	334	3,715	3,740
Bradford.....	1,436	9,672	9,672
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	3	200	450
Citrus.....	719	15,220	15,920
Clay.....	221	2,240	3,680
Columbia.....	927	9,640	15,396
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	505	4,680	9,260
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	111	1,060	2,130
Hamilton.....	747	8,615	16,265
Hernando.....	462	9,565	9,880
Hillsborough.....	82	523	543
Holmes.....	262	2,779	5,536
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	97	1,606	1,740
Lafayette.....	121	1,965	1,550
Lake.....	238	3,167	4,446
Lee.....			
Leon.....	134	810	1,120
Levy.....	1,431	3,820	6,407
Liberty.....			
Madison.....	10	325	700
Manatee.....	37	322	107
Marion.....	1,633	3,568	36,080
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	641	6,617	7,265
Osceola.....	154	955	1,410
Pasco.....	1,174	54,710	45,710
Polk.....	1,019	9,051	10,171
Putnam.....	363	2,461	2,756
St. Johns.....	51	1,070	1,070
Santa Rosa.....	35	267	639
Sumter.....	311	4,150	4,210
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....	28	155	150
Volusia.....	665	4,588	5,555
Wakulla.....	195	2,185	2,185
Walton.....	915	12,461	16,854
Washington.....			
Total.....	16,443	195,723	\$ 251,159

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WHEAT		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	13	100	\$ 116
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	8	75	75
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	21	175	\$ 190

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	RYE		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	10	60	\$ 38
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	33	269	518
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	10	50	50
Hamilton.....	16	80	80
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	1	15	30
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	24	130	215
Lee.....			
Leon.....	26	180	355
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	22	880	1,640
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	142	1,664	\$ 2,926

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CASSAVA		
	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....	1	3	36
Columbia.....	1	8	40
Dade.....			.....
De Soto.....	12	70	350
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....	20	20	250
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....	48	200	1,345
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....	49	50	585
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	64	161	1,126
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....	1	1	7
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	1	5	34
Marion.....	190	500	2,450
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	441	1,737	8,735
Osceola.....			.....
Pasco.....			.....
Polk.....	28	126	605
Putnam.....			.....
St. Johna.....	12	84	840
Santa Rosa.....	11	23	118
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	1,058	4,776	22,159
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	1,937	7,764	\$ 38,680

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS —1903.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	LETTUCE		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	155	23,515	\$ 22,543
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	5	830	1,050
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2	70	62
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	2	230	260
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	46	7,476	6,207
Lee.....	1	16	9
Leon.....	1	59	59
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	105	52,859	51,676
Marion.....	37	6,250	6,250
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	178	72,305	82,630
Osceola.....	1	104	108
Pasco.....	11	1,220	1,845
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	2	940	940
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	7	900	600
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	44	9,720	10,655
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	657	176,494	\$ 184,894

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CELERY		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			.....
Bradford.....			.....
Brevard.....			.....
Calhoun.....			.....
Citrus.....			.....
Clay.....			.....
Columbia.....			.....
Dade.....	14	300	450
De Soto.....			.....
Duval.....			.....
Escambia.....			.....
Franklin.....			.....
Gadsden.....			.....
Hamilton.....			.....
Hernando.....			.....
Hillsborough.....	45	28,400	41,600
Holmes.....			.....
Jackson.....			.....
Jefferson.....			.....
Lafayette.....			.....
Lake.....	1	75	185
Lee.....			.....
Leon.....			.....
Levy.....			.....
Liberty.....			.....
Madison.....			.....
Manatee.....	13	4,550	6,443
Marion.....			.....
Monroe.....			.....
Nassau.....			.....
Orange.....	154	64,505	93,735
Osceola.....	1	600	850
Pasco.....			.....
Poll.....			.....
Putnam.....	12	1,233	4,390
St. Johns.....	1	850	850
Santa Rosa.....			.....
Sumter.....			.....
Suwannee.....			.....
Taylor.....			.....
Volusia.....	14	2,977	3,815
Wakulla.....			.....
Walton.....			.....
Washington.....			.....
Total.....	255	103,490	\$ 132,315

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEPPERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	3	550	\$ 415
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	18	1,130	1,290
De Soto.....	1	40	80
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	5	380	290
Hillsborough.....	1	40	40
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	4	230	330
Lee.....	7	1,395	1,230
Leon.....	1	16	16
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	3	1,590	1,565
Marion.....	2	40	100
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	4	360	675
Polk.....	4	400	400
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	1	275	340
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	51	6,446	\$ 6,771

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	IRISH POTATOES		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	32	1,543	\$ 1,428
Baker.....	3	300	200
Bradford.....	72	4,120	4,870
Brevard.....	106	3,478	11,310
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	44	8,326	10,235
Clay.....	54	3,235	4,149
Columbia.....	6	403	413
Dade.....	22	845	1,405
De Soto.....	8	662	1,141
Duval.....	71	4,418	4,023
Escambia.....	57	5,120	5,120
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2	340	450
Hamilton.....	1	75	150
Hernando.....	11	1,030	1,120
Hillsborough.....	151	6,656	12,058
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	63	53
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	42	4,305	4,300
Lee.....	1	5	5
Leon.....	3	259	463
Levy.....	12	513	691
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	3	445	830
Marion.....	29	900	1,190
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	96	6,384	7,160
Osceola.....	14	1,247	1,266
Pasco.....	106	9,850	12,680
Polk.....	93	5,995	7,694
Putnam.....	58	8,532	8,895
St. Johns.....	1,803	200,524	255,224
Santa Rosa.....	1	60	60
Sumter.....	3	140	215
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	56	6,016	8,995
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	5	218	232
Washington.....			
Total.....	2,966	235,967	\$ 368,025

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	CABBAGE		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	245	9,326	\$ 9,195
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	179	20,713	24,980
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	1	30	35
Dade.....	10	715	805
De Soto.....	2	124	277
Duval.....	26	1,686	2,150
Escambia.....	31	1,450	3,620
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	2	138	138
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	43	4,410	5,145
Hillsborough.....	88	6,432	8,505
Bolmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	300	600
Lafayette.....	1	30	40
Lake.....	195	14,121	18,306
Lee.....	2	260	210
Leon.....	1	161	93
Levy.....	12	286	983
Liberty.....	7	286	217
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	59	7,335	4,432
Marion.....	64	6,250	6,475
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	22	1,695	1,795
Osceola.....	18	1,652	1,629
Pasco.....	105	9,720	12,415
Polk.....	77	7,956	14,557
Putnam.....	22	1,033	1,498
St. Johns.....	29	2,715	3,245
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	533	74,970	117,037
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	21	2,731	3,221
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	3	75	120
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,799	175,470	\$ 241,723

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	TOMATOES		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	44	3,853	\$ 3,430
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....	96	9,750	11,430
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	30	3,420	4,020
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	1,084	164,080	156,680
De Soto.....	52	7,448	8,183
Duval.....	136	8,134	6,288
Escambia.....	3	278	440
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	100	86
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	5	640	735
Hillsborough.....	81	8,282	8,784
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....	1	50	50
Lake.....	143	12,661	12,293
Lee.....	362	57,125	40,925
Leon.....	1	79	119
Levy.....	9	465	425
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	649	95,645	97,965
Marion.....	442	34,000	33,950
McNroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	91	16,935	18,340
Osceola.....	8	625	625
Pasco.....	178	15,745	24,865
Polk.....	241	31,812	33,893
Putnam.....	3	174	374
St. Johns.....	26	4,040	4,520
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	751	87,136	78,599
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	40	10,380	10,397
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	4,477	572,857	\$ 557,410

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	SQUASHES		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	9	508	\$ 418
Baker.....			
Bradford.....	5	500	375
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	8	935	890
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	3	250	215
De Soto.....	1	165	82
Duval.....			
Escambia.....	1	60	75
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	170	85
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	1	20	25
Hillsborough.....	2	162	150
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	16	423	1,280
Lee.....			
Leon.....	1	18	27
Levy.....	2	20	20
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	8	1,771	1,824
Marion.....	18	1,150	975
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	2	60	70
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	55	5,300	6,105
Polk.....	14	1,692	1,487
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	3	396	470
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	7	620	383
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	1	75	75
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	2	55	45
Washington.....			
Total.....	160	14,340	\$ 15,076

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	EGG PLANTS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	21	2,655	\$ 3,085
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	19	1,775	3,690
De Soto.....			
Duval.....			
Escambia.....	1	25	70
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	32	32
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	9	690	610
Hillsborough.....	39	3,056	6,932
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	13	1,275	526
Lee.....	5	585	755
Leon.....			
Levy.....	3	11	11
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	43	11,810	13,750
Marion.....	18	1,760	2,780
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	2	400	400
Osceola.....	5	800	1,350
Pasco.....	163	13,525	23,840
Polk.....	3	553	700
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	1	210	320
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	1	705	1,055
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	1	60	120
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	348	39,927	\$ 60,026

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	CUCUMBERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	122	26,790	\$ 29,868
Baker.....			
Bradford.....	3	300	225
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	2	130	200
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	1	15	45
Dade.....	28	1,870	4,290
De Soto.....	3	390	565
Duval.....	12	598	391
Escambia.....	1	75	75
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	28	3,395	3,971
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	51	4,685	4,262
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	140	32,377	29,463
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	35	12,310	16,296
Marion.....	81	13,680	13,950
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	7	1,965	2,115
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	122	12,455	16,655
Polk.....	9	1,838	2,157
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	51	6,692	6,302
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	407	111,246	81,698
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	3	910	2,560
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	3	55	40
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,109	232,282	\$ 215,128

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	WATERMELONS		
	Acres	Car Loads	Value
Alachua.....	141	78	\$ 9,650
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	76	21	8,910
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	54	44	3,860
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	48	31	3,303
Duval.....	251	163	8,777
Escambia.....	181	98	7,095
Franklin.....	25	15	1,050
Gadsden.....	4	2	300
Hamilton.....	83	35	1,775
Hernando.....	70	18	2,070
Hillsborough.....	291	160	8,582
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	444	157	9,378
Lafayette.....	10	6	270
Lake.....	764	314	28,390
Lee.....	5	2	250
Leon.....			
Levy.....	76	101	2,774
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	14	14	1,255
Marion.....	1,563	747	40,900
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	71	6	1,288
Osceola.....	11	4	450
Pasco.....	94	94	9,400
Polk.....	110	112	2,960
Putnam.....	71	36	1,150
St. Johns.....	61	64	6,512
Santa Rosa.....	2	1	75
Sumter.....	1,811	585	39,139
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	359	65	9,888
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	2	2	130
Washington.....			
Total.....	6,692	3,245	\$ 208,681

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	CANTALOUPEs		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	337	31,143	\$ 32,038
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	2	84	138
Escambia.....	8	669	690
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	1	50	60
Hillsborough.....	30	1,435	2,718
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	1	2	10
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	29	800	1,080
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	4	82	42
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	731	15,400	17,900
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	61	7,880	10,440
Polk.....	13	495	750
Putnam.....	1	20	35
St. Johns.....	2	400	460
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	59	3,900	3,595
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	1	30	10
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,280	62,390	\$ 70,066

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	ENGLISH PEAS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	43	1,187	\$ 1,985
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	2	120	180
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....			
Duval.....	18	623	649
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	24	16
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	1	97	141
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	117	7,476	9,023
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	3	145	145
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	19	1,880	2,500
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	2	75	70
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	425	37,300	52,550
Polk.....	3	402	517
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	2	210	225
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	1	75	100
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	3	220	315
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	640	49,834	\$ 68,416

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	BEETS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	9	740	\$ 690
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	5	620	745
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	3	40	120
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	1	30	30
Duval.....	1	25	25
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	108	54
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....	8	270	610
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	1	55	80
Lee.....			
Leon.....	1	17	29
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	2	420	320
Marion.....	48	5,850	5,950
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	2	220	325
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	55	5,265	6,640
Polk.....	3	520	1,012
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	3	565	980
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	30	6,421	4,730
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	5	945	1,105
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	178	22,111	\$ 23,145

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	BEANS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	163	11,253	\$ 13,037
Baker.....			
Bradford.....	38	3,490	2,620
Brevard.....	346	41,635	37,335
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	21	2,145	2,205
Clay.....			
Columbia.....	1	30	45
Dade.....	25	2,500	4,860
De Soto.....	281	45,732	52,124
Duval.....	62	2,179	1,656
Escambia.....	2	190	220
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	6	292	630
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	11	1,410	1,035
Hillsborough.....	82	7,432	7,017
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	182	11,966	17,045
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....	18	749	940
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	12	1,478	1,616
Marion.....	214	17,150	16,950
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	14	1,190	1,435
Osceola.....	35	2,866	2,866
Pasco.....	510	45,396	53,040
Polk.....	57	4,702	5,430
Putnam.....	1	40	60
St. Johns.....	3	435	645
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	383	27,739	24,868
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	7	783	980
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	2	30	30
Washington.....			
Total.....	2,476	232,731	\$ 248,689

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903.

Counties.	ORANGES			
	Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value
Alachua.....	4,529	8,100	2,078	\$ 4,008
Baker.....	250	140	225	335
Bradford.....				
Brevard.....	289,990	122,555	392,620	775,435
Calhoun.....	15	500	15	35
Citrus.....	1,586	9,870	2,920	5,770
Clay.....	150	170	50	75
Columbia.....	3	13	3	6
Dade.....	1,670	5,690	2,610	4,535
De Soto.....	84,410	141,399	370,355	372,594
Duval.....				
Escambia.....				
Franklin.....				
Gadsden.....				
Hamilton.....				
Hernando.....	920	21,910	550	1,285
Hillsborough.....	156,572	132,229	371,641	522,276
Holmes.....				
Jackson.....				
Jefferson.....				
Lafayette.....	5		1	5
Lake.....	73,373	183,933	53,577	60,037
Lee.....	28,745	217,665	78,460	78,460
Leon.....		63		
Levy.....	28	228	3	6
Liberty.....				
Madison.....				
Manatee.....	82,583	96,245	153,129	165,289
Marion.....	4,275	1,020	11,475	18,725
Monroe.....				
Nassau.....				
Orange.....	167,823	288,790	160,148	217,152
Osceola.....	29,444	37,014	69,275	86,056
Pasco.....	16,045	134,480	24,270	37,125
Polk.....	117,931	83,564	115,365	146,324
Putnam.....	19,852	154,030	23,111	30,866
St. Johns.....	9,890	6,757	2,801	7,456
Santa Rosa.....				
Sumter.....	7,840	19,530	18,622	22,535
Suwannee.....				
Taylor.....				
Volusia.....	181,433	235,872	97,519	191,497
Wakulla.....				
Walton.....				
Washington.....				
Total.....	1,219,354	1,901,767	1,950,823	\$ 2,747,887

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	LEMONS			
	Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value
Alachua.....	4		2	\$ 3
Baker.....				
Bradford.....				
Brevard.....				
Calhoun.....				
Citrus.....				
Clay.....				
Columbia.....				
Dade.....				
De Soto.....	55	170	106	127
Duval.....				
Escambia.....				
Franklin.....				
Gadsden.....				
Hamilton.....				
Hernando.....				
Hillsborough.....	3,359	4,075	160	1,830
Holmes.....				
Jackson.....				
Jefferson.....				
Lafayette.....				
Lake.....	162	671	196	291
Lee.....	100	100	50	50
Leon.....		6		
Levy.....	12			
Liberty.....				
Madison.....				
Manatee.....	6,257	2,211	3,249	5,037
Marion.....				
Monroe.....				
Nassau.....				
Orange.....	16	661	19	21
Osceola.....				
Pasco.....	178	1,335	245	555
Polk.....				
Putnam.....				
St. Johns.....				
Santa Rosa.....				
Sumter.....				
Suwannee.....				
Taylor.....				
Volusia.....	324		105	314
Wakulla.....				
Walton.....				
Washington.....				
Total.....	10,497	9,229	4,131	\$ 8,228

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	LIMES		
	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	10	30	20
De Soto.....	51	106	111
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	119	6	7
Lee.....	100	50	25
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	9	7	7
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	7	13	34
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	296	112	\$ 204

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	GRAPE FRUIT		
	Trees	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	477	684	\$ 917
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....	5,990	4,275	17,255
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	170	110	300
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....	660	265	450
De Soto.....	8,700	20,667	70,072
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	340	168	530
Hillsborough.....	22,555	8,673	72,313
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	8,507	4,308	12,046
Lee.....	78,260	11,235	33,705
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	40,191	17,263	48,042
Marion.....	2,580	4,600	11,800
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	12,174	3,811	12,311
Osceola.....	4,717	5,085	15,031
Pasco.....	7,209	564	1,754
Polk.....	11,891	8,462	25,951
Putnam.....	2,813	623	1,704
St. Johns.....	666	371	1,233
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....	100	100	300
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	9,906	4,922	14,672
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	218,206	95,186	\$ 340,386

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	PINEAPPLES	
	No. of Crates	Value
Alachua.....	160	\$ 500
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	227,522	296,140
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	10,445	18,018
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	23,172	47,009
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	335	505
Lee.....	22,800	26,800
Leon.....		
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....	718	1,601
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	19,690	38,375
Osceola.....	260	470
Pasco.....	40	100
Polk.....	446	591
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumpter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	818	1,798
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Totals.....	306,406	\$ 431,907

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	BANANAS	
	Bunches	Value
Alachua.....	37	16
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	54	27
Duval.....	23	19
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	224	95
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	386	193
Lee.....		
Leon.....		
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....	80	41
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	1,600	900
Osceola.....	100	75
Pasco.....		
Polk.....	400	200
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	135	135
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	3,039	\$ 1,701

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	AVOCADO PEARS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....		.....
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....	45	45
De Soto.....	9	23
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....		.....
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....		.....
Lee.....	140	330
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....	5	5
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....		.....
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....		.....
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....		.....
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....		.....
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	199	\$ 408

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	GUAVAS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....	1,230	610
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....	560	280
De Soto.....	10,268	10,269
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....	472	283
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....	574	496
Lee.....	160	165
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....		.....
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....	257	257
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....		.....
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....	51	125
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumpter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....	168	224
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	4,530	12,499

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	COCOANUTS		
	Trees	Nuts	Value
Alachua.....			\$
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....			
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	53	20	1
Duval.....			
Escambia.....			
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....			
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....			
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....			
Lee.....			
Leon.....			
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....			
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....			
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....			
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	53	20	\$ 1

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PECANS		
	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	326	105	\$ 316
Baker.....			
Bradford.....	341	184	908
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	6	3	12
Columbia.....	388	218	872
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	6	3	12
Daval.....			
Escambia.....	720	274	1,385
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	879	90	360
Hamilton.....	4	8	24
Hernando.....	140	10	30
Hillsborough.....			
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	500	1	1
Jefferson.....	132	88	338
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	91	19	50
Lee.....			
Leon.....	6,513	7,772	7,501
Levy.....	399	123	412
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	323	382	733
Orange.....	33	11	28
Osceola.....	1,043		
Pasco.....	1,776		
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	877	238	926
Santa Rosa.....	3,834	587	2,393
Sumter.....	2	1	4
Suwannee.....	132	48	198
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	2,909	51	100
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	105	27	110
Washington.....			
Total.....	21,479	4,379	\$ 16,263

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	STRAWBERRIES		
	Acres	Quarts	Value
Alachua.....	13	11,600	\$ 3,770
Baker.....			
Bradford.....	444	771,120	155,220
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....			
Citrus.....	1	1,200	180
Clay.....	19	14,211	7,567
Columbia.....			
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	2	3,350	535
Duval.....	32	23,964	2,839
Escambia.....	9	4,370	420
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	1	666	66
Hamilton.....			
Hernando.....	8	5,060	1,045
Hillsborough.....	305	789,896	77,086
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....	1	2,500	200
Jefferson.....	1	160	20
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	1	1,200	150
Lee.....			
Leon.....	1	1,126	275
Levy.....			
Liberty.....			
Madison.....			
Manatee.....			
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	5	2,500	350
Osceola.....			
Pasco.....	94	93,000	9,300
Polk.....	190	320,560	46,993
Putnam.....	18	20,176	1,129
St. Johns.....	3	5,700	727
Santa Rosa.....			
Sumter.....			
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	16	16,140	1,931
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....			
Washington.....			
Total.....	1,073	2,088,483	\$ 309,853

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEARS		
	Trees	Barrels	Value
Alachua.....	3,151	1,096	\$ 2,085
Baker.....	2,664	1,547	1,320
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	294	515	841
Citrus.....	763	738	1,515
Clay.....	2,202	436	1,309
Columbia.....	1,423	617	1,263
Dade.....	.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	28	58	121
Duval.....	2,138	543	620
Escambia.....	2,970	2,548	2,375
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	10	15	15
Hernando.....	30	20	40
Hillsborough.....	1,075	285	654
Holmes.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	150	270	320
Jefferson.....	6,468	4,453	5,759
Lafayette.....	283	729	1,165
Lake.....	2,321	1,191	2,866
Lee.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	8,371	3,673	6,376
Levy.....	1,672	635	693
Liberty.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	45	36	108
Manatee.....	28	12	24
Marion.....	155	225	410
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	1,240	1,366	1,088
Orange.....	183	131	192
Osceola.....	60	44	103
Pasco.....	1,258	1,390	1,510
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	255	272	502
St. Johns.....	2,332	934	1,870
Santa Rosa.....	1,217	515	331
Sumter.....	428	586	840
Suwannee.....	715	1,699	2,430
Taylor.....	51	47	173
Volusia.....	3,575	1,931	1,931
Wakulla.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton.....	425	872	830
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	48,030	29,429	\$ 41,869

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEACHES		
	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua.....	7,443	3,437	\$ 3,307
Baker.....	9,091	5,356	3,705
Bradford.....	13,353	7,430	7,436
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	3,005	4,485	4,640
Citrus.....	5,300	2,405	4,045
Clay.....	5,127	2,721	2,550
Columbia.....	5,350	4,920	4,908
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	1,053	261	334
Duval.....	2,082	1,278	1,060
Escambia.....	1,990	2,015	2,175
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....			
Hamilton.....	281	348	517
Hernando.....	3,290	1,754	2,341
Hillsborough.....	11,437	2,243	3,554
Holmes.....	10,232	2,621	2,614
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	337	411	407
Lafayette.....	1,142	1,781	2,300
Lake.....	9,183	4,721	10,870
Lee.....			
Leon.....	3,013	1,973	1,966
Levy.....	1,541	611	631
Liberty.....			
Madison.....	149	155	155
Manatee.....	296	75	225
Marion.....	2,700	500	660
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....	1,328	1,557	1,622
Orange.....	931	540	670
Osceola.....	1,165	301	316
Pasco.....	7,745	6,865	9,065
Polk.....	3,150	828	940
Putnam.....	20,571	4,316	7,592
St. Johns.....	6,140	2,695	5,391
Santa Rosa.....	10,888	6,830	5,739
Sumter.....	1,262	1,593	1,524
Suwannee.....	5,267	7,079	5,417
Taylor.....	234	263	276
Volusia.....	63,222	20,343	16,528
Wakulla.....			
Walton.....	5,721	7,761	6,881
Washington.....			
Total.....	224,539	112,485	\$ 122,361

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	GRAPE VINES			
	Grapes		Wines	
	Lbs.	Value	Gallons	Value
Alachua.....				
Baker.....	27,892	\$ 937		\$
Bradford.....	35,550	1,780		.....
Brevard.....				.....
Calhoun.....				.....
Citrus.....	500	25	100	150
Clay.....	43,500	3,360		.....
Columbia.....	7,100	259	3,228	3,229
Dade.....	24,220	1,077	903	921
De Soto.....				.....
Duval.....	3,034	393		.....
Escambia.....	24,709	1,349	763	531
Franklin.....	9,000	425	40	40
Gadsden.....				.....
Hamilton.....				.....
Hernando.....			60	60
Hillsborough.....				.....
Holmes.....	8,181	580	168	179
Jackson.....				.....
Jefferson.....				.....
Lafayette.....	360	34	740	740
Lake.....	100	15	200	200
Lee.....	8,120	591	360	490
Leon.....				.....
Levy.....	2,550	118	2,360	2,560
Liberty.....	2,780	547	800	800
Madison.....				.....
Manatee.....	7,000	295	335	335
Marion.....	1,307	284		.....
Monroe.....				.....
Nassau.....				.....
Orange.....				.....
Osceola.....	2,605	265	1,405	1,455
Pasco.....	1,200	120	50	10
Polk.....	3,800	380	1,560	1,560
Putnam.....				.....
St. Johns.....	10,000	205		.....
Santa Rosa.....	180,450	3,696	10,822	10,822
Sumter.....	2,038	230	200	100
Suwannee.....	5,432	388	80	200
Taylor.....	1,200	55	55	35
Volusia.....				.....
Wakulla.....	44,190	3,508	13,020	9,514
Walton.....				.....
Washington.....	4,856	229	40	20
Total.....	446,374	\$ 21,145	27,289	\$ 33,951

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIGS	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....	67	\$ 131
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....	1	5
Columbia.....	8	8
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	10	15
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	2	2
Holmes.....	16	3
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	36	36
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	48	43
Lee.....		
Leon.....	1,465	2,348
Levy.....	6	11
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	9	19
Osceola.....	5	10
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	618	1,235
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....	19	19
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	158	245
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....	111	78
Washington.....		
Total.....	2,580	\$ 4,208

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.	
	Crates	Value
Alachua.....		\$
Baker.....		.....
Bradford.....		.....
Brevard.....		.....
Calhoun.....		.....
Citrus.....		.....
Clay.....		.....
Columbia.....		.....
Dade.....		.....
De Soto.....		.....
Duval.....		.....
Escambia.....		.....
Franklin.....		.....
Gadsden.....		.....
Hamilton.....		.....
Hernando.....		.....
Hillsborough.....		.....
Holmes.....		.....
Jackson.....		.....
Jefferson.....		.....
Lafayette.....		.....
Lake.....		.....
Lee.....		.....
Leon.....		.....
Levy.....		.....
Liberty.....		.....
Madison.....		.....
Manatee.....		.....
Marion.....		.....
Monroe.....		.....
Nassau.....		.....
Orange.....		.....
Osceola.....		.....
Pasco.....		.....
Polk.....		.....
Putnam.....		.....
St. Johns.....	1,350	1,850
Santa Rosa.....		.....
Sumter.....		.....
Suwannee.....		.....
Taylor.....		.....
Volusia.....		.....
Wakulla.....		.....
Walton.....		.....
Washington.....		.....
Total.....	1,350	\$ 1,850

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HORSES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	2,102	\$ 131,085
Baker.....	473	26,250
Bradford.....	1,388	95,705
Brevard.....	367	17,000
Calhoun.....	589	39,455
Citrus.....	270	27,000
Clay.....	509	23,310
Columbia.....	1,215	93,460
Dade.....	135	11,290
De Soto.....	1,856	83,265
Duval.....	619	39,482
Escambia.....	1,637	140,265
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	1,405	86,595
Hamilton.....	1,098	98,092
Hernando.....	506	30,600
Hillsborough.....	2,276	183,170
Holmes.....	442	21,933
Jackson.....	2,340	169,777
Jefferson.....	819	55,100
Lafayette.....	629	27,980
Lake.....	728	59,325
Lee.....	463	32,380
Leon.....	2,180	176,040
Levy.....	1,247	66,784
Liberty.....	232	18,145
Madison.....	1,278	92,145
Manatee.....	1,115	19,693
Marion.....	3,423	150,664
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	527	16,777
Orange.....	1,223	93,600
Osceola.....	734	21,174
Pasco.....	912	60,985
Polk.....	1,753	119,048
Putnam.....	608	40,748
St. Johns.....	1,069	83,120
Santa Rosa.....	573	16,826
Sumter.....	1,560	106,956
Suwannee.....	2,864	280,140
Taylor.....	764	43,453
Volusia.....	1,065	111,750
Wakulla.....	384	18,835
Walton.....	775	42,840
Washington.....	1,060	47,054
Total.....	46,762	\$ 3,119,296

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MULES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	671	\$ 69,785
Baker.....	153	11,850
Bradford.....	528	47,160
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	150	12,760
Citrus.....	328	39,100
Clay.....	122	11,475
Columbia.....	895	92,397
Dade.....	46	3,935
De Soto.....	165	13,505
Duval.....	203	18,360
Escambia.....	586	78,680
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	540	52,805
Hamilton.....	1,404	144,030
Hernando.....	250	25,770
Hillsborough.....	290	30,835
Holmes.....	447	32,608
Jackson.....	185	119,155
Jefferson.....	1,267	107,682
Lafayette.....	375	20,705
Lake.....	335	38,130
Lee.....	85	10,085
Leon.....	840	91,843
Levy.....	393	54,610
Liberty.....	51	6,270
Madison.....	1,245	100,250
Manatee.....	87	3,105
Marion.....	757	67,366
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	74	2,840
Orange.....	335	35,740
Osceola.....	52	4,120
Pasco.....	363	38,755
Polk.....	368	37,975
Putnam.....	66	4,990
St. Johns.....	177	23,600
Santa Rosa.....	103	5,300
Sumter.....	368	48,755
Suwannee.....	2,716	72,270
Taylor.....	101	7,770
Volusia.....	399	36,655
Wakulla.....	157	9,200
Walton.....	236	20,478
Washington.....	43	2,365
Total.....	17,906	\$ 1,655,059

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ASSES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	4	\$ 200
Baker.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	.....	.....
Brevard.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	2	700
Citrus.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	14	365
Dade.....	1	80
De Soto.....	2	65
Duval.....	.....	.....
Escambia.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	1	150
Hernando.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	.....	.....
Holmes.....	2	100
Jackson.....	1	250
Jefferson.....	8	337
Larayette.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	6	245
Levy.....	1	150
Liberty.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	1	500
Manatee.....	2	100
Marion.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	1	10
Pasco.....	3	160
Polk.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	4	400
Santa Rosa.....	.....	.....
Sumter.....	3	1,650
Suwannee.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	.....	.....
Volusia.....	1	15
Wakulla.....	1	35
Walton.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58	\$ 5,512

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WORK OXEN No. Yoke	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	76	\$ 663
Baker.....	4	100
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	190	4,175
Citrus.....		
Clay.....	8	200
Columbia.....	103	735
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	50	1,880
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	750	22,830
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	294	6,161
Hamilton.....	32	545
Hernando.....	21	650
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....	244	4,927
Jackson.....	233	7,238
Jefferson.....	404	6,745
Lafayette.....	10	155
Lake.....	1	50
Lee.....	20	420
Leon.....	1,020	19,680
Levy.....	57	2,617
Liberty.....	109	3,947
Madison.....	19	400
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	62	2,520
Polk.....	7	95
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	182	3,648
Santa Rosa.....	364	5,465
Sumter.....	2	35
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....	17	250
Volusia.....	49	1,050
Wakulla.....	27	775
Walton.....	207	10,438
Washington.....		
Total.....	4,569	\$ 105,444

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

NAMES COUNTIES. OF	STOCK CATTLE Native Breeds	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	13,344	\$ 76,364
Baker.....	6,017	44,098
Bradford.....	14,975	120,087
Brevard.....	11,294	51,955
Calhoun.....	6,181	33,546
Citrus.....	5,250	29,610
Clay.....	8,990	45,739
Columbia.....	9,002	58,993
Dade.....	1,615	8,925
De Soto.....	54,441	267,440
Duval.....	7,354	50,909
Escambia.....	9,463	94,630
Franklin.....	975	4,875
Gadsden.....	6,014	36,172
Hamilton.....	11,773	49,665
Hernando.....	4,794	38,720
Hillsborough.....	41,986	218,849
Holmes.....	3,918	20,963
Jackson.....	11,044	75,004
Jefferson.....	3,163	18,767
Lafayette.....	10,703	53,105
Lake.....	7,787	72,002
Lee.....	38,155	153,055
Leon.....	6,277	39,804
Levy.....	13,829	210,996
Liberty.....	4,236	26,406
Madison.....	6,742	37,747
Manatee.....	12,968	62,270
Marion.....	16,373	81,366
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	6,932	49,258
Orange.....	17,780	135,420
Osceola.....	35,806	188,168
Pasco.....	18,409	184,090
Polk.....	42,141	337,126
Putnam.....	7,827	42,498
St. Johns.....	17,758	177,580
Santa Rosa.....	5,208	26,120
Sumter.....	23,214	203,302
Suwannee.....	16,552	119,549
Taylor.....	10,499	49,755
Volusia.....	19,006	148,200
Wakulla.....	5,713	28,565
Walton.....	8,907	56,906
Washington.....	7,336	37,203
Total.....	591,351	\$ 3,865,801

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	HEREFORD AND GRADES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	141	\$ 4,500
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	3	120
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....	25	300
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	3	190
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	30	250
Hamilton.....	4	200
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....	14	295
Jackson.....	19	280
Jefferson.....	32	1,257
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	52	1,175
Lee.....		
Leon.....	5	150
Levy.....	1	50
Liberty.....	1	150
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	131	9,000
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	10	300
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....	1	40
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....	2	10
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....	2	20
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	476	\$ 18,287

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	SHORT HORN AND GRADES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	116	\$ 985
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....	36	925
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	2	100
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	60	1,640
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....	1	15
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....	3	75
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	69	1,325
Levy.....	12	650
Liberty.....	2	300
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	82	6,100
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	2	100
Santa Rosa.....	16	1,600
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	401	\$ 13,815

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	DEVON AND GRADES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1	\$ 100
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....	1	100
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	3	190
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	2	40
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....		
Levy.....		
Liberty.....	2	125
Madison.....	10	150
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	37	1,020
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....	1	40
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	57	\$ 1,765

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	ABERDEEN ANGUS, POLLED AND GRADES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1	\$ 100
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....		
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	12	130
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hilishorough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....		
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	18	350
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	12	
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	31	\$ 570

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	JERSEY AND GRADES	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	177	\$ 5,115
Baker.....		
Bradford.....	67	3,400
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	15	118
Citrus.....		
Clay.....	10	265
Columbia.....	78	2,265
Dade.....	25	1,310
De Soto.....	94	2,960
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	128	3,565
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	3	70
Hamilton.....	101	2,595
Hernando.....	19	570
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....	7	106
Jackson.....	76	1,215
Jefferson.....	41	870
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	156	2,225
Lee.....		
Leon.....	1,352	25,973
Levy.....	138	2,585
Liberty.....	33	1,570
Madison.....	29	695
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	3	180
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	236	3,645
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	23	1,300
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	339	15,580
Santa Rosa.....	2	80
Sumter.....	54	2,635
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....	13	420
Volusia.....	40	1,500
Wakulla.....	2	90
Walton.....	6	115
Washington.....		
Total.....	3,267	\$ 87,511

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	SHEEP	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	486	\$ 625
Baker.....	200	300
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	4,284	7,397
Citrus.....	1,030	1,950
Clay.....	960	960
Columbia.....	160	255
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	1,615	2,578
Duval.....	724	1,271
Escambia.....	5,230	10,580
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	463	463
Hamilton.....	495	495
Hernando.....	990	2,040
Hillsborough.....	3,488	6,595
Holmes.....	7,123	11,085
Jackson.....	2,520	4,320
Jefferson.....	340	627
Lafayette.....	10	10
Lake.....	765	1,725
Lee.....		
Leon.....	714	1,290
Levy.....	238	250
Liberty.....	2,954	4,345
Mason.....	12	24
Manatee.....	3,430	3,430
Marion.....	4,305	5,787
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	1,673	1,895
Orange.....	200	600
Osceola.....	7,150	14,300
Pasco.....	3,845	7,690
Polk.....	5,923	10,584
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	810	1,620
Santa Rosa.....	7,094	10,553
Sumter.....	2,005	2,005
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....	210	202
Volusia.....	3,365	5,690
Wakulla.....	344	344
Walton.....	14,533	26,413
Washington.....	16,487	13,827
Total.....	105,534	\$ 164,025

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	GOATS *	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	331	\$ 735
Baker.....	1,200	606
Bradford.....	3,272	1,816
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	1,597	840
Clrus.....	820	1,120
Clay.....	292	197
Columbia.....	558	527
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	146	314
Duval.....	221	261
Escambia.....	2,843	1,421
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	795	499
Hamilton.....	360	360
Hernando.....	610	955
Hillsborough.....	1,068	1,078
Holmes.....	413	178
Jackson.....	380	189
Jefferson.....	539	328
Lafayette.....	228	143
Lake.....	18	9
Lec.....		
Leon.....	779	405
Levy.....	394	294
Liberty.....	268	222
Madison.....	177	1391
Manatee.....	24	24
Marion.....	1,447	1,331
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	254	267
Orange.....	5	15
Osceola.....	175	175
Pasco.....	996	1,510
Polk.....	307	614
Putnam.....	23	25
St. Johns.....	184	255
Santa Rosa.....	363	187
Sumter.....	855	572
Suwannee.....	310	155
Taylor.....	603	317
Volusia.....	75	114
Wakulla.....	283	141
Walton.....	297	189
Washington.....	755	438
Total.....	24,265	\$ 19,165

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1903—Continued.

Counties.	HOGS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	12,247	\$ 44,648
Baker.....	3,273	3,645
Bradford.....	8,662	21,027
Brevard.....	935	2,275
Calhoun.....	6,972	10,220
Citrus.....	9,045	9,045
Clay.....	4,068	4,219
Columbia.....	18,715	87,809
Dade.....	190	1,000
De Soto.....	8,011	8,052
Duval.....	4,813	11,691
Escambia.....	5,589	8,267
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	7,844	36,342
Hamilton.....	16,885	16,885
Hernando.....	3,494	7,086
Hillsborough.....	13,083	14,049
Holmes.....	8,128	8,335
Jackson.....	24,767	58,863
Jefferson.....	14,771	37,980
Lafayette.....	6,337	6,353
Lake.....	7,323	13,194
Lee.....	1,195	1,195
Leon.....	14,328	42,301
Levy.....	10,733	14,605
Liberty.....	4,700	8,414
Madison.....	25,577	38,581
Manatee.....	1,993	2,012
Marion.....	15,017	29,337
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	2,701	3,270
Orange.....	5,524	10,340
Osteola.....	1,623	1,633
Pasco.....	8,755	12,790
Polk.....	7,283	8,221
Putnam.....	6,552	12,030
St. Johns.....	8,811	17,642
Santa Rosa.....	3,361	3,601
Sumter.....	14,332	16,984
Suwannee.....	23,504	95,475
Taylor.....	8,561	8,562
Volusia.....	15,462	30,482
Wakulla.....	4,380	4,380
Walton.....	10,099	15,004
Washington.....	6,274	6,461
Total.....	385,728	\$ 794,865

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903.

Counties.	CHICKENS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	45,742	\$ 12,018
Baker.....	18,080	5,403
Bradford.....	34,305	10,293
Brevard.....	11,470	5,797
Calhoun.....	32,967	8,167
Citrus.....	9,475	2,327
Clay.....	10,431	2,979
Columbia.....	65,385	17,098
Dade.....	2,360	4,491
De Soto.....	20,736	6,225
Duval.....	23,500	8,145
Escambia.....	80,150	20,000
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	64,613	16,155
Hamilton.....	44,546	11,265
Hernando.....	6,890	1,826
Hillshorough.....	63,281	30,873
Holmes.....	23,947	6,049
Jackson.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	40,666	8,831
Lafayette.....	13,867	3,001
Lake.....	23,318	7,688
Lee.....	6,200	3,095
Leon.....	50,002	12,788
Levy.....	19,485	8,334
Liberty.....	9,450	2,318
Madison.....	11,580	2,528
Manatee.....	7,690	2,902
Marion.....	47,224	13,957
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	1,929	1,072
Orange.....	43,123	20,155
Osceola.....	5,004	1,214
Pasco.....	14,120	4,236
Polk.....	28,248	12,377
Putnam.....	18,123	5,384
St. Johns.....	32,660	16,330
Santa Rosa.....	24,813	6,199
Sumter.....	25,661	8,462
Suwannee.....	68,084	17,971
Taylor.....	8,964	2,122
Volusia.....	41,802	14,641
Wakulla.....	10,236	2,559
Walton.....	23,383	6,264
Washington.....	17,289	4,302
Total.....	1,150,798	\$ 354,441

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	DUCKS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	184	\$ 149
Packer.....	716	294
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	224	117
Citrus.....	50	60
Clay.....		
Columbia.....	267	117
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	39	20
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	195	97
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	78	37
Hamilton.....	424	117
Hernando.....	15	8
Hillsborough.....	518	245
Holmes.....	60	18
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	271	108
Lafayette.....	190	76
Lake.....	176	97
Lee.....		
Leon.....	264	121
Levy.....	57	24
Liberty.....		
Madison.....	15	7
Manatee.....	33	16
Marion.....	95	25
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	14	14
Orange.....	30	18
Osceola.....	38	33
Pasco.....	302	287
Polk.....	81	47
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	136	71
Santa Rosa.....	36	7
Sumter.....	52	23
Suwannee.....	132	41
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	622	277
Wakulla.....	32	16
Walton.....	40	20
Washington.....		
Total.....	5,286	\$ 2,607

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	GEESE	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	464	\$ 274
Baker.....	3,141	1,579
Bradford.....	5,244	2,622
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	502	258
Clarus.....	60	80
Clay.....	85	72
Columbia.....	1,062	552
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	462	462
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	221	110
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	179	88
Hamilton.....	880	438
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	286	172
Holmes.....	454	210
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	24	117
Lafayette.....	1,751	877
Lake.....	47	36
Lee.....		
Leon.....	215	118
Levy.....	438	226
Liberty.....	16	16
Madison.....	66	32
Manatee.....	61	59
Marion.....	70	70
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	227	227
Orange.....	50	75
Osceola.....	105	105
Pasco.....	506	506
Polk.....	78	40
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	43	35
Santa Rosa.....	37	19
Sumter.....	158	151
Suwannee.....	134	67
Taylor.....	119	60
Volusia.....	351	351
Wakulla.....	167	84
Walton.....	295	175
Washington.....		
Total.....	18,215	\$ 10,363

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	TURKEYS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	541	\$ 503
Baker.....	994	753
Bradford.....	163	163
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	379	372
Cltrus.....	230	315
Clay.....	522	522
Columbia.....	1,832	1,258
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	491	491
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	655	655
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	536	405
Hamilton.....	242	242
Hernando.....	158	165
Hillsborough.....	610	541
Holmes.....	110	63
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	1,242	1,091
Lafayette.....	818	806
Lake.....	691	931
Lee.....	30	50
Leon.....	3,189	3,194
Levy.....	770	831
Liberty.....	72	60
Madison.....	167	142
Manatee.....	162	74
Marion.....	286	278
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....	331	329
Orange.....	322	620
Osceola.....	125	125
Pasco.....	2,188	2,188
Polk.....	203	203
Putnam.....	280	230
St. Johns.....	207	207
Santa Rosa.....	363	359
Sumter.....	197	202
Suwannee.....	12	12
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	989	1,396
Wakulla.....	133	133
Walton.....	508	383
Washington.....		
Total.....	20,688	\$ 20,241

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	EGGS Sold and Used	
	Dozen	Value
Alachua.....	60,404	\$ 9,754
Baker.....	37,300	3,730
Bradford.....	68,610	10,293
Brevard.....	158,425	19,100
Calhoun.....	50,837	7,355
Citrus.....	36,256	7,756
Clay.....	11,130	4,139
Columbia.....	118,499	15,003
Dade.....	.....	.....
De Soto.....	90,836	27,179
Duval.....	51,927	11,746
Escambia.....	149,603	22,615
Franklin.....	.....	.....
Gadsden.....	80,160	8,016
Hamilton.....	47,685	4,704
Hernando.....	17,970	3,582
Hillsborough.....	308,490	62,750
Holmes.....	41,480	4,338
Jackson.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	91,457	10,495
Lafayette.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	51,805	10,684
Lee.....	420	84
Leon.....	94,143	11,661
Levy.....	48,356	7,907
Liberty.....	34,802	3,627
Madison.....	19,019	1,899
Manatee.....	18,366	3,725
Marion.....	271,650	35,277
Monroe.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	961	168
Orange.....	155,700	36,733
Osceola.....	5,730	1,144
Pasco.....	141,200	14,120
Polk.....	114,950	27,973
Putnam.....	19,125	2,107
St. Johns.....	97,980	24,495
Santa Rosa.....	26,872	4,301
Sumter.....	55,180	10,768
Suwannee.....	322,265	52,235
Taylor.....	11,308	1,224
Volusia.....	389,190	60,014
Wakulla.....	63,579	9,537
Walton.....	66,229	8,890
Washington.....	6,456	1,716
Total.....	3,436,435	\$ 562,844

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1903.

Counties.	MILCH COWS	
	Number	Value
Alachua.....	1,921	\$ 19,300
Baker.....	1,020	10,245
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	170	4,570
Calhoun.....	23	902
Citrus.....	720	8,170
Clay.....	26	315
Columbia.....	2,840	26,557
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	498	8,470
Duval.....	2,315	26,092
Escambia.....	453	10,535
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	1,166	17,475
Hamilton.....	916	21,010
Hernando.....	380	8,175
Hillsborough.....	1,500	47,746
Holmes.....	996	10,187
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	1,637	22,554
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	621	18,409
Lee.....	10	500
Leon.....	3,197	55,237
Levy.....	1,489	15,849
Liberty.....	9	230
Madison.....	778	11,236
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	1,423	16,560
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	768	20,531
Osceola.....	931	10,213
Pasco.....	100	4,410
Polk.....	492	16,365
Putnam.....	358	6,432
St. Johns.....	408	17,580
Santa Rosa.....	106	2,272
Sumter.....	73	2,770
Suwannee.....	4,558	47,502
Taylor.....	2	35
Volusia.....	616	23,950
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....	839	16,799
Washington.....		
Total.....	33,259	\$ 528,243

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	MILK	
	Gallons	Value
Alachua.....	103,748	\$ 17,221
Baker.....	83,530	33,412
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....	55,330	10,976
Calhoun.....	8,652	2,733
Citrus.....	25,200	5,570
Clay.....	2,425	886
Columbia.....	144,637	28,100
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	143,707	57,137
Duval.....	268,481	55,233
Escambia.....	180,200	21,000
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	133,845	26,769
Hamilton.....	73,147	18,008
Hernando.....	50,610	10,313
Hillsborough.....	262,255	67,018
Holmes.....	107,206	42,845
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	144,428	22,668
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	134,540	23,373
Lee.....	3,470	1,480
Leon.....	453,377	48,086
Levy.....	29,484	9,419
Liberty.....	18,609	4,286
Madison.....	9,900	690
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	121,220	22,870
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	264,925	65,845
Osceola.....	44,670	15,820
Pasco.....	25,700	7,630
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	123,900	32,623
Santa Rosa.....	88,785	34,352
Sumter.....	19,595	5,249
Suwannee.....	342,910	97,947
Taylor.....	1,020	426
Volusia.....	220,410	88,160
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....	99,140	21,686
Washington.....		
Total.....	3,659,056	\$ 892,831

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	BUTTER Sold and Used	
	Pounds	Value
Alachua.....	23,237 3/4	5,839
Baker.....	8,260	2,478
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....	1,370	377
Citrus.....	14,925	3,945
Clay.....		
Columbia.....	39,864	9,405
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	14,731	4,721
Duval.....	2,447	491
Escambia.....	41,700	10,650
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	16,200	4,050
Hamilton.....	15,886	4,263
Hernando.....	11,960	3,078
Hillsborough.....	14,770	5,052
Holmes.....	9,178	2,269
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	35,635	6,270
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	35,427	9,363
Lee.....		
Leon.....	155,820	39,490
Levy.....	6,828	1,709
Liberty.....	1,610	344
Madison.....	2,028	507
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	56,550	15,025
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....	34,579	10,542
Osceola.....	8,440	2,324
Pasco.....	7,855	1,976
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....	8,260	2,065
Santa Rosa.....	14,995	3,750
Sumpter.....	3,945	1,201
Suwannee.....	1,100	261
Taylor.....	370	76
Volusia.....	17,877	4,462
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Totals.....	605,852 3/4	155,983

TABLE NO. 6.—DAIRY PRODUCTS 1903.—Contd.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CHEESE SOLD AND USED.	
	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	640	\$ 148
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....		
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	10	10
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	275	39
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	550	110
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	1,475	\$ 302
Agri. 12		

TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WOOL		
	No. Fleeces	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	35	470	\$ 64
Baker.....	200	300	60
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....			
Calhoun.....	4,171	12,399	3,061
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	995	2,680	566
Columbia.....	100	210	35
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	490	1,620	324
Duval.....			
Escambia.....	5,290	15,870	3,032
Franklin.....			
Gadsden.....	453	1,434	242
Hamilton.....	815	1,630	406
Hernando.....	890	3,340	625
Hillsborough.....	2,538	7,040	1,324
Holmes.....	5,177	16,168	3,161
Jackson.....	1,195	2,885	520
Jefferson.....	143	375	193
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	400	1,000	200
Lee.....			
Leon.....	599	1,509	271
Levy.....	105	2,192	376
Liberty.....	1,690	4,905	966
Madison.....			
Manatee.....	810	2,372	510
Marion.....	2,200	6,400	1,090
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....			
Osceola.....	7,000	21,560	5,310
Pasco.....	3,800	7,645	1,659
Polk.....	5,822	12,546	2,703
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	810	1,180	236
Santa Rosa.....	7,094	22,962	4,575
Sumter.....	1,000	2,000	300
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....			
Volusia.....	3,295	13,220	2,814
Wakulla.....	250	1,000	200
Wattson.....	1,094	2,452	508
Washington.....			
Total.....	58,537	169,344	\$ 35,271

TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.—Contd.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MOSS	
	Tons	Value
Alachua.....	22	\$ 340
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....		
Duval.....		
Escambia.....		
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....		
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....	5	300
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	1	5
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....		
Lee.....		
Leon.....	450	9,000
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....		
Marion.....	650	11,000
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....		
Polk.....		
Putnam.....	1,600	20,000
St. Johns.....	3	160
Santa Rosa.....		
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....	37	165
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	2,169	\$ 40,970

TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.—Contd.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HONEY		
	St'de of Bees	Lbs.	Value
Alachua.....	496	9,037	\$ 793
Baker.....			
Bradford.....			
Brevard.....	350	37,000	2,070
Calhoun.....	2,506	202,810	18,272
Citrus.....			
Clay.....	43	2,515	176
Colnmbia.....	770	10,776	1,347
Dade.....			
De Soto.....	500	20,750	2,097
Duval.....	107	1,215	135
Escambia.....	1,045	18,900	1,890
Franklin.....	800	93,750	4,687
Gadsden.....	831	16,620	831
Hamilton.....	17	110	22
Hernando.....			
Hillisborough.....	390	9,990	876
Holmes.....			
Jackson.....			
Jefferson.....	70	835	143
Lafayette.....	61	930	108
Lake.....	483	17,761	1,274
Lee.....			
Leon.....	1,286	23,236	2,304
Levy.....	199	3,953	241
Liberty.....	1,818	50,355	2,938
Madison.....	159	1,865	189
Manatee.....	288	12,109	785
Marion.....			
Monroe.....			
Nassau.....			
Orange.....	173	4,800	860
Osceola.....	130	3,400	340
Pasco.....	507	20,544	2,030
Polk.....			
Putnam.....			
St. Johns.....	1,253	19,400	2,546
Santa Rosa.....	161	2,040	150
Sumter.....	21	355	67
Suwannee.....			
Taylor.....	1	12	1
Volusia.....	1,892	93,170	5,465
Wakulla.....	804	14,240	468
Walton.....	528	8,625	358
Washington.....			
Total.....	17,689	700,608	\$ 53,451

TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.—Contd.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	BEESWAX	
	Lbs.	Value .
Alachua.....	38	\$ 7
Baker.....		
Bradford.....		
Brevard.....		
Calhoun.....		
Citrus.....		
Clay.....		
Columbia.....		
Dade.....		
De Soto.....	35	08
Duval.....		
Escambia.....	400	100
Franklin.....		
Gadsden.....	38	15
Hamilton.....		
Hernando.....		
Hillsborough.....		
Holmes.....		
Jackson.....		
Jefferson.....	117	23
Lafayette.....		
Lake.....	273	84
Lee.....		
Leon.....	808	188
Levy.....		
Liberty.....		
Madison.....		
Manatee.....	120	34
Marion.....		
Monroe.....		
Nassau.....		
Orange.....		
Osceola.....		
Pasco.....	315	75
Polk.....		
Putnam.....		
St. Johns.....		
Santa Rosa.....	125	25
Sumter.....		
Suwannee.....		
Taylor.....		
Volusia.....		
Wakulla.....	1,083	267
Walton.....		
Washington.....		
Total.....	3,352	\$ 326

TABLE NO. 8.—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY COUNTIES.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Annual Products	Live Stock and Poultry	Total Values
Alachua.....	\$ 660,585	\$ 354,205	\$ 1,014,790
Baker.....	336,671	97,094	433,765
Bradford.....	544,614	302,273	846,887
Brevard.....	1,172,826	81,597	1,254,423
Calhoun.....	281,881	120,046	401,927
Citrus.....	176,401	118,777	295,178
Clay.....	81,173	90,253	171,426
Columbia.....	746,876	383,713	1,130,589
Dade.....	289,046	27,021	316,067
De Soto.....	779,726	416,202	1,195,923
Duval.....	161,020	156,211	317,231
Escambia.....	270,267	393,276	663,532
Franklin.....	9,330	4,875	14,205
Gadsden.....	980,543	254,147	1,234,690
Hamilton.....	873,105	346,104	1,219,209
Hernando.....	103,069	116,505	249,574
Hillsborough.....	1,054,034	534,203	1,588,237
Holmes.....	231,679	117,051	348,730
Jackson.....	1,187,866	436,416	1,624,272
Jefferson.....	633,449	262,437	895,886
Lafayette.....	294,012	113,211	397,223
Lake.....	315,679	215,056	530,735
Lee.....	195,843	200,780	396,623
Leon.....	784,584	479,778	1,264,362
Levy.....	244,543	373,915	618,458
Liberty.....	91,723	72,518	164,241
Madison.....	701,362	284,576	985,938
Manatee.....	454,844	103,685	558,529
Marion.....	698,620	382,021	1,080,641
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	55,063	75,849	130,912
Orange.....	591,788	301,798	893,586
Osceola.....	165,646	251,270	416,916
Pasco.....	554,359	371,427	925,786
Polk.....	488,045	562,695	1,050,740
Putnam.....	161,381	142,320	303,701
St. Johns.....	462,028	356,768	818,796
Santa Rosa.....	154,256	78,628	232,884
Sumter.....	532,390	394,542	926,932
Suwannee.....	1,251,340	683,182	1,934,522
Taylor.....	141,129	112,956	254,085
Volusia.....	566,637	396,071	961,708
Wakulla.....	95,869	65,177	161,046
Walton.....	235,884	196,123	431,907
Washington.....	135,898	111,650	247,548
Total.....	\$ 19,936,064	\$ 11,968,301	\$ 30,904,365

TABLE NO. 9—TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field Crops	951,145
Vegetable and Garden Products.....	24,161
Total acreage in cultivation	985,306

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$ 11,800,064
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products.....	2,460,363
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4,187,239
Table No. 4—Live Stock	16,382,363
Table No. 5—Poultry	950,496
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,056,115
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	127,574
Total	\$30,904,305

**COMMERCIAL
STATISTICS**

FOR THE YEAR 1903

TABLE NO. 11.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Florida, through her ports for 1903, has far surpassed anything in the State's history. Following is a condensed statement of each port's business, giving only principal articles of exports and aggregate im-

JACKSONVILLE.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Feet	224,541,668	\$ 2,768,990
Spts. Turpentine	Gallons	9,400,000	4,700,000
Resin & other N. Stores	Pkgs.	585,000	1,755,000
All other exports			3,500,000
Total exports			\$12,723,990
Imports, aggregate			9,139,185
Total commerce			\$21,863,175

This does not include the business that goes out of or into Jacksonville by rail; it is only ocean traffic. Could the business by rail be added, it would increase the above figures over 25 per cent. Aside from this the increase in the business of the port for 1903 is practically 50 per cent.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

PENSACOLA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Feet	148,140,000	\$ 2,272,279
Timber, all kinds	Feet	194,038,947	4,816,032
Spts. Turpentine	Gallons	1,153,110	585,252
Phosphate rock	Tons	113,953	631,053
All other exports			7,510,357
Total exports			\$15,814,974
Aggregate imports			578,301
Total commerce			\$16,393,275

No overland business is included in these figures; if it were, the total sum would be increased 33 per cent.; as it is, the increase of business for 1903 is 33 per cent. greater than that of 1902.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

CARRABELLE.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Feet	12,545,000	\$ 200,340
Timber	Feet	5,715,000	70,083
Naval Stores	Pkgs.	39,967	82,288
Ag. of Fish and Oysters.	Pkgs.	19,952	46,565
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 399,276

This port has lost nearly 25 per cent. of export business of 1902, on account of closing down of naval stores operations and removal of most of the business of that industry to other points. It is a port with good water and harbor facilities, and a good point for milling business.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

FERNANDINA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Feet	156,825,893	\$ 2,352,388
Timber	Feet	1,327,000	132,700
Phosphate	Tons	104,545	1,045,450
Naval Stores	Pkgs.	1,537,052	3,634,811
Ag. of all other exports.	Pkgs.	.....	89,263
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 7,254,612
Aggregate imports .....	.....	.....	6,836
Total commerce .....	.....	.....	\$ 7,261,448

No overland exports or imports are included in these figures; the volume of exports shows an increase in the business of 1903, over that of 1902, of 22 per cent. If the business by rail was included the total would reach almost 100 per cent. more than above given.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

TAMPA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	314,442	\$ 125,678
Naval Stores	Barrels	20,927	44,112
Phosphate	Tons	370,794	2,410,101
Cigars	Number	167,630,000	11,734,100
Ag. of fish and oysters.	Barrels	38,540	115,720
Ag. of all other exports.			115,974
Total exports			\$14,545,685
Aggregate imports ..			2,243,891
Total commerce			\$16,789,576

Some exports by rail of manufactured tobacco and fish and oysters are included in the above figures. The increase of the commercial business of this port is \$3,609,068 over that of 1902, or practically 20 per cent.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

APALACHICOLA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	30,000,000	\$ 600,000
Timber	Feet	10,000,000	100,000
Naval Stores	Pkgs.	10,000	100,000
Ag. fish and oysters....	Barrels	14,000	70,000
Total exports			\$ 870,000
Aggregate of all imports			1,000,000
Total commerce			\$ 1,870,000

The exports from this port are all by ocean, except the fish and oysters, which are transported by river steamers to interior markets. This increase of the export business for 1903 was over \$200,000, or about 33 per cent.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

PORT INOLIS.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate	Tons	109,499	\$ 1,094,990
Cedar	Tons	44	1,700
Fish	Tons	8	2,000
Lumber	Tons	200	4,000
Oysters			500
All other exports			19,536
Total exports			\$ 1,122,726.

This is a new port and its business is confined almost exclusively to the exportation of phosphate rock. The above figures include all business from September 25th, 1902, to December 31st, 1903.

PUNTA GORDA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate	Tons	66,055	\$ 330,275
Cattle	Number	9,669	116,028
Total exports			\$ 446,303
Imports			15,000
Total commerce			\$ 461,303

The above figures are only for ocean going exports; were the overland exports included, the volume of business would show double. The increase of the export business for 1903 is \$354,720; increase over that of 1902 considerably over 400 per cent.

TABLE NO. 11.—Continued.

KEY WEST.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Sponges	Rounds	365,899	\$ 367,450
Phosphate	Tons	30,000	210,000
Cigars, coastwise	Number	30,000,000	2,100,000
Fish, all kinds	Pounds	250,000	12,000
Other exports			50,000
Total exports			\$ 2,737,000
Imports			300,000
Total commerce			\$ 2,999,450

CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF EXPORTS, AND AGGREGATE IMPORTS, SHOWING CLASSI- FICATION OF PRECEEDING TABLES

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	572,407,003	\$ 8,329,683
Timber, all kinds	Feet	211,080,947	5,118,815
Cedar	Tons	8	1,700
Spts. Turpentine	Gallons	10,553,110	5,285,252
Naval Stores	Pkgs.	2,192,946	5,616,211
Phosphate	Tons	794,846	5,721,869
Cigars	Number	197,630,000	13,834,100
Coastwise and Overland Exports.			
Aggregate of Fish	Pounds	61,136,795	1,414,314
Aggregate of Oysters ..	Bnshels	888,656	161,296
Sponges	Pounds	365,899	367,450
Cattle, to Cuba	Nnnumber	9,669	116,028
Cattle, coastwise and overland	Number	70,000	1,120,000
Other miscellaneous ex- ports			11,284,773
Total ocean and coast- wise exports			\$58,371,491
Total imports			29,098,187
Total ocean going commerce			\$87,479,678

As a large proportion of Florida products are exported almost entirely coastwise, overland, or by river, and cannot well be included in ocean commerce, we include them in another form as follows:

There were exported by rail, river and coastwise steam-
Agri. 13

are 57,300 bales of cotton, with an actual market value of \$2,888,946; native grown tobacco, some of it partially manufactured, 1,535,974 pounds, having a value of \$509,977; also 1,956,574 packages of vegetables, valued at \$2,400,368; fruit crops to the value of \$4,187,280; and a long list of miscellaneous articles whose aggregate value reaches to \$1,271,146; the value of these products aggregating \$12,037,717. If we add this to the total ocean going commerce, we have the sum of \$99,537,395 for the year's commerce, practically an even \$100,000,000.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
FOR THE YEAR 1903

CLIMATOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1903

Dates on which First and Last Killing Frosts Occurred,
or Minimum Temperature of 32 Degrees.

Stations.	Last in Spring	First in Autumn	Stations	Last in Spring	First in Autumn
Apalachicola.....	No Rep.	Nov. 19.	Manatee.....	Jan. 9	Nov. 28
Archer.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Marco.....	None	None
Avon Park.....	Jan. 9	Nov. 28	Marianna.....	Feb. 19	Nov. 10
Bartow.....	Jan. 9.	Nov. 28	Merritt's Island.....	None	None
Bonifay.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Miami.....	None	None
Brooksville.....	Feb. 18	Oct. 25	Micanopy.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Carrabelle.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 26	Middleburg.....	Feb. 22	Oct. 23
Clermont.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Molino.....	Feb. 23	Oct. 25
DeFuniak Springs.....	Feb. 20	Nov. 19	Myers.....	None	None
DeLand.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	New Smyrna.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Eastis.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Nocatee.....	Jan. 8	Nov. 28
Federal Point.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Ocala.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Fernandina.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Orange City.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Flamingo.....	None	None	Orange Home.....	No Rep.	Nov. 27
Fort George.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Orlando.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Fort Meade.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Pensacola.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19
Fort Pierce.....	Jan. 9	None	Pinemount.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19
Gainesville.....	Feb. 19	Nov. 19	Plant City.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Gramercy.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Quincy.....	Feb. 19	No Rep.
Huntington.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	St. Andrew.....	Feb. 19	Nov. 19
Hypoluxo.....	None	None	St. Augustine.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Inverness.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	St. Leo.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Stephensville.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 18
Jasper.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Sumner.....	Feb. 19	Oct. 23
Johnstown.....	No Rep.	Nov. 19	Switzerland.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Jupiter.....	None	None	Tallahassee.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19
Key West.....	None	None	Tampa.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 23
Kissimmee.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Tarpon Springs.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Lake City.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Titusville.....	Feb. 18	No Rep.
Macedonia.....	Feb. 21	Nov. 27	Waukeganah.....	Feb. 19	No Rep.
Madison.....	No Rep.	Nov. 19	Wausau.....	Feb. 18	Oct. 25
Malabar.....	Jan. 9	Nov. 28	Wewahatcha.....	Feb. 18	Nov. 18

TEMPERATURE. Degrees.

Mean for the State, as determined from records of 39 stations	69.8
Highest annual mean, at Key West	76.5
Lowest annual mean, at DeFuniak Springs and Molino	65.8
Highest recorded, at Middleburg on July 28.....	105
Lowest recorded, at Middleburg on November 28..	17
Absolute range for the State	88

PRECIPITATION.

Inches.

Average, as determined from records of 37 stations	55.79
Greatest annual amount, at Ft. Meade	78.12
Least annual amount, at Key West	30.36
Greatest monthly amount, at Ft. Meade in September	19.04
Least monthly amount, at Ft. Pierce in April and October, Bonifay and Carrabelle in April and Molino in September	0 00
Greatest amount in any 24 consecutive hours, at Jacksonville May 12th-13th	9.06
Average number of days in which 0.01 or more fell	109

WIND.

Prevailing wind direction during the year. . . . Northeast

WEATHER.

Average number of clear days.	167
Average number of partly cloudy days.	116
Average number of cloudy days.	82

Annual Mean Temperature and Average Precipitation
During the Past Twelve Years, Deduced from Weather
Bureau and Voluntary Meteorological Records:

Year	Mean Temperature	Departure	Total Precipitation	Departure
1892	70.4	-0.2	47.99	-4.60
1893	71.0	+0.4	53.01	+0.42
1894	71.2	+0.6	52.51	-0.03
1895	69.9	-0.7	45.50	-7.09
1896	71.0	+0.4	49.62	-2.97
1897	71.2	+0.6	56.69	+4.10
1898	70.5	-0.1	48.36	-4.23
1899	71.0	+0.4	53.93	+1.34
1900	70.7	+0.1	61.19	+8.60
1901	68.8	-1.8	58.47	+5.88
1902	70.8	+0.2	51.24	-1.35
1903	69.8	-1.0	55.79	+4.55

The mean temperature for twelve years is 70.6 degrees.
The average precipitation for same period is 52.86 inches.

The following table shows the monthly temperature
and precipitation for the year 1903 at various points in
the State:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1903.

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STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	Temperature, in degrees Fahr.						Length of record, years.	Precipitation, in inches					Number of Rainy Days.	Sky.			Prevailing direction of wind.
				Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Total.		Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.	Number clear days.		Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.		
Northern Section.																				
Archer.....	Alachua.....	92	20	68.3	97	May 26	20	Nov. 28	20	61.90	10.71	Aug.	0.14	April	125	148	177	40	ne.	
Federal Point.....	Putnam.....	10	11	68.9	96	July 19	29	Dec. 14	11	56.93	13.96	Sept.	0.24	April	127	132	155	78	ne. sw	
Fernandina.....	Nassau.....	15	3	...	98	July 24	28	Nov. 28	3	...	16.27	May	1.17	July	...	...	...	...	ne.
Fort George.....	Duval.....	15	19	68.8	97	July 20	26	Jan. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	se.
Gainesville.....	Al chua	175	12	68.9	97	July 21	22	Nov. 28	12	49.16	8.63	Aug.	0.26	Nov.	120	202	46	118	...	
Huntington.....	Putnam.....	50	8	69.9	101	Aug. 26	27	Nov. 28	8	48.21	6.98	June	0.50	April	110	180	128	57	ne.	
Jacksonville.....	Duval.....	75	32	67.8	97	July 23	26	Nov. 28	32	52.03	14.80	May	1.54	April	131	108	147	110	de. sw	
Jasper.....	Hamilton.....	165	7	...	...	...	19	Nov. 28	6	...	...	...	0.84	April	...	...	...	...	...
Johnstown.....	Bradford.....	40	2	...	...	...	19	Nov. 28	2	...	14.79	Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake City.....	Columbia.....	201	15	68.1	99	July 23	20	Nov. 28	21	53.21	10.64	Aug.	0.83	Nov.	106	83	132	150	ne, sw	
Macleenny.....	Baker.....	140	9	...	102	July 23	20	Nov. 28	9	59.09	10.95	May	1.05	Nov.	103	195	121	39	e.	
Micanopy.....	Alachua.....	105	9	...	...	...	24	Nov. 28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleburg.....	Clay.....	20	4	...	105	July 28	17	Nov. 28	4	...	18.01	May	1.01	April	...	...	...	...	sw.
Pinemount.....	Suwannee.....	65	2	67.4	101	July 24	19	Nov. 28	2	63.28	9.55	Aug.	0.65	Nov.	121	...	...	...	sw.
St. Augustine.....	St. Johns.....	10	54	68.6	97	July 19	26	Feb. 18	54	50.53	10.58	May	0.29	April	127	68	58	239	ne.	
Sumner.....	Levy.....	15	4	67.6	95	Aug. 28	23	Dec. 8	4	54.91	14.14	Aug.	0.00	April	68	156	145	64	ne.	
Switzerland.....	St. Johns.....	1	7	67.8	96	Aug. 28	26	Nov. 28	7	49.85	9.48	May	0.41	Oct.	185	...	...	...	...

STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	Temperature, in degrees Fahr.					Length of record, years.	Precipitation, in inches.					Number of Rainy Days.	Sky			Prevailing direction of wind.
				Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.		Total.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.		Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	
Central Section.																			
Bartow.....	Polk.....	122	9	72.6	95	Aug. 22	28	Nov. 28	9	69.90	11.84	Aug	0.60	April	11	121	211	81	sw.
Brooksville.....	Hernando.....	328	12	71.8	99	Aug. 25	24	Nov. 28	12	51.91	8.15	June	0.02	April	98	125	190	50	se.
Clermont.....	Lake.....	110	12	71.8	99	Aug. 25	30	Nov. 28	12	51.91	8.15	June	0.02	April	98	125	190	50	se.
De Land.....	Volusia.....	32	4	71.5	101	Aug. 20	25	Jan. 9	0	50.55	7.60	June	0.43	Oct.	122	86	125	154	e.
Eustis.....	Lake.....	180	14	71.5	101	Aug. 20	26	Nov. 28	14	50.55	7.60	June	0.43	Oct.	122	86	125	154	e.
Fort Mead.....	Polk.....	125	18	71.9	99	June 20	26	Nov. 28	22	78.12	19.04	Sept.	11.79	Oct.	88	238	89	40	e.
Fort Pierce.....	Brevard.....	10	13	71.6	96	July 24	33	Jan. 9	13	61.51	12.93	Sept.	0.00	Apr.-Oct.	103	184	63	110	se.
Grasmere.....	Orange.....	175	7	70.5	97	June 5	26	Nov. 28	7	54.80	12.67	July	0.10	April	116	264	67	30	se.
Inverness.....	Citrus.....	43	4	70.6	98	May 26	20	Nov. 28	5	54.80	12.67	July	0.10	April	116	264	67	30	se.
Kissimmee.....	Osceola.....	65	12	70.6	99	Aug. 28	26	Jan. 8	12	61.22	12.08	Sept.	0.25	April	96	249	57	69	se.
Ma'abar.....	Brevard.....	15	2	72.3	98	Aug. 6	31	Jan. 9	2	41.30	8.14	Sept.	0.09	April	92	293	47	25	e.
Merritt's Island.....	Brevard.....	20	23	72.1	96	Aug. 28	34	Nov. 28	27	45.36	7.82	Sept.	0.44	April	94	249	57	69	se.
New Smyrna.....	Volusia.....	20	16	68.9	94	Aug. 6	27	Jan. 9	15	51.45	8.75	Aug.	0.25	April	91	249	57	69	se.
Ocala.....	Marion.....	150	18	69.6	99	Aug. 28	22	Nov. 28	18	60.71	9.70	Aug.	T	April	102	155	126	81	se.
Orange City.....	Volusia.....	50	18	69.6	99	Aug. 28	24	Dec. 2	18	60.71	9.70	Aug.	T	April	102	155	126	81	se.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR, 1903—Continued.

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CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1903—Continued.

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STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.					Length of record, years.	Precipitation, in inches.				Sky.						
				Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.		Total.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.	Number of Rainy Days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	Prevailing direction of wind.	
Western Section.																				
Bonifay.....	Holmes.....	116	3	86.8	99	July 27	20	Jan. 9	3	.....	10.20	June	0.00	April	.....	116	69	186	s.
Carrabelle.....	Franklin.....	12	0	.....	95	July 23	2	Jan. 12	6	.....	11.27	Sept	0.66	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	w.
DeFuniak Sp'gs..	Walton.....	193	8	85.8	90	Sept. 7	10	Jan. 18	8	67.2	9.60	Aug.	0.24	April	119	138	157	72	s.	
Marianna.....	Jackson.....	85	4	.....	96	July 25	22	Feb. 18	4	.....	7.82	May	0.85	Oct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	sw.
Molino.....	Escambia.....	49	2	85.8	103	Sept. 1	20	Jan. 1	2	87.2	12.63	Feb.	0.00	Sept.	69	189	69	107	s.	
Pensacola.....	Escambia.....	58	24	86.4	85	July 2	26	Dec. 27	24	58.8	11.46	Nov.	0.10	April	115	164	118	93	ne.	
St. Andrew.....	Washington..	12	6	86.7	99	July 24	21	Jan. 1	6	57.5	7.95	Aug.	0.34	April	95	.....	.....	.....	sw.
Stephensville.....	Taylor.....	.....	4	87.3	87	Aug. 20	16	Dec. 1	6	.....	.....	.....	T	Apr. Nov	.....	.....	.....	.....	sw.
Gallahasssee.....	Leon.....	258	1	86.0	94	July 18	2	Feb. 18	8	80.89	10.01	June	0.11	April	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau.....	Washington..	250	6	.....	101	July 2	1	Jan. 1	6	86.70	10.70	May	1.01	April	88	.....	.....	.....	s.
Wewahitchka.....	Calhoun.....	.....	5	87.3	100	July 22	24	Jan. 8	5	53.52	7.30	Aug.	1.46	April	118	127	99	130	sw.
State Means.....				89.8	55.79	109	167	116	82	ne.

The foregoing tables are quite interesting as indicating in an intelligent manner the correct climatic condition shown by a series of years. It will be observed that there is a heavy rainfall during certain months, this period representing what is called in semi-tropical climates the "rainy season." It is this precipitation that makes the hot months, pleasant, cools the atmosphere and produces the wonderful growth of vegetation; the thermometer does not rise as high in Florida during the summer as further north for reasons previously explained, and the heat is not so seriously felt because the breezes are continually removing from contact with the body the warmer particles of atmosphere, and as continually supplying cooler particles which more rapidly absorb the heat; the cooling sensation is in proportion to the rapidity of this process; so in like manner these breezes more rapidly cool the moist surface of the earth than if the atmosphere was calm.

Such breezes are a constant and enduring feature of the summer climate of Florida, as they occur with almost unvarying daily regularity; they must be experienced to be appreciated. This feature is the true secret of our cool nights, and it is a well known and universally recognized fact that there occur but few nights in summer when some covering is not found essential to comfort. The close, sweltering temperature so frequently met with at night in the interior of more northern States is rarely experienced in Florida.

As a reply to the multitude of questions concerning the line below which no frost is ever supposed to fall, we candidly say that there is no such thing as the frost line in Florida. Frosts occur throughout the entire State, with the possible exception of the extreme southern parts of Dade and Monroe counties. In the more northerly situated counties severe frosts often occur, but grow less frequent and less severe as we go further south.

**FERTILIZER
DEPARTMENT**



FOR YEARS 1903-4

FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT.

Under this head is presented such matters as relate to the work in the laboratory, conducted under the immediate supervision of the State Chemist and the Assistant Chemist, the publication of the Monthly Bulletin, registering the Oath of Analysis by manufacturers, importers and dealers who wish to do business in this State, and the purchase and sale of the tax stamp.

This is one of the most important branches of business to the farmers and fruit growers of the State. I have given the matter much care and time during the four years. I have had the supervision of same. No intelligent man who has or will take the pains to inform himself as to the methods used in the conduct of this work, will doubt the value of this department to the consumer of fertilizers and cotton seed meal, as a protection to him against dealers in suprious or fraudulent goods. We are not only able to show that this department furnishes revenue to the Treasury Department to more than defray the expenses of the Agricultural Department proper, but, as is clearly set out in the State Chemist's report, the increase in value of fertilizers sold the people amounts to thousands of dollars.

From time to time, as experience indicated to me that more rigid rulings were necessary to give more uniform methods in the guaranteed analysis to be placed on each package, I have issued such orders, with due notice, giving reasonable time to all manufacturers and dealers, so they might adjust their work to meet the rule with as little detriment to them as practicable. I regard the system in a more perfect condition today than at any time since the establishment of the department. As indicated in my former report, the application of nearly a new fertilizer law, the education of the manufacturer and dealer up to a general understanding of a new law, and rulings, and that a violation meant trouble and expense to them, and to inform the people of their rights under the law, would require time, patience and labor, but that I felt then assured that the new system indicated good results. After the ap-

plication of the system for more than three years, we have only to look at the results from any standpoint to show we were correct in our conclusions.

REQUIREMENTS.

All manufacturers, importers or dealers wishing to sell any kind of fertilizing materials or cotton seed meal in this State, are required to file in this office as a notice and guarantee of what they propose to sell, a sworn statement of the analysis of each brand of goods, between the 1st and the 15th of January of each year, and of any new brands they may wish to introduce from time to time during the year. They are required to place on each package their guaranteed analysis and to securely attach a tag bearing the State tax stamp. Any goods not so labeled are subject to attachment by any sheriff in the State. To encourage the officers of the law in enforcing the same, I have never allowed one attachment released under any circumstances until the officer has been fully paid his costs, and the law fully complied with. I am pleased to note that there is a general disposition on the part of manufacturers to comply with the law, which renders it necessary for those who would evade the law if they dared do so, to comply, for bona fide dealers will not submit to unfair competition on the market. No guaranteed analysis placed on a package is allowed to show a scaling grade as to any ingredient in the mixture, as potash 5 to 8, ammonia 6 to 9, etc., for in most cases I found the minimum indicated, represented the true analysis and the maximum was used to talk by and induce the purchaser to hope he was getting more than was the fact, while if the minimum was found in the goods, the seller was protected, hence the promulgation of the ruling that the manufacturer, etc., must guarantee specifically a certain amount, which guarantees that there is no less than the amount specified. It was the general rule, especially in cotton seed meal, to state the amount of nitrogen, amount of ammonia, protein, etc., all in a single column, which when added, indicated to the purchaser that he was obtaining more for his money than was true. Therefore the ruling that the ammonia only could go into the column representing a basis for value, as our law requires the statement of ammonia when it is claimed as an ingredient to be estimated for value. This ruling will allow placed in paren-

thesis (Nitrogen) equal to ammonia, or to state ammonia, say, 8 per cent., in parenthesis (equal to protine). The latter is granted to allow the manufacturer the benefit of the fact that many stock-feeders look for the protien and do not take the pains to know that nitrogen 5 per cent. multiplied by 1.214 equals the ammonia, and the ammonia multiplied by 5.15 equals the protein. You can readily see how the uninformed consumer could be misled and imposed upon. One other matter of this character should have special attention. Those dealing in kainit had been accustomed to guarantee the contents to be potash 12 per cent., sulphate of potash 23 to 24 per cent. The consumer had been educated on this line until he really thought his goods not up to the standard if they did not have sulphate of potash 23 to 24 per cent. on them, when in fact the potash is all there is in kainit that has a value as fertilizer, hence the order forbidding the two contents being on the guaranteed analysis, as it was misleading and unfair to the consumer.

THE TAX STAMP.

A practical application of the plan put in operation prior to my former report, relative to the tax stamp, has demonstrated beyond any question of a doubt that my first conclusions were correct, and that the policy has proven a success, as is clearly demonstrated by the tables hereto attached, showing the amount which has been paid into the State Treasury from this source, when compared with the four years preceding under the old system. When considering these figures, one must bear in mind that the tax of 25 cents per ton is today what it has been since this was made a part of the Agricultural Department. The further fact should be considered that much, if not all of the first year, 1901, was consumed in getting the plan in full operation. It may be said truthfully that resuscitating the orange industry is cause for the use of more fertilizer; conceding this to be true, compare the old system with the new, when Florida was growing from five to about six million boxes of oranges annually, and with less than one-third this amount, for the four years the present system has been in operation, and the proof is positive in favor of the present system.

The Treasurer's books show for the year 1901, the first year of my service, that the receipts from the sale of fer-

tilizer stamps was \$13,072.93. For the year 1902, \$17,188.05. For the year 1903, \$22,761.58, and for 1904, \$28,520.93, being a total for the four years ending December 31st, 1904, of \$81,543.49. While his books show that for the four years of 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, immediately preceding, the total receipts from this source amounted to \$28,051.13, which gives for the four years just closed, under our system, the neat sum of \$53,022.56 in excess of the four years preceding. It will be found, by reference to the reports from this department and to the State Treasurer's records, that the high water mark reached during the entire history of the fertilizer department prior to the present system, was the year 1894, when Florid had her largest crop of oranges, and that year shows \$11,016.35 receipts, which is \$2,056.58 less than was realized during the first year when we were trying to put into operation our plan, and is \$17,034.78 less than was realized during the fourth year of our work. These results have been obtained by much labor and continuous effort.

HOW THIS WORK IS CHECKED UP.

At the end of each month a detailed account of the work done in the sale of stamps is made up, and this is referred to the Treasurer's office and checked up by his cash receipts and approved by him, and then transmitted to the Governor to file in his office. This renders it certain that the work in this office is correct each month.

Formerly there was no record of the stamps and tags purchased, only a record of the sales and cash turned into the State Treasury. I at once opened a debit and credit account with the stamp business, correcting this defect, which shows the purchase and sale of all stamps and tags.

We have comparatively little trouble now in having those who purchase stamps to send the money with their order direct to the State Treasurer, who sends the order *only* to this department. This was for some time a source of annoyance, as it had been the custom to send the money and the order to this office. Manufacturers outside of this State often make this mistake, as it is usual in other States to send the money and order to the Agricultural Department, where it is expended to advance the work of the department, rendering an account of its use, and if a surplus, then it goes into the Treasury; while in Florida, all is turned into the Treasury and the department is left

to be conducted as best it can upon what the Legislature may see fit to appropriate for specific itemized work, no appropriation being convertible from one object to another, should the opportunity be presented, if a surplus for one purpose and a shortage in another.

BULLETIN.

This pamphlet should be published monthly for the entire year, at least for eight months, for information to the public. The haste with which the appropriation bill is rushed through the last hours of the Legislature, worked a great hardship on this department for the last two years, as six months in one place and a year on another item, were omitted entirely from the enrolled bill, which forced us to stop the publication of the Bulletin for several months of 1904 and for the year 1905 until the appropriation to be made by the incoming Legislature can be made available.

The demand for the Bulletin has increased until our mailing list now passes the four thousand figure. It has been, and will continue to be our purpose, to print in each issue some matters of benefit to the agriculturists of the State. The interest being manifested by consumers of fertilizers to know what the goods are worth and what the official analysis develops, the content of different brands to be, has made a demand for the Bulletin, as each issue contains the official and special analysis made by the State Chemist from month to month of each year, so that by the issue of the last Bulletin, for a season, one has a complete tabulated statement up to the date of the last issue.

From advices received from intelligent readers of the Bulletin and the increased demand, I feel sure it is doing a good work, and that the people of the State are entitled to this help from the department. We are willing to do the work if the Legislative branch will support the effort with sufficient means to pay for printing and postage. Here I will say that the postage to mail the pamphlet we are publishing, is not as great as when it was one-fourth the size and the number issued only about fifteen hundred copies. After several months correspondence with the U. S. Postal Department, I succeeded in having the Bulletin placed on the same basis as newspapers, which is a great saving to the State, amounting to some thirty ro

forty dollars for each issue. In this connection I wish to state that I have been in correspondence with our U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to make an effort to have all bulletins, maps, pamphlets, etc., sent out by State Agricultural Departments to benefit the farming class, put on the franking basis by the Government. I have received assurances from each of them that an earnest effort will be put forth to this end.

STATE CHEMIST BRANCH OF THE WORK.

The fertilizer work, and in fact the Agricultural Department proper, would be as a ship at sea without a rudder, if we were deprived of the benefit received from the laboratory work. The small sum allowed the State Chemist to travel and inspect fertilizers and to keep in touch with the dealers, has done much to aid in removing poor goods from the market and in forcing a compliance with the law in all its bearings. The State has received in actual cash many times the amount expended in this way, and as a direct result of the expenditure. In addition, it brings the department in close touch with the people.

The State Chemist and his able Assistant work in perfect harmony with the Commissioner, and we feel under obligations for the valuable aid received at their hands. They are alive to the work of bettering the condition of the producers of the State. The people are debtor to their most capable State Chemist, Hon. R. E. Rose, for valuable service that has been dollars in their pockets when they knew not from whence the benefit came. We urge the careful reading of the report given by the State Chemist, which is made a part of this report. The appropriation made by the last Legislature to improve the efficiency of the laboratory has more than repaid the cost in more prompt and efficient work.

The Fertilizer and Chemical Department is one branch of our work upon which every dollar expended by the Legislature has been as bread cast upon the waters, or seed sown on good ground, producing many fold as a return.

NEEDS OF THIS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

When we show that in four years the methods applied have put into the State Treasury the neat sum of \$81,-
Agri. 14

543.49, it seems useless to argue that the work has materially increased and requires more help. The correspondence and book-keeping has increased in proportion to the revenue. I most earnestly urge an appropriation of fifty dollars a month for clerical assistance in this work, and for sufficient funds to do the printing necessary to conduct the work effectually. The State Treasurer has been asked each year to carry as cash the bills to purchase the stamps we use, or we would be forced to stop the sale of fertilizer stamps, or to treat the law as a dead letter. I have just explained that the Bulletin was stopped for want of funds to print it. I trust the Legislators, who are the representatives of the people, will have due regard for the needs of the department which is conducted more directly for the benefit of the masses than any other branch of our work.

WHO ARE BENEFITED BY THIS BRANCH OF THE WORK.

The citizenship of the State at large reap the fruits from an increased revenue. By the proper enforcement of the law, the consumers of all kinds of fertilizers and cotton seed meal, have a strong barrier against spurious and fraudulent goods being imposed upon them. They receive full and free information as to the values of the various ingredients that enter into the composition of fertilizers and the guaranteed analysis of what is in each package, together with the privilege of having the same verified by analysis, free of cost at the laboratory. Nor does it stop here. The importers and manufacturers, who are doing a legitimate business, fully realize that the enforcement of the law, gives them as much protection as the consumer, because it forces the cheap competitor to show his hand and sell on the merit of his product. In addition, the manufacturers use the analytical department freely to find proper value of the goods they purchase for mixing and for sale, which properly belongs to the commercial chemist and would cost \$15.00 to \$20.00 for each analysis made. We are disposed to help them all we can, until our work reaches a point we cannot execute the whole, when we have been forced to shut off this work to some extent. As it now stands, the manufacturer and importer have little ground to complain at the small tax he is paying.

FERTILIZERS.

Table showing number of tons of Commercial Fertilizer and Cotton Seed Meal sold in the State of Florida during year 1903 upon which the tax of 25 cents per ton was paid.

Months	Commercial Fertilizer	Cotton Seed Meal	Amount	Number of
	Tons	Tons	Tax Paid	Stamps and Tags Issued
January	19,504.00	1,840.76	\$ 5,336.19	263,605
February ..	18,441.00	1,420.00	4,965.25	232,710
March	7,261.00	1,535.00	2,199.01	107,800
April	1,450.00	321.00	442.75	23,170
May	1,720.00	687.00	601.75	36,040
June	4,034.00	825.52	1,214.88	70,650
July	1,640.00	495.00	533.75	39,700
August	1,145.00	160.00	326.25	16,950
September ..	1,790.00	1,865.00	913.75	62,100
October ...	4,200.00	1,472.00	1,418.00	77,940
November ..	4,925.00	1,680.00	1,651.25	99,250
December ..	10,785.00	1,850.00	3,158.75	167,500
Totals ...	76,895.00	14,151.28	\$ 22,761.58	1,197,415

Table showing number of tons of Commercial Fertilizer and Cotton Seed Meal sold in the State of Florida during year 1904 upon which the tax of 25 cents per ton was paid.

Months	Commercial Fertilizer	Cotton Seed Meal	Amount	Number of
	Tons	Tons	Tax Paid	Stamps and Tags Issued
January ...	22,377.52	2,485.00	\$ 6,215.63	313,850
February ..	20,729.28	1,520.00	5,662.32	277,222
March	8,569.80	651.00	2,307.95	123,028
April	3,546.00	420.00	991.50	53,260
May	2,797.00	275.00	768.00	43,670
June	3,122.00	255.00	844.25	49,720
July	3,410.00	471.60	970.40	53,632
August	1,065.00	270.00	333.75	20,300
September ..	5,550.00	1,030.00	1,645.00	91,100
October ...	4,685.00	1,732.52	1,604.38	95,350
November ..	8,460.00	1,400.00	2,465.00	135,800
December ..	17,638.00	1,613.00	4,812.75	256,940
Totals ...	101,949.60	12,123.12	\$ 28,520.93	1,512,872

State Chemist's
R E P O R T

FOR YEARS 1903-1904

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1903

Agricultural Department, State of Florida,
Division of Chemistry,
Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1904.

To His Excellency, W. S. Jennings, Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report
of the receipts and expenditures of this Division of the
State Agricultural Department for the year ending De-
cember 31, 1903:

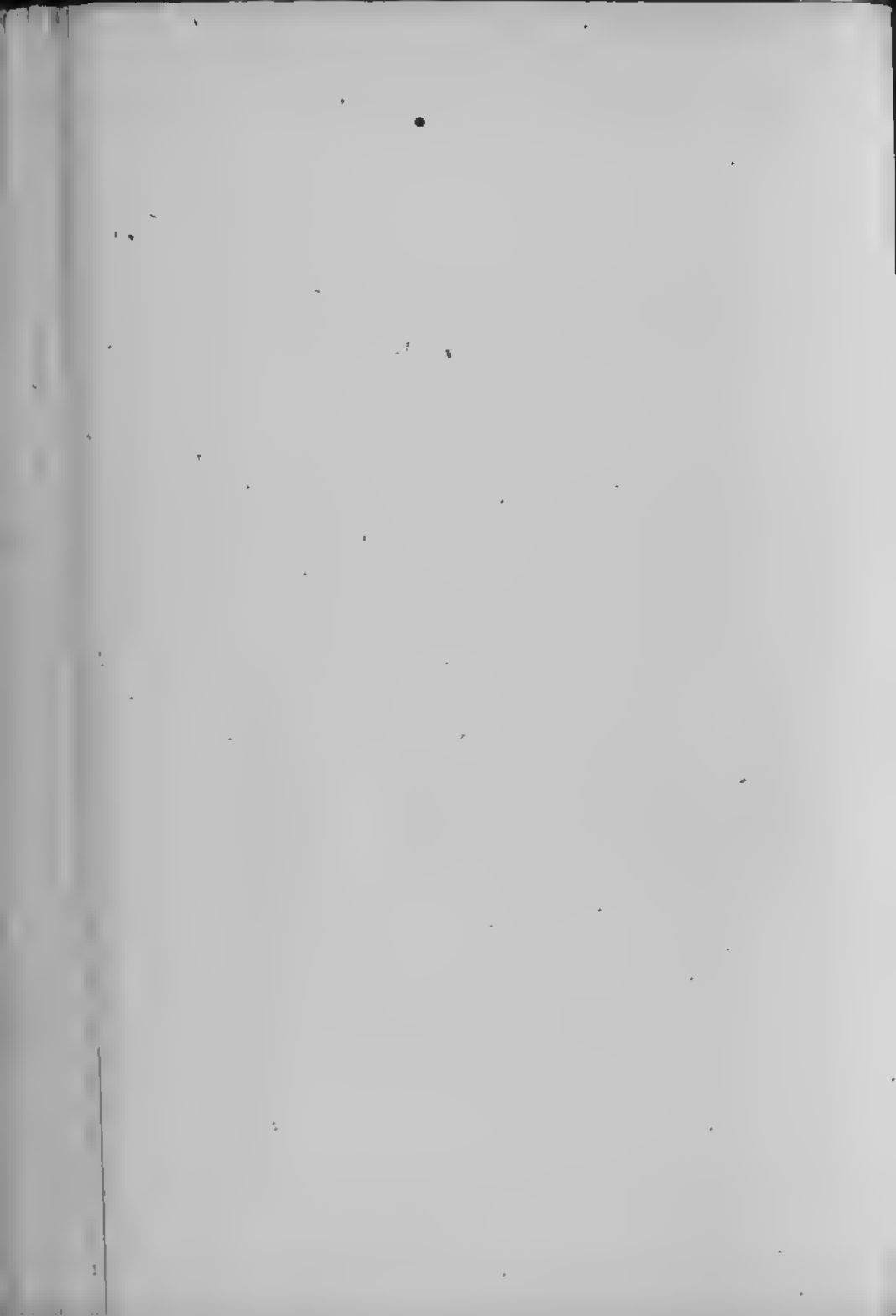
Total amount received for inspection fees,
fertilizer stamps on cotton seed meal, com-
mercial fertilizers, and manurial chemicals \$ 22,761 58

Paid salary State Chemist	2,000 00
Paid salary Assistant State Chemist	1,591 65
Paid traveling expenses State Chemist	808 05
Paid Laboratory supplies and Chemicals....	336 24
Paid improvements and additions to State La- boratory	1,409 22

Total expenses	\$ 6,145 16
Balance to credit of General Revenue	16,616 42

\$ 22,761 58

Respectfully submitted,
R. E. ROSE,



FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1904

Agricultural Department, State of Florida.

Division of Chemistry,

Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1905.

To His Excellency, W. S. Jennings, Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of this Division of the State Agricultural Department for the year ending December 31, 1904:

Total amount received for inspection fees,
fertilizer stamps on cotton seed meal, com-
mercial fertilizers, and manurial chemicals. \$ 28,518 18

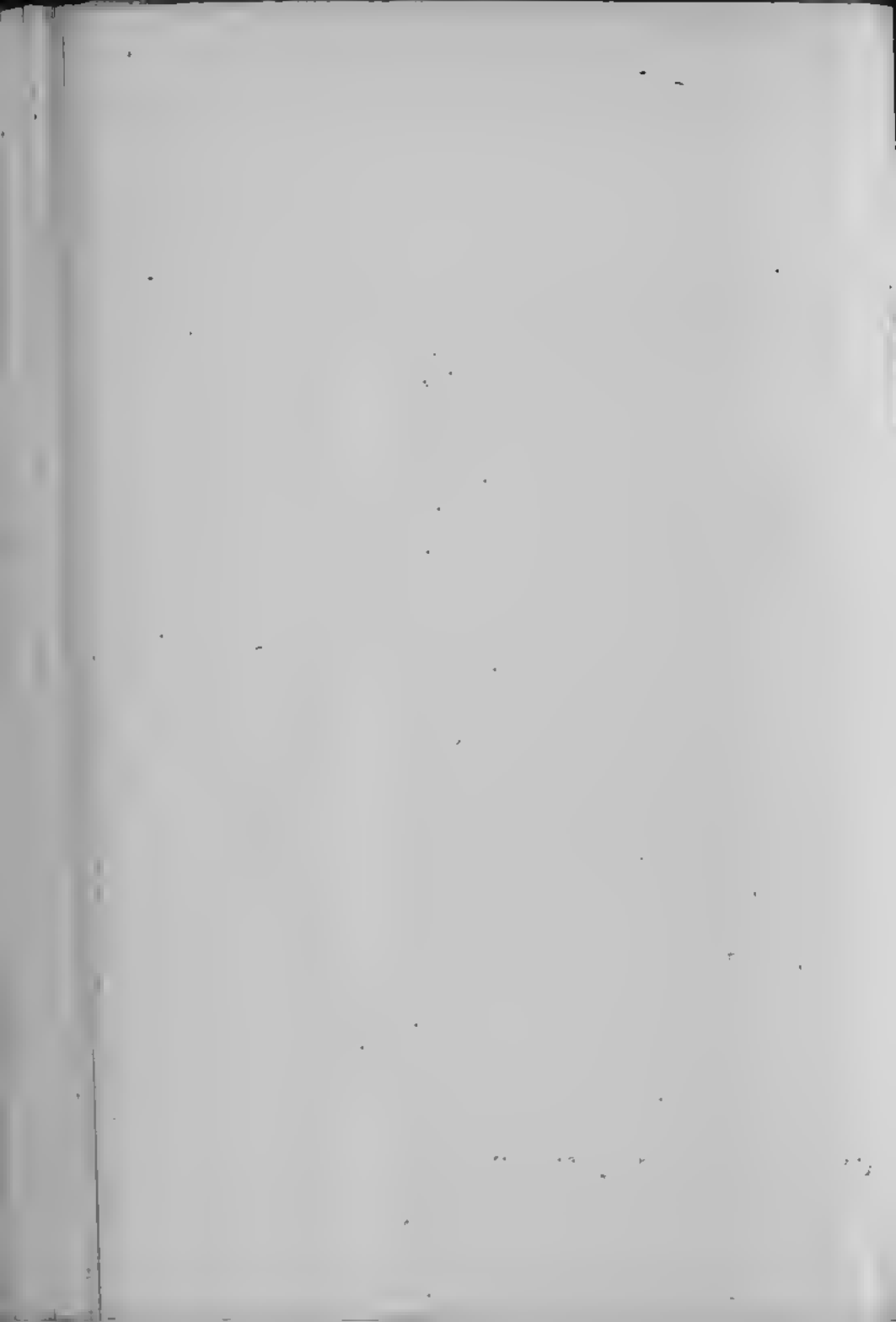
Paid salary State Chemist	2,000 00
Paid salary Assistant State Chemist	1,800 00
Paid traveling expenses State Chemist	829 43
Paid Laboratory supplies and Chemicals.....	1,048 38
Paid improvements and additions to State La- boratory	878 30

Total expenses	\$ 6,556 61
Balance to credit of General Revenue	21,961 57

\$ 28,518 18

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. ROSE,
State Chemist.



State Chemist's Report, 1904.

To His Excellency,

W. S. Jennings,

Governor of Florida:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

Respectfully,

R. E. ROSE,

State Chemist.

INSPECTION OF FERTILIZERS.

During the year four general inspections have been made, visiting all parts of the State, from Pensacola to Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa; where the largest manufacturing and depots are located. Numerous special trips have been made to interior points, visiting the factories at Gainesville, Orlando, Palmetto and depots at Palatka, Ocala and other points.

The vegetable, pineapple, orange and strawberry growers, the cotton and tobacco fields of the State, have also been visited, drawing samples of fertilizers direct from the consumer, and explaining to the farmer personally the agricultural and commercial value of the goods used. Samples of fertilizers have been drawn from the factory, the local warehouse, the field, and the depots of importers, in all sections of the State, thus securing representative samples of the various brands sold throughout the State.

Special attention has been given to instructing the consumer in the proper method of securing a fair sample in sending in the "Special Sample" by the purchaser, under Section 9 of the Fertilizer Law.

I am pleased to note that in most cases the "Special Sample" is now generally properly drawn, sealed, witnessed, and sent direct to the Commissioner of Agriculture, as the law directs. In past years this has not been the rule, but rather the exception.

The following regulations made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and published in the Monthly Bulletins of the Department, during the year, has had a beneficial effect upon the "Special Sample;" seldom are badly drawn, improperly packed, sealed, witnessed, or directed "Special Samples" now received by the Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"The attention of persons sending samples of fertilizers for analysis is called to the following:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKING AND
FORWARDING OF FERTILIZER SAMPLES TO
THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.
—SECTION 15 OF LAW.

Special samples of fertilizer sent in by purchasers, under Sec. 9 of the law approved May 22, 1901, shall be drawn in the presence of two disinterested witnesses, from one or more packages, thoroughly mixed and a fair sample of the same of not less than eight ounces (one-half pound), shall be placed in a can or bottle, sealed and sent by a disinterested party to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee. Not less than eight ounces, in a tin can or bottle will be accepted for analysis. This rule is adopted to secure fair samples of sufficient size to make the necessary determinations, viz: Moisture, available and insoluble phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash; and to allow the preservation of a duplicate sample in case of protest or appeal. These duplicate samples will be preserved for two months from date of certificate of analysis.

The State Chemist is not the proper officer to receive special samples from the purchaser. The propriety of the method of drawing and sending the samples as fixed by the law is obvious.

The drawing and sending of special samples in rare cases is in compliance with law. Samples are frequently sent in paper packages or paper boxes, badly packed, and frequently in very small quantity (less than ounce), frequently there are no marks, numbers or other means of identification, the postmark in some instances being absent.

I would call the attention of those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege to Sections 9 and 10 of the law, which are clear and explicit.

COPIES OF THE FERTILIZER LAW.

Citizens interested in the fertilizer law of the State, and desiring to avail themselves of its protection, can obtain a copy free of charge by sending for same to the Commissioner of Agriculture."

More than twelve thousand miles have been traveled by the State Chemist and Assistant during the year inspecting the fertilizers sold throughout the State. Coming in direct contact with the manufacturer, dealer and consumer; the very great increase in the revenue of the office, and particularly the increase in the quality of the goods sold in the State—without increase in price—is attributable to this system of inspection, and personal contact, between the manufacturer, dealer, consumer, and the State officer charged with protecting the consumer, dealer, and honest manufacturer, from the vendor of deficient or fraudulent goods.

While the increase in the revenue to the State under the present law and system of inspection has been great—some *two hundred and eighty per cent.* during the four years of its existence—the increase in the value, or *quality*, of the fertilizer sold—at same prices as under the previous law—has saved to the consumer a very much greater sum. The increase in the quality of goods sold has averaged 10 per cent., the average value (or price) of fertilizers sold in the State has been \$32.50 per ton, the amount consumed 114,072 tons, representing \$3,707,339.00, 10 per cent. of which, \$370,339, represents the increased value of the goods purchased by our farmers, truckers and fruit growers.

While a very large amount of this increase in revenue is attributable to the increased consumption of commercial fertilizers, the present system of inspection by the State Chemist, and careful collection of inspection fees, by the Commissioner of Agriculture, particularly in the case of cotton seed meal, has had a greater influence on the revenue, and is solely creditable for the increased quality of goods sold throughout the State.

This increase in revenue and quality of fertilizers has fully justified the small appropriation made by the State for inspection, and enforcement of the law.

SPECIAL SAMPLES.

It is shown by the number of "Special Samples" (those sent in direct by the purchaser of fertilizers) that the law is becoming more generally understood by the farmer, fruit and vegetable grower. Purchasers who have any reason to doubt the correctness of the guarantee on the goods furnished them, do not hesitate to send in samples for analysis.

This right to have a sample of the goods purchased analyzed by the State Chemist, under Section 9 of the law—without charge—the inspection fees covering the cost of analysis, as well as inspection—has doubtless had a direct influence upon the increased quality of the goods sold in the State. When properly drawn, sealed, witnessed and transmitted, the "Special Sample" has proved a safeguard to the consumer, legitimate dealer, and manufacturer, and a check upon the careless, ignorant, or fraudulent vendor or manufacturer.

It furnishes the consumer with the same protection demanded by the manufacturer, who buys his materials only upon the guarantee, and pays for them according to analysis.

By far the largest amount of commercial fertilizers used in Florida, are manufactured or mixed by factories in the State. Large amounts of fertilizing materials are imported direct by factories, and dealers located at our sea port cities; cargoes of potash salts direct from Germany are now frequently received by Florida importers, while large amounts of acid phosphate are manufactured at and exported from the various Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Florida consumers may now purchase their fertilizers and chemicals at Florida sea ports as cheaply as at any of the sea ports of the country.

No consumer demands a higher class of fertilizers than do the vegetable and fruit growers of Florida. No class of producers are better qualified to judge the value of goods furnished; that the Florida dealer and manufacturer recognize the fact that they have to meet the critical demands of unusually intelligent and capable consumers is evidenced by the high average of the goods furnished, and the comparatively reasonable prices demanded therefor.

The average analysis of all mixed fertilizers, officially drawn and analyzed, during the year was as follows:

	Available		
	Ammonia.	Phos. Acid.	Potash.
Guaranteed analysis	3.75 p. c.	5.87 p. c.	6.83 p. c.
Official analysis	3.95 p. c.	6.58 p. c.	7.20 p. c.
Excess above guarantee.	0.20 p. c.	0.71 p. c.	0.37 p. c.

Or an average of 17.73 per cent., 354.6 pounds of actual plant food per ton of fertilizer. This is above the average of similar goods sold throughout the United States, which is about 15 per cent., or 300 pounds of plant food per ton.

ANALYTICAL WORK.

During the year there have been made the following analysis:

Official samples	133
Special samples	167
Miscellaneous samples, minerals, waters, etc.	102
Total number of complete analysis	402

involving some 1,600 or more determinations.

We find that there were 86 brands of complete or mixed fertilizers, officially sampled and analyzed; that 49 official samples of cotton seed meal, potashes, nitrates, tobacco dust, etc., were analyzed.

Of the mixed or complete samples an excess greater than .20 than the guarantee was found, as follows:

Available phosphoric acid	74 samples.
Ammonia	58 samples.
Potash (K ₂ O)	44 samples.

A deficiency .20, less than the guarantee was found, as follows:

Available phosphoric acid	6 samples.
Ammonia	27 samples.
Potash (K ₂ O)	25 samples.

We find that 22 samples had an excess greater than .20 in all three elements guaranteed.

That 32 samples had an excess in two elements.

That 47 had an excess in one element.

Also that none were deficient to a greater extent than .20 in each or all of the guaranteed elements.

That 5 were deficient in two elements.

That 43 were deficient in one element.

Eighty-six per cent. of the official samples show an excess greater than .20 in available phosphoric acid.

Sixty-seven per cent. show an excess in ammonia.

Fifty-one per cent. show an excess in potash.

Seven per cent. show a deficiency greater than .20 in phosphoric acid.

Thirty-one per cent. show a deficiency in ammonia.

Twenty-nine per cent. show a deficiency in potash.

The average of all the official samples show an excess over guarantee, as follows:

	Available		
	Ammonia.	Phos. Arid.	Potash.
Guaranteed	3.75 p. c.	5.87 p. c.	6.83 p. c.
Found	3.95 p. c.	6.58 p. c.	7.20 p. c.
Excess	0.20 p. c.	0.71 p. c.	0.37 p. c.

NOTE.—An allowance of .20 (or twenty points) is allowed in all cases, on account of variations in samples. Except where extreme rare is exercised it is found difficult to secure two samples that do not vary in results. This allowance, .20 points, for variation is generally made by members of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, though no rule has yet been officially adopted by the Association.

The average price, in ton lots, from the price lists of eight manufacturers and dealers quoting prices on 121 distinct brands, and selling the bulk of the fertilizers used in the State, was \$32.50 per ton.

The average State value of these goods was \$27.60 per ton, including cost mixing and bagging (\$1.25), showing an average excess of but \$4.90 per ton over "State values."

This profit or excess over "State values" (market values in ton lots of fertilizer materials at Florida sea ports) is less than corresponding profits reported in other States.

Showing that consumers demand a better grade of goods, with a larger percentage of plant food, and that Florida manufacturers and dealers meet the demand.

HIGH AND LOW GRADE FERTILIZERS.

In those parts of the State largely devoted to cotton growing, there are still used very considerable quantities of "low grade" goods, having not to exceed 240 pounds of "plant food," generally known as "8-2-2 grades" or "10-1-1" goods. Their relative value is much less than the higher grade goods demanded by the fruit and vegetable growers of the State, with their smaller areas of intensely cultivated fields.

The same quality of plant food (240 pounds) contained in a ton of "8-2-2 goods" may be had in 1280 pounds (or less) of higher grade goods, or less than two-thirds of the bulk or weight. In other words, two tons of the higher grade goods have more actual value than three tons of the lower grade, and will actually cost less at the factory, saving the profit (\$5.80) on one ton, also the freight, hauling and handling of a ton of useless matter.

Three tons of "8-2-2" goods contains 720 pounds of plant food, and will cost \$66.00, or 9.2 cents per pounds of actual "plant food."

The "State values" for these goods, for 1904, was \$16.20 per ton, \$48.60 for three tons—a difference of \$17.40 over "State values," 23½ per cent excess.

Two tons of higher grade goods, containing 800 pounds of "plant food", (400 pounds each, 20 per cent.) of the best quality of material, can be purchased for \$64.00, or \$32.00 per ton.

These goods may be of either of the following formulas:

Available Phosphoric Acid—Ammonia—Potash—State Value			
	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.
1. Cotton	10	4	6
2. Cane	8	4	8
3. Vegetable	8	5	7
4. Fruits	6	3	11
Average	8	4	8
			\$30.30

These two tons of higher grade goods would have a "State value" averaging \$1.70 below the average market price of the materials necessary for their compounding, and the cost of mixing and bagging.

At current market prices for chemicals and fertilizer materials, at Florida sea ports (see market prices), in one ton lots, the above formulas will be mixed and bagged, by responsible Florida factories.

FORMULA NO. 1.—FOR COTTON.

1430 lbs. 14 pr. ct. Acid Phos = 200 lbs. = 10 pr ct. Avail'ble
 320 lbs. 25 pr ct. Sulphate Ammonia=80 lbs.=4 pr. ct. Ammonia
 250 lbs. 48 pr. ct. Sulphate Potash = 120 lbs. = 6 pr. ct. Potash.

20 pr ct. plant food

Market value of materials, mixed and bagged \$30.25.

FORMULA NO. 2.—FOR CANE, CORN OR POTATOES.

850 lbs. of H. G. Blood and Bone
 10 per cent = 85 lbs. = 4 25 pr. ct. Am'onia.
 7 per cent = 56 lbs. = 2.80 pr ct Phos Acid.
 750 lbs. 14 per. cent Acid Phos. = 105 lbs. = 5.25 pr ct Phos Acid
 300 lbs. Sulphate Potash 48 pr. ct = 144 lbs. = 7.00 pr. ct. Potash.
 100 lbs. Sulphate Potash 26 pr ct = 26 lbs. = 1.30 pr. ct. Potash.

20 80 pr ct plant food.

Market value of materials, mixed and bagged \$30.25.

FORMULA NO. 3.—FOR VEGETABLES.

400 lbs Sulphate Am'onia 25 pr ct = 100 lbs = 5 pr. ct. Ammonia
 1150 lbs 14 pr ct Acid Phos. = 161 lbs = 8 pr. ct Avail'ble.
 250 lbs. Muriate Pot sh 48 pr. ct. = 120 lbs = 6 pr. ct. Pot sh.
 200 lbs Kimit 12 per cent = 24 lbs = 1.4 pr. ct. Pot sh.

20 04 pr. ct. plant food

Market value of materials mixed and bagged \$31.82

FORMULA NO. 4 -- FOR FRUITS, MELONS, STRAWBERRIES.

460 lbs. Sulphate Potash 46 pr. ct. = 220 lbs = 11 pr. ct. Potash.
 900 lbs Acid Phosphate 14 pr. ct. = 126 lbs = 6.3 pr. ct. Phos Acid
 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda 17 pr. ct. = 34 lbs = 1.7 Ammonia.
 440 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal 7 pr. ct = 30 lbs = 1.5 Ammonia.

20.5 pr ct plant food.

These formulas are given simply to illustrate the relative cost, or market value of the materials used in compounding fertilizers, and to show the great difference in actual cost or value between the high and low grade goods sold.

In this connection, I quote as follows from Bulletin No. 99 of the Vermont Experiment Station, the State values of Vermont being practically the same as those found correct for Florida, being the retail prices (ton lots) for raw materials in the larger sea port markets:

"The brands may be classified as to valuation as follows:

Low grade, valuing at \$17 or less	\$14.43
Medium grade, valuing at \$17.01 to \$23.....	18.84
High grade, valuing at \$23.01 and upwards	26.36

The composition, selling price and valuation of the average brand of each group appears below:

	Available phos			Total plant food pounds	Average selling price	Average state valuation
	Nitrogen	acid	Potash			
Low grade	1.13	8.28	2.50	11.9	\$25.84	\$14.43
Medium grade	2.2	8.72	3.66	14.4	29.07	18.84
High grade	3.23	8.05	8.42	19.7	35.62	26.36

A survey of this table indicates that:

1. The proportion of nitrogen increases in regular graduations from group to group; that of phosphoric acid is fairly uniform in the lower and upper grades and increases a half per cent. in the medium grade, while the potash increases one per cent. in the medium and six per cent. in the high grade brands, as compared with the lower ones.

2. The low grade goods carry over seven times as much phosphoric acid as they do nitrogen and over three times as much phosphoric acid as they do potash. These proportions become, roughly, four and two and one-half in the medium grades. In the high grade fertilizers there are but two and one-half times as much phosphoric acid as nitrogen, and rather more potash than phosphoric acid. The latter grade more closely resembles the proportions commonly present in plants than do either of the other grades.

3. The medium grade goods, for an eighth advance in price over the cost of the low grade brands, offer a fifth more plant food and nearly a third more commercial value.

"The high grade fertilizers for but little more than a third advance in price over the cost of the low class goods, furnish two-thirds more plant food and five-sixths more commercial value."

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STATE VALUES.

It is not intended by the "State valuation" to fix the price or commercial value of a given brand. The "State values" are the market prices for the various approved chemicals and materials used in mixing or manufacturing commercial fertilizers, at the date of issuing a bulletin, or the opening of the "season." They may, but seldom do, vary from the market prices, and are made liberal to meet any slight advance or decline.

They are compiled from price lists and commercial reports by reputable dealers and journals.

The question is frequently asked: "What is 'Smith's Fruit and Vine' worth per ton?" Such a question cannot be answered categorically. By analysis, the ammonia, available phosphoric acid, and potash may be determined, and the inquirer informed what the cost of the necessary material to compound a ton of goods similar to "Smith's Fruit and Vine" would be, using none but accepted and well known materials of the best quality.

State values do not consider "trade secrets," loss on bad bills, cost of advertisements, and expenses of collections. The "State value" is simply the price at which the various ingredients necessary to use in compounding a fertilizer can be purchased for cash in ton lots at Florida sea ports.

These price lists, in one, five and ten lots, are published in this report, with the "State values" for 1905 deducted therefrom.

The valuation for 1905 being the same as for 1904, excepting in case of ammonia, which has been advanced to 15½ cents per pound, or to \$3.10 per unit of 20 pounds.

STATE VALUATIONS.

For Available and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash for the Season of 1905.

Available Phosphoric Acid	5 cents a pound
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 cent a pound
Ammonia (or its equivalent in nitrogen) 15½	cents a pound
Potash (as actual potash, K ₂ O)	6½ cents a pound

If calculated by units—

Available Phosphoric Acid	\$1.00 per unit
---------------------------------	-----------------

Insoluble Phosphoric Acid 20 cents per unit
 Ammonia (or its equivalent in nitrogen) ... \$3.10 per unit
 Potash \$1.10 per unit

With a uniform allowance of \$1.50 per ton for mixing and bagging.

A unit is twenty pounds, or 1 per cent. in a ton. We find this to be easiest and quickest method for calculating the value of fertilizer. To illustrate this, take for example a fertilizer which analyzes as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid	6.22 per cent.	$\times \$1.00$	= 6.22
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1.50 per cent.	$\times .20$	= .30
Ammonia	3.42 per cent.	$\times 3.10$	= 10.60
Potash	7.23 per cent.	$\times 1.10$	= 7.95
Mixing and bagging			1.50

Commercial value at sea ports 26.57

Or a fertilizer analyzing as follows:

Available phosphoric acid	8 per cent.	$\times \$1.00$	= \$8.00
Ammonia	2 per cent.	$\times 3.10$	= 6.20
Potash	2 per cent.	$\times 1.10$	= 2.20
Mixing and bagging			1.50

Commercial value, at sea ports \$17.90

The above valuations are for cash for materials delivered at Florida sea ports, and they can be bought in one ton lots at these prices at the date of issuing this Bulletin. Where fertilizers are bought at interior points, the additional freight to that point must be added.

If purchased in car load lots for cash, a reduction of ten per cent. can be made in above valuations, i. e.:

Available Phosphoric Acid	90 cents per unit
Potash (K ₂ O)	99 cents per unit
Ammonia (or equivalent in nitrogen)	\$2.79 per unit

The valuations and market prices in succeeding illustrations, are based on market prices for one ton lots.

MARKET PRICES OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZING MATERIALS AT FLORIDA SEA PORTS,

JANUARY 4, 1904.

	Less than 5 tons.	5 to 10 tons.	10 tons & over.
Ammoniates.			
Nitrate of Soda	17 per cent.		

Ammonia	\$55.00	\$54.50	\$54.00
Sulphate of Ammonia 25 per cent. Ammonia	72.00	71.50	71.00
Dried Blood 16 per cent. Ammonia	55.00	54.50	54.00

POTASH.

High Grade Sulphate Potash 48 per cent. Potash (K ₂ O) ..	52.00	51.00	50.00
Low Grade Sulphate Potash 26 per cent. Potash (K ₂ O)	32.00	31.00	30.00
Muriate of Potash 50 per cent. Potash (K ₂ O)	46.00	45.00	44.00
Nitrate Potash, 13 Am., 42 Potash (K ₂ O)	82.00	81.00	80.00
Kainit 12 per cent. Potash.	14.00	13.50	13.00
Canada Hardwood Ashes 4 per cent. (K ₂ O) Potash	17.00	16.50	16.00

AMMONIA AND PHOSPHORIC ACID.

High Grade Blood and Bone, 10 per cent. Ammonia 7 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	37.00	36.50	36.00
Low Grade Blood and Bone, 6½ per cent. Ammonia, 8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	29.00	28.50	28.00
Owl Brand Tankage, 5½ per cent. Ammonia	20.00	19.50	19.00
Raw bone 4 per cent. Ammonia 22 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	31.00	30.50	30.00
Ground Castor Pomace 6 per cent. Ammonia, 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	23.00	22.50	22.00
Bright Cotton Seed Meal 8 per cent. Ammonia market quotations	28.00	27.50	27.00
Dark Cotton Seed Meal, 6 per cent. Ammonia, market quotations	22.00	21.50	21.00

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Double Super Phos., 45 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid	46.00	45.50	45.00
High Grade Acid Phosphate, 16 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid	17.00	16.50	16.50
Acid Phosphate 14 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid..	15.00	14.50	14.00
Boneblack 17 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid	25.00	24.50	24.00
Odorless Phosphate	25.00	24.50	24.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. G. Ground Tobacco Stems, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 9 per cent. Potash	25.00	24.50	25.00
Pulverized Ground Tobacco Stems	16.00	15.00	15.00
Tobacco Dnst, No. 1, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 2 K ₂ O Potash	21 00	20.50	20.00
Tobacco Dnst, No. 2, 1½ per cent. Ammonia, 1½ per cent. Potash	16.00	15.50	15.00
Dark Tobacco Stems, baled.....	16.00	15.50	15.00
Land plaster in sacks.....	10.50	10.25	10.00

in addition to the cost of the materials used.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S NEW YORK
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—
FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 24, 1904.

AMMONIATES.

Ammonia sulphate spot per 100 lbs.....	\$3.18	@	3.20
future	3.25	@	3.30
Fish scrap, dried, 10 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f. o. b. fish works, per ton	2.60	&	10
ground	31.50	@	33.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia f. o. b. fish works	2.20	&	35
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balt. or Phil..	2.65	&	10
Azotine, per unit	2.60	@	2.65
Tankage, concentrated, 15@16 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.40	@	2.45
Tankage, 10-17 p. c. and 10-15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.40	@	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..	2.25	&	10
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago per ton	16.00	@	17.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..	16.00	@	17.00
Garbage, tankage	8.00	@	9.00
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago, per unit....	2.45	@	2.50
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.60	@	2.65
Dried blood, high grade, f. o. b. Chicago.	2.65	@	2.70
Nitrate of soda, 96 p. c. spot, per 100 lbs.	2.37½	@	—
future, 95 p. c.	2.35	@	2.40
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c. spot	2.35	@	—
future, 95 p. c.	2.32½	@	2.37

PHOSPHATE.

Acid phosphate	60	@	67½
Bones, junk, per ton.....	16.00	@	16.50
butcher	16.00	@	17.00
ground, steamed	23.00	@	24.00
unground, steamed	19.00	@	20.00
hard boiled	21.00	@	22.00
Bone black refuse, 52 to 72 p. c. bone phosphate	11.00	@	16.00

Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n.	5.00	@	7.00
Tenn.	3.25	@	4.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Ashley River.	3.25	@	3.50
So. Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River.	3.50	@	—
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, f. o. h. Fernandina, per ton.	3.75	@	4.00
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock, f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton.	7.25	@	7.50

POTASHES.

Muriate potash, 80 p. c., spot, per 100 lbs.	1.88	@	1.91½
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future.	1.83	@	1.86½
Manure salt, 20 p. c., actual potash.	64		67
dbl. m're alt, 48 p. c.	1.12	@	1.14½
Sulphate potash (basis 90 p. c.)	2.11	@	2.14
Kainit, in bags, 2,240 lbs.	10.05	@	10.55
Kainit, in bulk, do.	0.05	@	9.55

COMPOSITION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

	Pounds per Hundred.		
	Ammonia	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Nitrate of Soda.	17 to 19	.....	.....
Sulphate of Ammonia.	21 to 24	.....	.....
Dried Blood.	12 to 17	.....	.....
Concentrated Tankage.	12 to 15	1 to 2	.....
Bone Tankage.	6 to 9	10 to 15	.....
Dried Fish Scrap.	8 to 11	6 to 8	.....
Hoof Meal.	13 to 17	1½ to 2	.....

PHOSPHATE MATERIALS.

	Pounds per Hundred.		
	Ammonia	Phosphoric Acid	Phosphoric Acid
Florida Rock Phos....	.....	.....	33 to 35.
Florida Pebble Phos..	.....	.....	26 to 32
Florida Super Phos...	.....	14 to 19	1 to 6
Ground Bone	3 to 6	5 to 8	15 to 17
Steamed Bone	2 to 4	6 to 9	10 to 20
Dissolved Bone	2 to 4	13 to 15	2 to 3

POTASH MATERIALS AND FARM MANURES.

	Pounds per Hundred.			
	Actual Potash	Am'nia	Phos. phoric Acid	Lime
Muriate of Potash.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of Potash	48 to 52	.....	.....	.....
Double Sul.of Pot.& Mag.	26 to 30	.....	.....	.....
Kainit	12 - 12½	.....	.....	.....
Sylvinit	16 to 20	.....	.....	.....
Sotton Seed Hu. Ashes.	15 to 30	.....	7 to 9	10
Wood Ashes, unbleached	2 to 8	.....	1 to 2	30 to 25.
Wood Ashes, bleached	1 to 2	.....	1 to 1½	35 to 40
Tobacco Stems	5 to 8	2 to 4	.....	3½
Cow Manure (fresh)..	0.40	0 to 41	0.16	0.31
Horse Manure (fresh)..	0.53	0 to 60	0.28	0.21
Sheep Manure (fresh)..	0.67	1.00	0.23	0.33
Hog Manure (fresh)..	0.60	0.55	0.19	0.08
Hen Dung (fresh)....	0.85	2.07	1.54	0.24
Mixed Stable Manure..	0.63	0.76	0.26	0.70

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION.

To convert—

Ammonia into Nitrogen, multiply by.....	0.824
Ammonia into Protein by	5.15
Nitrogen into ammonia, multiply by	1.214
Nitrate of soda into nitrogen, multiply by.....	16.47
Nitrogen into Protein by	6.25
Bone phosphate into phosphoric acid, multiply by.	0.458
Phosphoric Acid into Bone Phosphate, multiply by	2.184
Muriate of Potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.632
Actual potash into muriate potash, multiply by..	1.583
Sulphate of potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.541
Actual potash into sulphate of potash, multiply by	1.85

For instance you buy 95 per cent. of nitrate of soda and want to know how much nitrogen in it, multiply 95 per cent. by 16.47 you will get 15.65 per cent. nitrogen; you want to know how much ammonia this Nitrogen is equivalent to, then multiply 15.65 per cent. by 1.214 and you get 18.99 per cent., the equivalent in ammonia.

CHEMICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Under the law and the regulations of the department, chemical equivalents of the three essential elements, Ammonia, Available Phosphoric Acid, and Potash, are not allowed in the guarantee. A few instances have been noted, particularly in cotton seed meals, when the Ammonia is guaranteed, and followed by a statement of the protein contents:

As. Ammonia	5 per cent.
Protein	25.75 per cent.
Or Ammonia	8 per cent.
Protein	41.18 per cent.

Such a guarantee is misleading, as the terms "Ammonia" and "Protein," are equivalent, and only represent the "Nitrogen" (or ammonia) content of the goods.

Multiplying the nitrogen by 1.21 gives the ammonia thus, 3 per cent. nitrogen X1.21 gives ammonia 3.63 per cent. or nitrogen 3 per cent. X6.25 gives "Protein" 18.75 per cent.

Exactly as multiplying one "dollar" by ten would give the ten "dimes," equal to the dollar. Or multiplying by 100 would give 100 cents, also the equivalent of a dollar. In neither case has the value been increased—simply larger or smaller denominations, expressing the same thing.

FORMULAS FOR VEGETABLES.

As vegetables growing for the early markets is one of the most important industries of the State, a few accepted formulas have been selected from those recommended by various Experimental Stations, and from the experience of practical growers and manufacturers of standard commercial fertilizers. It is conceded that ammonia (or nitrogen) is required in relatively large quantities for succulent crops, such as cabbage, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, string beans, and for young fruit trees, to induce growth.

That phosphoric acid, is required for fiber production, and to mature the woody parts of plants.

That potash is demanded by starch and sugar producing plants, potatoes, beets, sugar cane, peaches, oranges, pine-apples, etc., to mature their sugars and starches. The predominate element required for different classes of vegetables or plants, is other things being equal.

For foliage crops, cabbage, lettuce, spinage, etc., ammonia. For woody plants and for fiber, phosphoric acid. For fruits, sugar and starch productions, potash.

For Celery—7 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1.	300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda.....	}	yields	}	6.8 pr ct Ammonia.
	800 " Fish scrap.....				
	600 " Acid phos. 13 pr. ct.				
	300 Muriate potash.....				
	2,000 lbs.				5.5 " Avail phos. acid
					7.8 " Potash.
2.	250 lbs. Nitrate of Soda.....	}	yields	}	7.2 pr. ct. Ammonia.
	800 " Dried Blood.....				
	850 " Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.				
	300 " Muriate Potash.....				
	2,000 lbs.				5.5 pr ct avail phos acid
					7.8 pr ct Potash.

For Irish Potatoes—6 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1.	300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda.....	} yields	5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	600 lbs. Cot on Seed Meal...		7.2 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	800 lbs. Acid Phos.		8.1 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		
2.	300 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.8 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	600 lbs. Fish Scrap.....		6.8 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	800 lbs. Acid Phos., 14 pr. ct.		7.8 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		
3.	200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	6.4 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	900 lbs. Fish Scrap		6.8 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	600 lbs. Dissolved bone black		7.8 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		
4.	220 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	6.1 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	500 lbs. Dried Blood.....		6.8 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	970 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		8.0 pr. ct. Potash.....
	310 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		
5.	300 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	600 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal...		6.0 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	800 lbs. Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.		8.3 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		

For Radishes and Turnips—5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1.	250 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	4.6 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	550 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal...		6.5 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	900 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		8.3 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.		

For Asparagus—5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

	200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	4.9 pr. ct. Ammonia....
	700 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal...		6.1 pr. ct. avail phos acid
	800 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		8.4 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	12,000 lbs.		

6.	300 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.5 pr. ct. Ammonia...
	600 lbs. Tankage.....		8.4 pr ct avail phos acid
	800 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		7.8 pr. ct. Potash.....
	800 lbs. Sulph potash, H. G.		
	2,000 lbs.		

For Beets and Lettuce—6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1.	800 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	6.2 pr. ct. Ammonia...
	800 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		4.9 pr ct avail phos acid
	600 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		8.3 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs		
2.	200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.0 pr. ct. Ammonia...
	800 lbs. Fish Scrap.....		5.4 pr ct avail phos acid
	700 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct.		7.8 pr. ct. Potash.....
	300 Muriate Potash.....		
	2,000 lbs.....		

For Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers and Melons—6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1.	300 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	6.0 pr. ct. Ammonia...
	750 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		4.8 pr ct avail phos acid
	700 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct.		7.1 pr. ct. Potash.....
	200 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
	2,000 lbs.		

For Spinach—5 per cent. Ammonia, 8 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 6 per cent Potash.

1.	200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.2 pr. ct. Ammonia...
	650 lbs. Fish Scrap.....		7.7 pr ct avail phos acid
	950 lbs. Acid Phos. 14 pr. ct.		6.0 pr. ct. Potash.....
	200 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
	2,000 lbs.		
2.	800 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.0 pr. ct. Ammonia
	500 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		7.6 pr ct avail phos acid
	1,000 lbs. Acid Phos 14 pr. ct.		6.6 pr. ct. Potash.....
	200 lbs. Muriate Potash ..		
	2,000 lbs.		

For Egg Plant and Tomatoes 5 per cent. Ammonia per cent. Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	4.9 pr. ct. Ammonia...
700 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		
840 lbs. Acid Phos 12 pr. ct.		
280 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
2,000 lbs.		6.3 pr. ct avail phos acid
		7.4 pr. ct. Potash.....

For Onions, 5 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent.

1. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	5.1 pr. ct. Ammonia...
750 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		
750 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct.		
800 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
2,000 lbs.		5.1 pr. ct avail phos acid
		8.5 Potash.....

For Sweet Potatoes, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	3.5 pr. ct. Ammonia....
400 lbs. Fish Scrap.....		
1,180 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct.		
320 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
2,000 lbs.		7.8 pr. ct avail phos acid
		8.3 pr. ct. Potash.....

2. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	3.5 pr. ct. Ammonia....
500 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		
1,100 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct.		
300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....		
2,000 lbs.		7.8 pr. ct avail phos acid
		8.3 pr. ct. Potash.....

For Beans and Peas, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda.....	} yields	2.9 pr. ct. Ammonia....
450 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal..		
1,200 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct.		
250 lbs. Muriate Potash....		
2,000 lbs.		7 pr. ct avail phos acid
		6.9 pr. ct. Potash.....

Note.—In the preceding formulas, H. G. Sulphate may be substituted for Muriate of Potash wherever it occurs.

Muriate is ordinarily used by vegetable growers, though the sulphate is preferred by many. H. G. Sulphate, 48 per cent. potash, is now quoted at \$32.00 per ton or \$1.00 per unit of potash. Muriate, 50 per cent. potash, is quoted at \$16.00 per ton or 62 cents per unit.

FORMULAS FOR COTTON.

The following formulas for cotton are the result of careful experiments by trained investigators on worn soil. It was found that cotton required a combination of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Phosphoric acid is the dominant element, however, with nitrogen standing next in importance. The relative proportion of the three important elements of plant food is one part nitrogen, two and a half of phosphoric acid, and three-fourths of potash. The quantities required by a crop of 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre are nitrogen 20 pounds, phosphoric acid 50 pounds, and potash 15 pounds. The different formulas given below are so calculated as to contain very nearly these quantities of the three important elements, and are so so varied as to meet the requirements and convenience of almost every farmer. No one formula can be said to have any special advantage over the other; just use the one you can get together with the greatest convenience and least cost to yourself. Each one will analyze about 20 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 15 pounds of potash in the whole formula. Fertilizers may be applied either in drill or broadcast where used liberally, but if used sparingly, drilling is considered preferable. Each formula represents the amount to be applied per acre to get the best results.

Muriate of Potash	30 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	334 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda	125 lbs.

Muriate of Potash	20 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	281 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	255 lbs.

Cotton Seed Hull Ashes	45 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	261 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	286 lbs.

Wood Ashes (unleached)	164 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	261 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	286 lbs.

Muriate of Potash	30 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	334 lbs.
Dried Blood	167 lbs.

Muriate of Potash	10 lbs.
Acid Phos. with Pot. (2 P. C., K 2 O)	312 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	286 lbs.

Kainit	58 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	300 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda	70 lbs.
Stable Manure	2000 lbs.

Muriate of Potash	20 lbs.
Acid Phosphate	300 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda	64 lbs.
Cotton Seed	132 bus.

If you want to buy the goods already made, write to the manager of fertilizer factory nearest you and ask for a goods to analyze as follows:

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	7.00
Ammonia	3.00
Potash ..	2.50

Use 400 pounds per acre.

If you prefer to make the goods yourself, buy 14 per cent. acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal, and make up this mixture for each acre you intend to plant:

	Pounds.
Acid Phosphate	200
Cotton Seed Meal	145
Kainit ..	80

If you want to plant ten acres then buy ten times those quantities and mix together. The mixture will analyze about as above, 7 per cent. available, 3 per cent. ammonia and 2½ per cent. potash. ¼

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The Bulletin of the Florida Agricultural Department, containing crop and weather reports, reports of current fertilizer analysis, etc., of direct interest to our farmers, has become a valuable adjunct to the State's Agricultural Department. In addition to the tabular reports of crops, conditions, acreage, etc., climatic reports and routine fertilizer work, each issue has information as to approved methods of fruit culture, vegetable growing, stock raising, generally compiled from the results of Experimental Stations by eminent specialists. The demand for this bulletin is large and constantly increasing.

Means to issue this Bulletin every month in the year should be provided. At present, the issue has to be suspended in August and September. †

The demand for this Bulletin is great throughout the State. The various questions treated are practical, and usually upon subjects of great interest to the farmers, fruit growers and stockmen of the State.

MECHANICAL CONDITION.

Other things equal, the fertilizer in the best mechanical condition, finely ground, and uniformly mixed, will give the best results. Florida has now a number of fertilizer plants with machinery and facilities for the proper preparing and mixing of materials equal to any. There is no reason why improperly ground and mixed goods should be accepted.

CHEMICAL COMBINATION; WET AND DRY MIXING.

The question is frequently asked, if an intimate mechanical mixture, is equal to a perfect chemical combination of fertilizing elements in field results. Much depends on materials used; pure salts, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, acid phosphate and similar soluble materials, finely ground and intimately mixed, doubtless give satisfactory results, if properly applied. Other materials, coarse tankage, blood and bone, garbage, factory waste, hoof meal; dried flesh; horn, hair, fish scrap, coarsely ground, and mixed dry, are certainly not in a quickly available condition, they will, in time, yield up their fertilizing elements, after decay, or chemical decomposition, (or combination.)

On general principles, such material should be mixed with the necessary solvents and allowed to "ripen" (chemically combined) before being used. There is no doubt that much of the popularity of certain brands of goods and their uniform satisfactory results, is due to the careful mixing of the ingredients, their proper chemical combination by solvents, with ample time allowed for the mass to combine and become thoroughly incorporated, uniform and homogenous.

Such fertilizers, though frequently composed of cheap material, factory waste and bye products, and of no greater chemical value, than others, give better results in the field. Our vegetable growers, tomato, celery, lettuce, beans, etc., and our strawberry growers demand a quickly available fertilizer, such as is ready for immediate assimilation by the plant, only a thoroughly prepared, finely ground, or chemically dissolved, material will meet these demands; coarse material of any kind will not meet the immediate demand of these quick growing crops; many first-class fertilizers suitable for fruit trees, and general field crops, occupying the soil for the entire season or for years, are unfit for these quick growing crops.

AVAILABLE PHOSPHATES, SUPER PHOSPHATES, DISSOLVED BONE.

The use of mineral phosphates, as fertilizer is of comparative recent date. The Carolina deposits for years was the only source of supply. Much prejudice had to be overcome to induce farmers to believe that "rocks" were as good as bones in the manufacture of "guano." The result was that thousands of tons of Carolina rock were sold, and are still sold as "dissolved bone," this prejudice to a certain extent still exists and growers demand that their goods be made from "dissolved bone" or "bone black," and pay larger prices therefor) and get simply "acid phosphate" or dissolved Carolina, Florida, or Tennessee "rock phosphates," in every way as good, and as valuable as "dissolved bone," so far as the available phosphoric acid is concerned. This prejudice costs our farmers thousand of dollars every year and causes manufacturers and dealers to misrepresent one of the most valuable of our fertilizing materials.

The universal opinion of agricultural chemists, experimental stations, and practical farmers is now, that avail-
Agrl. 16.

able phosphoric acid, be it derived from "bone," Florida, Carolina or other mineral phosphate, or from "Thomas Slag," is identical, and of the same value chemically or agriculturally. In this connection I am pleased to again quote from the report of the Hon. John M. McCandless, State Chemist of Georgia, as follows:

"It should be borne in mind always that State valuations are relative and approximate only, and are only intended to serve as a guide. It is much to be desired that farmers should study the analysis giving the actual percentage of plant food more, and pay no attention whatever to names and brands. They should realize, for instance, that in nine cases out of ten, brands known as "Pure Dissolved Bone" contain not a particle of bone, but are made simply out of phosphate rock. They are every "whit and grain" as good as if they were made from bone, the available phosphoric acid from being just as available and identically the same as the available phosphoric acid from bone. The proof that such brands are not made from bone is that they contain no ammonia, and if they were made from bone the percentage of ammonia would be stated, and it would be charged for. This is only one instance of the folly of being influenced by names and brands—many might be given. Remember that a multiplicity of brands is also expensive to the manufacturer, and you have to pay the cost in the long run. Study the markets, select a time for purchasing when general trade in fertilizers is dull, club together with some of your neighbors whose credit is of the best, or better who have a little spare cash, and then order from a reliable manufacturer, stipulating, if you have a preference, just what materials the goods shall be made from, and especially the guaranteed percentage of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. Let the maker call it anything he pleases. In this way you will be sure to have a first-class goods bought at the lowest market price."

The generally accepted opinion of agricultural chemists, experimental stations, agricultural colleges, and practical growers, is that available phosphoric acid, from any source is equally valuable, hence it is folly to demand and pay for dissolved bone, or dissolved bone black, higher prices, particularly when acid phosphate as such can be purchased for less money.

FREE ACID IN ACID PHOSPHATE OR SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Some complaint has of late years been had from this source, and much of the prejudice against "mineral phosphates" has doubtless arisen from this cause. In properly prepared acid phosphate, dissolved bone, or super phosphate, there should be no free acid, all acids should be combined with the lime of the "bone" or "rock" to form gypsum or sulphate of lime, a neutral salt, beneficial and not harmful to growing crops, frequently used as a top dressing, particularly on meadows. Unfortunately in the desire to increase the "availability" of the goods, an excess of acid is sometimes used; or goods still "wet" or "green" that have not had time to "ripen" or chemically combine the acid with the lime to form sulphate are sold to the consumer, or mixed with other materials forming "green" fertilizers. In most cases, particularly in "mixed goods," time will correct this fault and the goods become "dry" or neutral. In this connection it is well to call attention to the well established fact, known to all practical farmers that fresh, undecomposed stable manure, and particularly fresh hen dung will "burn" or "fire" plants, if used without decomposing or composting.

Peruvian guano, a most valuable natural fertilizer, when applied in quantity or in direct contact with seed or plants, will certainly "burn" and destroy them, commercial fertilizers, are artificial guanos and have exactly the same effect as natural guano or fresh hen dung, they should not be applied direct to growing plants, nor in contact with seed; nor should any crop be planted until the commercial fertilizer or stable manure has had time to thoroughly decompose and assimilate with the soil. Many disasters have doubtless occurred from neglect of this precaution, and frequently the fertilizer manufacturer has been blamed for losses, caused by the inexperience and haste of grower himself.

CAUTION TO BUYERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL.

Its value as a Stock Food, and Fertilizer, Depends on the Nitrogen Contents; also called Ammonia or Protein.

The value of Cotton Seed Meal, as a stock food, and as a fertilizer, has become generally known during the past few years.

Its use is now universal among stockmen, and particularly among dairymen; its value—when pure and unadulterated—is greater as a flesh and milk producer, than any other feed; it stands at the head of the list of concentrated flesh, and milk, formers; and in proportion to its actual food value, it is the cheapest source of muscle and milk.

This fact has led to an enormous demand, not only in America but in Europe. As the demand has increased, so has the price; at the same time this demand, and ready sale, has caused more or less adulteration, and lowering of quality.

The same ingredients that make cotton seed meal a valuable stock food—that is the nitrogen—also gives it its value as a fertilizer.

The Nitrogenous elements in cotton seed meal and similar foods are classed Proteins. These Proteins are simply the Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25.

The dairyman, and stockman, desires that the Protein content of the feed be expressed in the guarantee; the gardener and fruit grower desires to know the Nitrogen or Ammonia content of his fertilizer.

These terms, Nitrogen, Ammonia, and Protein, as here used, are identical; and mean the same substance; they are simply different expressions for the same substance in different forms; just as, "one dollar," "ten dimes," and "one hundred cents," means exactly the same amount of money, and are each equivalent to the other.

The Nitrogen in cotton seed meal—or other substance—multiplied by 1.22 gives the equivalent in Ammonia. While the Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25 gives the equivalent in Protein, or the Ammonia multiplied by 5.15 gives its equivalent in Protein. While multiplying Ammonia by 0.814 gives Nitrogen.

Hence the terms, Nitrogen, Ammonia and Protein, when so used, are equivalent and interchangeable.

This, unfortunately, is not generally known, and leads to much confusion of terms, and is frequently taken advantage of by some dealers and manufacturers, to mislead, in fact to deceive the purchaser.

Proteins are those Nitrogenous substances represented by the Albumin—the white of eggs—by Fibrin—muscular tissue, lean meat, and Casine,—the curd of milk, they are generally known as flesh or muscle formers. When they ferment or decay, they form Ammonia, a most ill smelling gas.

The Nitrogenous substance multiplied by 6.25 gives the Protein; thus, 3 per cent. Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25 equals 18.75 per cent. Protein.

Or 3 per cent. Nitrogen multiplied by 1.22 is equivalent to 3.66 per cent. Ammonia; or 3 per cent. Ammonia multiplied by 5.15 is equivalent to 15.45 per cent. Protein.

Just as one dollar, equals ten dimes, or one hundred cents, or ten dimes equals one dollar. I desire to make it clear that a guarantee, expressed in more than one of these terms is misleading; that but one, the Ammonia, is permissible under the Florida Statute, and rules of the Agricultural Department, and to caution dealers not to handle goods having equivalents of the materials required in the guarantee, expressed on the guarantee tag, or package.

The fact that some dealers and manufacturers, still insist on expressing two or more equivalents in their guarantee is the reason for this lengthy explanation.

The facts are, but one term should be used in expressing the Nitrogen contents of a cotton seed meal or fertilizer.

The Florida law says that it shall be expressed as Ammonia.

The following is copied from a guarantee on a brand of "Prime" Cotton Seed Meal:

Nitrogen	6½ per cent.
Ammonia	8 per cent.
Protein	41 per cent.

The obvious intention being to lead the purchaser to believe he is securing 55½ per cent. of food stuff, when in fact he gets 6½ per cent. Nitrogen, and nothing else. This Nitrogen being equivalent to 7.93 per cent. Ammonia; or equivalent to 40.62 per cent. of Protein.

Under the Florida law, and the regulations of the Agricultural Department, this guarantee should have expressed the 8 per cent. of Ammonia only; the buyer if he desired to know how much protein he had, by simply multiplying the 8 per cent. by 5.15 would know he had 40.20 per cent. of Protein. (The factors used in this article are not minutely exact.)

The State value of the above sample would be as follows:

Ammonia, 8 per cent., multiplied by \$3.00, equals..	\$24.00
Bags and Bagging	1.25

Or \$25.25 per ton at sea ports. Had credit been claimed in the guarantee for the 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 1.50 per cent. of Potash contained in the meal, a further credit of \$3.65 would be allowed, making a total State value of \$28.90 per ton.

Another brand sold as "Bright" or "Prime" Meal, has the following guarantee:

Nitrogen	4.12 per cent.
Ammonia	5.00 per cent.
Protein	25.75 per cent.

Implying that there are 34.87 per cent. of Nitrogenous material guaranteed, when in fact the only guarantee under the Florida law is the 5 per cent. Ammonia, with a State value of \$16.25 as compared to the first example \$25.25, showing a value of \$9.00 per ton less than the 8 per cent goods.

This low grade meal is sold as "Prime" or "Choice" Meal. In color and texture it closely resembles "Pure Bright Meal," and is calculated to deceive the casual observer. It, however, is not guaranteed above 5 per cent. Ammonia, hence there could be no recovery in case of suit, if the analysis shows 5 per cent. Ammonia, though the purchaser bought it for Prime Meal. Prime bright cotton seed meal carries not less than 7.50 per cent. of Ammonia (equivalent to 38.62 per cent. of Protein), and generally as shown by analysis of this and other States, 8 per cent. or more of Ammonia, which is equal to 41.20 per cent. of Protein.

Dark cotton seed meal, or Sea Island cotton seed meal, is guaranteed to carry 5 per cent. Ammonia, 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 1.00 per cent. Potash. Its State value is as follows:

Ammonia, 5 per cent. x \$3.00.....	\$15.00
Phosphoric Acid, 2 per cent. x \$1.00	2.00
Potash, 1 per cent. x \$1.10	1.10
Bags, etc.	1.25
	<hr/>
	\$19.35

Its market value is very close to the State value. The dark meals are far superior both as a fertilizer and as a

feed, to the low grade or adulterated bright meals; and sells for less per ton; it is a pure meal and sold upon its merits.

This is not the case with adulterated bright meal with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ammonia guaranteed. These meals are adulterated with ground rice hulls, and similar valueless materials; not only useless, but in fact harmful to the animal. Buyers should examine the tags on their purchases, accept no "Bright Meal" with a guarantee of less than 7.50 per cent. Ammonia; no dark meal with less than 5 per cent. Ammonia; make no allowance, do not consider at all the Protein or Nitrogen if stated, as it is all covered or expressed by the Ammonia guarantee.

You can convert the Ammonia into Protein if you desire by multiplying by 5.15; or into Nitrogen by 0.824 exactly as you can convert your dollars into dimes by multiplying by 10, or into cents by multiplying by 100, and though figures may be increased the values are not changed.

By the rules of the Cotton Seed Meal Crushers Association, "Choice" meal must contain at least 8 per cent. Ammonia (equivalent to 41.19 per cent. Protein) and "Prime" meal must contain at least 8 per cent. of Ammonia, or, if from the South Atlantic States, 7.50 per cent. Ammonia, (equivalent to 38.62 per cent. of Protein).

This is the standard fixed for Choice and Prime meal by reputable manufacturers. If less than these amounts of Ammonia—7.50 per cent. or 8 per cent.—are guaranteed on "Choice" or "Prime" meal, it has undoubtedly been adulterated.

I am pleased to say our Florida manufacturers, "The Florida Cotton Oil Company" at Jacksonville and Tallahassee; "The Florida Manufacturing Company" at Madison, (who make dark meal only); "The Pensacola Cotton Oil Company," and the mills of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, generally have been found to meet their guarantee and frequently exceed them.

I also note that the proportion of hulls in most meals examined this season is greater than formerly, reducing the Ammonia content proportionately.

Most of the low grade; adulterated goods are offered as prime meal, though not guaranteed above $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 5 per cent. of Ammonia, are generally found in the northern part of the State, particularly in the northern tier of

counties; this condition is very largely due to the indifference, or carelessness of the dealers and consumers themselves. If the buyer insists upon pure goods, 7.50 per cent. or 8 per cent. Ammonia, refuses to accept adulterated material, demands the guarantee be on each sack, and under our law, declines to pay for goods not meeting the guarantee; the sale of such goods will soon cease.

Instances, however, are known where two lots of meal, one with a guarantee of 8 per cent. Ammonia, and other with a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ammonia, were offered at the same time and place at that same price, by a local dealer to his customers, (for which he had paid the same price per ton), and in many instances the consumer preferred the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. goods, as it "looked better" in spite of the guarantee on the tags, one offering 8 per cent., the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of food value. In both cases the guarantees were upheld by analysis; one lot was worth \$24.00 per ton, the other \$13.50 per ton relatively. Both sold for \$1.35 per hundred pounds at retail, or \$27.00 per ton. In this case the dealer and consumer were both defrauded, though the dealer would be liable in damages to the consumer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The fact that a large number of minerals, clays, ores, etc., are sent to this division for identification and classifying, and that numerous valuable deposits of minerals or ores are indicated by these specimens, shows the necessity of a Geological Survey of the State. The fact that deposits of valuable minerals have been recently discovered in the State, in addition to the vast deposits of phosphates, emphasizes this need.

Such a survey prior to 1890 would have saved millions of dollars to the citizens of the State, and is still needed to protect our land owners by giving them the necessary information as to the nature and value of the various minerals, ores, of the State.

WATER ANALYSIS.

A very large number of inquiries are made, and numerous samples of potable or drinking water, are received by this division for analysis. In all cases where the public

is interested—city supplies, neighborhood wells, etc.,—the analysis is made and reported. In most cases the inquiry is purely of an individual or personal nature; often evidently simple curiosity, or an effort to obtain a certificate of analysis of a "mineral spring" for individual profit or gain, at the expense of the State. In such instances the inquiry is referred to a commercial laboratory, it being evidently improper for the State to compete (by free analysis) with commercial laboratories.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year this division has co-operated with the State University and Superintendents of Institutes, and furnished lectures at numerous Farmers' Institutes throughout the State, generally lecturing upon fertilizers, commercial and domestic, their economic value and proper application. These Institutes have been well attended, and have certainly been of considerable value, in correcting mistakes, leading to more rational use and correct application of fertilizers.

The Farmers' Institute has become a factor in progressive agriculture in most of our States, particularly in the West. As Florida is peculiarly an agricultural and stock-raising State, the necessity of a well organized and energetically operated system of Farmers' Institutes, supported by the State, and properly equipped, is apparent. It is to be hoped that this work, so auspiciously begun, will be continued, and its scope widened; that ample funds will be provided for its maintenance.

PURE STOCK FEED.

I again desire to urge the necessity of a Pure Stock Feed Law. The fact that a number of the States have passed such laws, requiring the various mixed feed sold in them to be sold under guarantee as to the feeding value of the material, and subject to inspection and analysis—as in the case of fertilizers—has caused this State to be flooded with inferior stock feeds that are sold for much more than their food value justifies, when compared to such standards as corn, oats, and other unmixed feed stuff. Florida, in proportion to her population, probably purchases more stock feed than any other Southern State, by far the greatest amount of stock feed used in the State

is imported. Much of it is sold for prices far in excess of its value.

A law similar to that now in force in Louisiana, which has so materially increased the quality of the stock feed used in that State, would save many thousands of dollars to our citizens, and prevent the imposition on our people of material that cannot be sold in other States. Such a law is of great necessity to our people generally, and stockmen particularly.

PURE FOOD, DRUGS, ETC.

A pure food law was enacted during the session of 1903. There is no provision, however, for its enforcement, no inspector provided for; no funds appropriated and no officer charged with its enforcement; that such a law—a practical law—is necessary is very evident, from the presence of adulterated and inferior goods, etc., sold throughout the State.

STANDARD OF PURITY FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

A standard of purity for food products has recently been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. This standard has been compiled by eminent chemists and specialists appointed for the purpose. That such a standard should be adopted by the State, and dealers required to comply therewith, is patent to any one who will consider the importance of the question.

UNIFORM FERTILIZER LAWS.

The Florida fertilizer law is based on the report of a joint committee of the "Association of American Agricultural Colleges," and the "Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," approved by the "United States Agricultural Department;" with few changes to meet local conditions. It was compiled by a committee of the "Florida State Agricultural Society" with a view to protect the Florida farmer, and the manufacturer of honest commercial fertilizer, from the vendor of adulterated and inferior goods.

That it has met the requirements, and has accomplished the desired results, to a certain extent is evidenced by the higher class of goods sold in the State; the large increase in revenue, and the fact that complaints of inferior or

worthless goods are of far less frequent occurrence than prior to its enactment and enforcement.

INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES.

Many inquiries for approved formulas for insecticides and fungicides are received by this division. A full list of such was published in the June Bulletin, No. 83, of 1902.

Florida growers interested in spraying and other means of checking insect pests, should write the director of the Florida Experiment Station at Lake City for "Farmers' Institute Bulletin" No. 1; also for Bulletins Nos. 29, 34, 40, 42, and 46. The following "Farmers' Bulletins" issued by the U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., are also valuable for those interested in Insecticides and Fungicides—Nos. 38, 47, 70, 80, 91, 127, 130, 145, 146 and 115. They are sent free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As the number of formulas published is very great, frequently practical duplicates of each other, a few approved receipts are appended sufficient to meet all practical needs and not confuse by a number of similar formulas.

For fungus diseases, etc., the use of "Bordeau Mixture" is now practically universal. For insects, mites, scales, etc., Paris Green (wet and dry), Kerosene, Emulsion, Resin Mixtures, and Sulphur are now the most commonly used; probably more depends on the *method*, time and thoroughness of the application, than on the efficacy of the material used. If the application is not prompt and thorough, it will certainly be of little, if any, value.

A few receipts are appended of simple mixtures easily prepared, and of acknowledged worth. As a general insecticide probably nothing is more universally satisfactory than a solution of soap—*soap suds*—particularly if made of the common yellow rosin soaps. "Resin Wash," "Resin, Lime Mixture," etc., are simply soaps.

A soap solution, one pound soap to five or ten gallons of water, will be found a generally satisfactory insecticide, if thoroughly applied, at proper intervals. The addition of a small quantity of Paris Green, or a mixture of soap solution and sulphur wash, is excellent for scales, mites, and white fly.

The various "Whale Oil" and other "Fish Oil" soaps, potash soaps, etc., have no intrinsic value over other soaps. Equally as good results may be had with any common laundry soap, if properly and persistently applied.

FUNGICIDES.

1

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

4 pounds copper sulphate, (blue vitrol).
4 pounds lime, (unslaked).
25-50 gallons water.

Dissolve the copper in hot or cold water, using a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime in a tub, adding the water cautiously and only in sufficient amount to insure thorough slaking. After thorough slaking, more water can be added and stirred in until it has the consistency of thick cream. When both are cold, pour the lime into the diluted copper solution of required strength, straining it through a fine mesh sieve or a gunny cloth and thoroughly mix. The standard mixtures are:

(a). 25 gallons (full strength solution, or 4-4-25 formula).

(b). 50 gallons, (half strength mixture, or 4-4-50 formula).

It is then ready for use. Considerable trouble has frequently been experienced in preparing the Bordeaux Mixture. Care should be taken that the lime is of good quality and well burned and has not been air slaked. Where small amounts of lime are slaked it is advisable to use hot water. The lime should not be allowed to become dry in slaking, neither should it become entirely submerged in water. Lime slakes best when supplied with just enough water to develop a large amount of heat which renders the process active. If the amount of lime is insufficient, there is danger of burning tender foliage. In order to obviate this, the mixture can be tested with a knife blade or with ferro-cyanide of potassium (1 oz. to 5 or 6 oz. of water). If the amount of lime is insufficient, copper will be deposited on the knife blade, while a deep brownish red color will be imparted to the mixture when ferro-cyanide of potassium is added. Lime should be added until neither reaction occurs. A slight excess of lime, however, is desirable.

The Bordeaux Mixture is best when first prepared. Stock solutions of lime and copper can be made, and mixed when required.

2. The following, known as the 6-4-50 formula, is in very general use:

6 pounds copper sulphate.
4 pounds lime.
50 gallons water.

3 BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR PEACH FOLIAGE.

The Bordeaux Mixture as ordinarily applied frequently injures to some extent the foliage of the peach, etc., causing a shot hole effect on the leaves. This injurious effect has been shown to be largely obviated by the use of the following:

3 pounds copper sulphate.
6 pounds lime.
50 gallons water.

This is known as the 3-6-50 formula. Some experimenters have also recommended the following for peach foliage.

- (a). 2-2-50 formula (Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 180).
- (b). 3-9-50 formula.

The latter contains three times as much lime as copper sulphate.

4 BORDEAUX RESIN MIXTURE.

5 pounds resin.
1 pound caustic potash, or soda.
Sulphuric acid, 1 part.
1 pint fish oil.
5 gallons water.

To make resin solution, place resin and oil in a kettle and heat until resin is dissolved. Cool slightly and then add lye slowly and stir. Again place the kettle over the fire, add the required amount of water and allow the whole to boil until it will mix with cold water, forming an amber-colored solution. Take 2 gallons of the resin solution and add to it 10 gallons of water. Mix this with 40 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Recommended for *Asparagus Rust* on account of its adhesive properties. (N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. (Geneva) Bull. 188).

5 IRON SULPHATE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

Water (hot) 100 parts.

Iron sulphate, as much as will dissolve.

Sulphuric acid, 1 part.

Prepare solution just before using. Add the acid to the crystals and then pour on the water. Valuable for treatment of dormant grape vines affected with Anthracnose, application being made with sponge or brush.



INSECTICIDES.

6 PARIS GREEN—DRY.

1 pound Paris green.
20-50 pounds flour.

Mix thoroughly and apply evenly; preferably when dew is on the plants.

7 PARIS GREEN—WET.

1 pound Paris green.
1-2 pounds quick lime.
200 gallons water.

Slake the lime in part of the water, sprinkling in the Paris green gradually, then add the rest of the water. For the peach and other tender leaved plants, use 300 gallons of water. Keep well stirred while spraying.

8 KEROSENE EMULSION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound hard soap, shaved fine.
1 gallon water.
2 gallons kerosene.

Dissolve the soap in the water, which should be boiling; remove from the fire and pour it into the kerosene while hot. Churn this with a spray pump till it changes to a creamy, then to a soft butter-like mass. Keep this as a stock, using one part in nine of water for soft bodied insects such as plant lice, or stronger in certain cases.

9 MECHANICAL EMULSION.

A substitute for the last. Made entirely by the pump, which draws water and kerosene from separate tanks and mixes them in the desired proportion by a mechanical device. Several pumps for this purpose are now on the market.

10 RESIN-LYE MIXTURE (SOAP).

- 5 pounds pulverized resin.
- 1 pound concentrated lye (caustic soda);
- 1 pint fish or other animal oil.
- 5 gallons water.

Place the oil, resin and 1 gallon of hot water, in an iron kettle and heat till the resin softens, then add the lye and stir thoroughly; now add 4 gallons of hot water and boil till a little will mix with cold water and give a clear, amber-colored liquid; add water to make up five gallons. Keep this as a stock solution. For use, take 1 gallon stock solution, 16 gallons water, 3 gallons milk of lime, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris green.

The object of this preparation is to obtain an adhesive material which will cause the poison to adhere to smooth leaves. It has been highly recommended by the New York State (Geneva) Experiment Station.

11 LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.
(Oregon Formula.)

- 50 pounds unslaked lime.
- 50 pounds flowers of sulphur.
- 50 pounds of common salt.

Slake the lime in enough water to do it thoroughly; add the sulphur and boil for an hour at least, adding water if necessary. Then add the salt and boil 15 minutes more. Add water to make 150 gallons and spray hot through a coarse nozzle.

12 LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.
Marlatt's Formula, (from Smith.)

- 30 pounds unslaked lime.
- 30 pounds sulphur.
- 15 pounds salt.
- 60 gallons water.

Boil with steam for four hours and apply hot.

13 ARSENITE OF LIME.

- 1 pound of white arsenic.
- 2 pounds of fresh burned lime.
- 1 gallon water.

Boil together for 45 minutes and keep in a tight vessel. Add one quart of this to a barrel (50 gallons) of water for use.

This insecticide has been recommended by a number of Experiment Stations, but has not yet been sufficiently tested to receive an endorsement.

14 **ARSENATE OF LEAD.**

4 ounces arsenate of soda (50 per cent. strength).
11 ounces acetate of lead.
150 gallons water.

Put the arsenate of soda in 2 quarts of water in a wooden pail, and the acetate of lead in four quarts of water in another wooden pail. When both are dissolved, mix with the rest of the water. Warm water in the pails will hasten the process.

COMBINED FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES. Bk.

15 **BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN.**

4 ounces Paris green.
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

16 **BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF LEAD.**

1 gallon Arsenate of Lead (made by formula No. 13).
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

17 **BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF LIME.**

1½ quarts Arsenite of Lime (made by formula No. 13).
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

18 **SOAP MIXTURE.**

1 bar soap (10 cent size).
5 gallons water.

Apply warm, as it thickens on cooling.

Recommended for rose midew, red spider, plant lice, etc.

Any common laundry soap, particularly the yellow resin soaps, dissolved one pound of soap to five or ten gallons of water, is an efficient application for white fly, red spider, plant lice, etc. The addition of ½ pound of Paris green to each 50 gallons of soap solution adds to its efficiency.

Equal parts of soap solution and sulphur wash—made by dissolving 20 pounds of sulphur with 10 pounds of caustic soda—is a most excellent general application.

Sulphur wash is prepared as follows: First mix 20 pounds of flowers of sulphur into a paste with cold water, then add 10 pounds of pulverized caustic soda (98 per cent.) The dissolving lye will boil and liquefy the sulphur. Water must be added from time to time to prevent burning, until a concentrated solution of 20 gallons is obtained. Two gallons of this is sufficient for 50 gallons of spray, giving a strength of 2 pounds of sulphur and one of lye to 50 gallons of water. An even stronger application can be made without danger to the foliage. This mixture can also be used in combination with other insecticides.

The chemical combination of sulphur and lime known as bisulphide of lime is perhaps a better liquid sulphur solution than the last as a remedy for mites. It may be very cheaply prepared by boiling together for an hour or more, in a small quantity of water, equal parts of flowers of sulphur and stone lime. A convenient quantity is prepared by taking 5 pounds of sulphur and 5 pounds of lime and boiling in 3 or 4 gallons of water until the ingredients combine, forming a brownish liquid. This may be diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

"WHITE FLY."

Numerous letters are received by the Agricultural Department asking for receipts and directions for destroying white fly.

It is evident from the widely distributed addresses of these inquiries that this pest has become widely scattered over the State, and that in a few years, if means are not provided, it will generally infect all the groves of the State. The white fly can be found in different localities, from Tallahassee to Fort Meyers.

That it can be eradicated from infected groves admits of no doubt, as it certainly has been so eradicated, for a time at least; that it may reappear is probably certain, and most likely it will require constant vigilance to keep it within bounds.

The use of Resin Wash No. 4 is the most common remedy, if used as a spray, at the time the young are crawling

it is effective. Good results have also been had by using a solution of common laundry soap—resin soap,—while equally good results have been had from the use of soap powders—"Pearline" and "Gold Dust." It is evident that in each and all of these applications, the virtue is not in a particular kind of soap, but the fact that the soap fills the breathing pores and thus suffocates the insect. The same results occur in the use of Kerosene Emulsion.

A mixture of soap solution, or resin wash with sulphur wash, as described in No. 18, will be found effective, if applied at proper times—in the winter when the young are dormant—in spring and summer when the young are crawling. The work must be thoroughly done; one good spraying is better than two poorly applied ones. This matter is a serious one, affecting us it does one of the principal industries of the State. It demands joint action of all neighborhoods now affected, and should receive the careful attention of the various counties, and the State Legislature, with a view of some general effort being had looking to the proper control of the pest.

All orange growers interested in ridding themselves of the "fly," or keeping their groves uninfected, should send to the State Experimental Station at Lake City for Bulletin No. 67, "White Fly," by Prof. H. A. Gossard, in which the subject is exhaustively treated.

SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

An increased appropriation for traveling expenses and inspection, from \$750 to \$1,000 per annum.

An increased appropriation for chemicals and apparatus, \$750 to \$1,000 per annum.

An appropriation sufficient to publish the Bulletin monthly during the entire year.

An efficient Pure Food and Drug Law.

An efficient Pure Stock Food Law.

The adoption of the United States Standards of Pure Foods, Drugs and Chemicals.

In conclusion, I desire to again call your attention to the industry, constant carefulness and eminently scientific

work of the Assistant State Chemist, Mr. M. G. Donk; to whose efforts, much of the present high standing of the State Laboratory is due. In no case has an appeal from the determinations of the State Laboratory been decided adversely to the State Chemist. To the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. B. E. McLin, I am under many obligations, for his courteous, firm, and prompt decisions, in matters pertaining to this division of the Agricultural Department of the State, and for his uniform maintenance of the fertilizer law, in decisions in matters of appeal from the State Chemist.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS.

261

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

MARION G. DONK, Assistant Chemist.

Analysis of Special Samples under Sec. 9, Act approved May 22, 1901.

(Samples taken by purchaser).

NAME OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Special Mixture	473	.....	7.35	2.26	9.61	4.60	9.03	T. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Fertilizer	474	.....	8.62	0.46	9.08	1.64	13.32	F. S. Hickock, Hastings, Fla.
Bone Compound (No. 1) ..	476	19.00	9.75	2.67	12.42	2.20	1.62	John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
Acid Phosphate (No. 2) ..	477	22.45	12.61	2.51	22.45	.....	.....	John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
Special Mixture	478	.....	6.08	0.76	6.84	4.36	7.86	R. D. Knight, Little River, Fla.
Kentucky Brand—Pulver- ized Tobacco Stems....	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.89	10.14	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.02	.....	Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy.
Fertilizer	481	14.25	4.90	0.32	5.22	3.57	12.99	J. F. Adams, Winter Park, Fla.
Sulphate of Potash	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.48	Thos. W. Williams, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer	484	9.85	6.78	1.70	8.48	6.15	6.77	J. G. Powers, Terra Ceia, Fla.

work of the Assistant State Chemist, Mr. M. G. Donk; to whose efforts, much of the present high standing of the State Laboratory is due. In no case has an appeal from the determinations of the State Laboratory been decided adversely to the State Chemist. To the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. B. E. McLin, I am under many obligations, for his courteous, firm, and prompt decisions, in matters pertaining to this division of the Agricultural Department of the State, and for his uniform maintenance of the fertilizer law, in decisions in matters of appeal from the State Chemist.

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			Available	Insoluble	Total			
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Fertilizer	474	8.62	0.46	9.08	1.64	13.32	F. S. Hickock, Hastings, Fla.
Bone Compound (No. 1) ..	476	19.00	9.75	2.67	12.42	2.20	1.62	John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
Acid Phosphate (No. 2) ..	477	22.45	12.61	2.51	22.45	.....	.....	John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
Special Mixture	478	.....	6.08	0.76	6.84	4.36	7.86	R. D. Knight, Little River, Fla.
Kentucky Brand—Pulver- ized Tobacco Stems....	479	....	.....	.....	.....	2.89	10.14	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.02	.....	Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy.
Fertilizer	481	14.25	4.90	0.32	5.22	3.57	12.99	J. F. Adams, Winter Park, Fla.
Sulphate of Potash	483	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.48	Thos. W. Williams, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer	484	9.85	6.78	1.70	8.48	6.15	6.77	J. G. Powers, Terra Cela, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

262

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
Sea Island Cotton Seed...	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.14	.....	Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla.
Sea Island Cotton Seed M'l	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.92	.....	Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla.
Sea Island Cotton Seed M'l	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.62	.....	Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla.
Fertilizer	488	.....	5.20	0.77	5.97	1.86	13.15	H. O. Wordenhoff, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer (light)	489	.....	7.56	1.59	9.15	4.65	7.61	Mrs. E. M. Lane, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer (dark)	490	.....	6.12	0.66	6.78	4.28	7.24	Mrs. E. M. Lane, Delray, Fla.
Dried Blood	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.85	.....	J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Raw Ground Bone	492	.....	9.53	13.98	23.50	4.50	.....	J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Wood Ashes	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.24	J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Ground Tobacco Stems ..	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.18	9.28	J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	.....	Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy.
Cotton Seed Meal	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.71	.....	James B. Bours, Jacksonville, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	497	.....	18.74	0.75	19.49	.....	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Fertilizer (acid phosphate)	498	14.40	13.64	0.53	14.17	0.00	0.00	J. D. Clark, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	499	11.30	7.05	1.01	8.06	4.60	8.42	R. G. Hewet, Pebble, Fla.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O.)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
Fertilizer No. 2	500	11.35	7.10	1.16	8.26	4.51	8.49	B. G. Hewet, Pebble, Fla.
Fertilizer	501	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.42	0.00	Peter Gardener, Palatka, Fla.
Guano	502	.....	.....	.....	26.13	3.71	3.14	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	503	.....	13.68	2.05	15.73	.....	.....	Prof. O. J. Moore, Lisbon, Fla.
Crude Carbonate of Potash	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.85	J. Hirschburg, Tallahassee, Fla.
White Carbonate of Potash	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.62	J. Hirschburg, Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer	506	10.85	7.30	1.26	8.56	3.18	3.52	W. M. Girardeau, Monticello, Fla.
Fertilizer	507	.....	9.71	1.56	11.27	5.36	7.68	P. L. Fivcash, Alliance, Fla.
Fertilizer	508	7.35	8.12	1.20	9.32	4.01	8.71	C. B. Robinson, Corno, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.13	.....	J. E. Wirick, Jr., Lloyd, Fla.
Fertilizer	510	6.10	5.57	11.67	2.08	8.46	R. L. McMullen, Glearwater, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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NAME OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer	511	10.45	9.99	1.96	8.95	4.63	4.86	Johnson & Co., Leesburg, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	512	.10	7.87	0.73	8.60	2.24	1.28	J. W. McKeown Co., Concord, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	513	1.15	9.11	3.00	12.11	2.12	1.84	J. W. McKeown Co., Concord, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.....	514	10.10	8.43	2.68	11.11	2.13	2.15	J. W. McKeown Co., Concord, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 4.....	514	11.30	10.52	3.26	13.78	2.47	1.89	J. W. McKeown Co., Concord, Fla.
Blood, Bone and Potash..	516	14.20	9.91	2.95	9.86	3.80	4.44	J. H. Dishong, Dover, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal and Potash	518	.25	.....	.....	2.03	5.02	3.81	R. L. Goodwin, St. Pierre, Fla. Armour Fertilizer Works, Jack- sonville, Fla.
Ground Tobacco Stems ..	519	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.92	9.24	J. H. Hinton, Dover, Fla.
Fertilizer	520	1.61	7.75	2.76	10.51	2.29	2.23	E. J. Yates, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3	521	6.95	8.49	1.95	10.44	2.15	13.71	E. J. Yates, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2	522	10.95	7.22	1.39	8.61	4.46	8.07	E. J. Yates, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	523	1.25	8.17	3.02	11.19	2.22	2.26	E. J. Yates, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	524	9.25	8.63	0.72	8.75	4.44	11.44	H. Price Williams, Miami, Fla.
Rock Phosphate	525	.....	.....	.....	37.16	.....	.....	T. D. Hawkins, King's Ferry, Fla.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer	526	10.90	7.74	2.96	10.70	4.87	13.79	S. B. Robinson, Seven Oaks, Fla.
Armour's H. G. Tobacco. Dust	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	3.91	Armour Fert. Wks., Jacksonville.
Fertilizer	528	14.00	5.61	3.01	8.61	4.43	5.63	H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	529	10.20	7.12	3.00	10.12	4.37	15.56	F. G. Sampson, Boardman, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal..	530	.....	.....	.....	1.94	4.99	1.49	N. H. Fogg, Altamonte Springs.
Bright Cotton Seed Meal.	531	.....	.....	.....	2.91	8.37	1.81	N. H. Fogg, Altamonte Springs.
Rock Phosphate..	532	.....	.....	.....	34.05	.....	.....	John S. Flanagan, San Antonio.
Ashes	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.60	A. J. Rosetter, Enterprise, Fla.
Fertilizer	534	.....	1.63	0.77	2.40	4.00	7.08	W. J. Dyer, Stuart, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	535	.....	6.08	0.85	6.93	4.20	9.34	A. P. DeWolf, Crescent City.
Fertilizer No. 2 (Sulphate Potash).	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.24	A. P. DeWolf, Crescent City.
Fertilizer	537	.....	9.72	3.12	12.84	2.00	1.69	L. A. Adams, Luanna, Fla.
Fertilizer	538	.....	7.22	4.12	11.34	2.25	2.37	R. L. West, Plant City, Fla.
Rock Phosphate	539	33.46	John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer	540	.....	5.28	1.38	6.66	3.48	7.84	S. P. Lamb, Anthony, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	541	.....	.....	.....	2.29	6.78	1.71	J. E. Snow, East Lake, Fla.
Tobacco Ashes	542	.....	.....	.....	2.53	.....	12.12	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Muck Soil	543	.....	.....	.....	0.39	1.61	Tr.	W. Lippencott, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	544	.....	7.60	9.05	15.05	3.41	12.36	L. C. Hefner, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.84	.....	Lewis Lively, Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer	547	.....	11.08	2.67	13.75	2.82	1.87	Jas. B. Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Wood Ashes	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.68	Chase & Co., Sanford Fla.
Fertilizer	549	.....	7.94	1.86	9.80	5.28	17.02	S. B. Robinson, Seven Oaks, Fla.
Fertilizer	550	.....	10.55	0.61	11.16	1.85	2.58	A. W. Turner, Coe's Mills, Fla.
Fertilizer	551	.....	5.39	0.37	5.76	2.65	10.90	Horrace Prior, Como, Fla.
Fertilizer	552	.....	9.25	1.66	10.91	1.50	0.97	Alexander & Baird, Beresford, Fla.
Fertilizer	553	15.33	7.31	.....	7.31	.....	2.61	C. C. Wills, Woods, Fla.
Bright Cotton Seed Meal.	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.57	.....	J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal..	555	...	.....	.....	.....	6.82	.....	J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.

NAME OF BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Ashes	556	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....	2.28	John J. Beers, Emporia, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	557	.....	.....	.....	2.44	6.77	1.73	J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.
Dissolved Animal Bone..	558	.....	9.86	5.85	15.71	2.67	.....	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville.
Fertilizer	559	.....	7.22	0.36	7.58	4.36	5.91	Rome Tinny, Ozond, Fla.
Raw Bone Meal.....	560	.....	.....	.....	25.86	4.14	.....	Jas. B. Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	561	9.05	6.58	0.48	7.06	4.48	11.23	J. C. Cowburn, Crescent City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	562	7.10	6.39	0.68	7.07	4.42	12.86	J. C. Cowburn, Crescent City, Fla.
Fertilizer	563	14.50	9.67	1.14	10.81	2.12	6.37	E. V. Lundbery, Crescent City, Fla.
H. G. Acid Phosphate No.								
1.....	564	13.40	43.49	0.33	43.82	.....	.....	O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	565	10.55	6.75	0.81	7.56	3.96	6.97	O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.....	566	11.95	5.84	0.73	6.57	3.89	7.20	O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer	567	.....	.....	.....	2.20	5.62	6.06	Oeo. W. Ruffe, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	568	.....	7.45	3.55	11.00	2.72	11.55	Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	569	.....	8.24	7.20	15.44	2.38	9.61	Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.....	570	.....	8.67	7.85	15.52	2.98	9.46	Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

268

NAME OF BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K1)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer	571	8.25	7.35	0.32	7.67	3.74	12.28	J. C. Hull, Orlando, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal..	572	.....	.....	.....	2.23	6.46	1.56	A. M. Munroe, Crown Point, Fla.
Bone Meal ..	573	.....	.....	.....	26.52	4.53	.....	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Tobacco Dust	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.99	8.92	James Bolmes, Jensen, Fla.
Rock Phosphate ..	575	.....	.....	.....	35.77	.....	.....	J. S. Flanagan, San Antonio, Fla.
Special Mixture No. 2....	576	.....	8.21	0.30	8.51	4.57	13.40	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Special Mixture No. 1....	577	.....	6.55	0.30	6.85	6.00	12.58	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Dissolved Animal Bone								
Black	578	.....	.....	.....	21.09	.....	.....	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Nitrate of Soda	579	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.48	.....	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Nitrate of Soda No. 2....	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.89	.....	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	581	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.21	.....	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.08	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
H. G. Acid Phosphate ...	583	.....	17.51	0.40	17.91	.....	.....	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.
Special Mixture	584	.....	5.15	2.13	7.28	6.19	8.18	C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Ground Kentucky Tobacco								
Stems	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.24	8.92	L. B. Abdill, Eldred, Fla.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Dissolved Bone Black.....	587	.....	12.22	8.41	20.63	.....	.....	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Acme Brand Fertilizer.....	588	.....	8.89	1.78	10.15	5.82	14.90	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Bright Cotton Seed Meal.....	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.85	.....	Florida O. O. Co., Jacksonville.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	590	.....	7.10	0.70	7.80	2.88	12.18	Ed V. Lunberg, Crescent City, Fla.
Special Mixture.....	591	.....	2.28	0.78	3.06	7.07	7.05	Geo. W. Ruple, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Nitrate of Potash.....	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	43.68	E. E. Thompson, Avon Park, Fla.
Special Mixture.....	593	.....	2.40	1.07	3.47	6.18	7.04	J. G. May, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Ground Ky. Tobacco Stems.....	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.62	10.83	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville
Fertilizer.....	595	9.40	6.18	0.81	6.49	3.15	13.87	Jas. N. O'Kane, Mulberry, Fla.
Bat Guano.....	596	36.25	.....	.....	5.28	5.84	0.19	C. W. Butler, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	597	6.45	0.77	0.28	1.03	5.25	7.56	R. L. Goodwin, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal.....	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.29	.....	R. L. Goodwin, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 1.....	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.86	.....	J. W. West, Gibson, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 2.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.64	.....	J. W. West, Gibson, Fla.
Caked Cotton Seed Meal.....	601	7.79	J. W. West, Gibson, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS--Continued.

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NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Ashes.....	602						1.52	Jno. E. Morris, Sanabell, Fla.
Compost.....	603	49.00	0.17	0.15	0.32	0.67	0.22	Jno. E. Morris' Sanabell, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	605		7.28	3.50	10.78	3.58	2.53	E. G. Bags, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	606		3.37	1.61	4.98	4.32	5.63	Ankeney Fruit Co., Eldred, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	607		5.49	2.40	7.89	2.20	12.37	Galloway Refrigerator Co Gallo'y Fla
Fertilizer.....	608	6.20	18.07	0.50	18.57	0.31	0.28	Manatee Fert. Co. Palmetto, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	609		4.22	4.98	9.20	3.73	3.83	Harvey E. Heitman. Ft. Myers, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	610					8.56		W. S. McCall, Sheriff, Gadsden, Fla.
Day Break Fertilizer.....	611		9.21	0.54	9.75	1.80	2.60	B. F. Glass, Glass, P. O., Fla.
Special Mixture.....	612		4.90	2.86	7.76	3.54	5.73	R. E. Rose, Tallahassee.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	613					7.92		Issaac Stewart, DeLand, Fla.
Crude Nitrate of Potash.....	614					13.03	45.68	E. E. Thompson, Avon Park, Fla.
Ground Ky. Tobacco Stems.....	615					2.81	9.72	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Raw Soft Phosphate.....	616		3.22	18.05	21.67			J. A. Tompkins, Citra, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	617				0.25	4.14	13.28	G. Douet, Astatula, Fla.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Cotton Seed Meal.....	618	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.74	.....	R. H. Rice, Umatilla, Fla.
Goulding's Acid Phosphate	619	10.85	20.82	0.25	22.57	.....	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Meal Mixture.....	620	10.85	12.51	0.58	13.19	2.50	0.47	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Bone Compound.....	621	11.55	10.45	2.41	12.86	2.67	2.84	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	622	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.07	.....	Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.70	.....	Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	624	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.73	.....	Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee.
H. G. Blood, Bone and Pot-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ash.....	625	.....	3.71	2.11	7.82	7.09	11.21	J. G. May, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.48	.....	Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee.
Fertilizer.....	627	.....	4.48	2.26	6.74	4.71	6.52	H. M. Foy, Ellenton, Fla.
Ashes.....	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	J. J. Schaburger, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	629	.....	2.59	2.19	7.48	5.52	14.06	Samuel Turner, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Special Mixture (200).....	630	9.05	6.18	2.59	8.77	4.92	4.98	C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Special Mixture (100)....	631	7.05	5.86	8.02	13.88	5.42	9.62	C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Bat Manure.....	682	.....	.....	.....	15.77	8.46	.....	O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure (Wet No. 1.)..	683	.....	.....	.....	1.58	1.02	.....	O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure (Cristal No. 1.)	684	.....	.....	.....	20.98	0.81	.....	O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure.....	685	.....	.....	.....	84.99	.....	.....	O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure (White No. 1.)	686	.....	.....	.....	8.69	.....	.....	O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal..	687	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.97	.....	J. M. Holding, Hallandale, Fla.
Rock Phosphate.....	638	.....	.....	.....	27.85	.....	.....	A. L. Eichelburg, Ocala, Fla.
Rock Phosphate.....	639	.....	.....	.....	19.69	.....	.....	A. L. Eichelburg, Ocala, Fla.

For values see heading "Bureau of Fertilizers."

NOTE—This department is not aware of the source of the goods, or the names of manufacturers of "Special Samples" sent in by purchasers. Dealers frequently send in samples of goods for examination before purchasing. A "Special Sample" sent in by a dealer or manufacturer hence is not an evidence that the goods are offered by him for sale. The "Official Samples" taken by the State Chemist, or his assistant, on following pages, state the name of the goods and the manufacturers, the guaranteed analysis, and the amount of fertilizing ingredients found by the State Chemist.

Moisture not determined in samples sent in paper or wood boxes.

Tobacco stems and tobacco dust contain some phosphoric acid, but it is bought for the potash and ammonia content. Cotton seed meal contains some phosphoric acid and some potash, but is bought for the ammonia content.

Where only the insoluble phosphoric acid is given in the table, it has been determined as total phosphoric acid.

Not less than eight ounces ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound), is required for a "Special Sample."

Special attention is called to the "Caution to Purchasers of Cotton Seed Meal" on another page. This adulterated meal is sold as bright or prime meal—though the guarantee is but $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia—it is evidently adulterated with rice hulls, its value is but little more than half that of prime meal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

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R. E. ROSE, STATE CHEMIST, ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS, 1904, MARION G. DONK, ASSISTANT CHEMIST.

Samples taken by State Chemist under Section 1, Act approved May 22 1901.

NAME OF BRAND	Laboratory Number		Moisture	PHOSPHORIC ACID			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM AND WHERE MANUFACTURED
				Available	Insoluble	Total			
Cotton Seed Meal.....	311	Guarant'd Analysis.....					7.35		Southern Cotton Oil Co., Washington, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....					8.12		
Tobacco Dust.....	312	Guarant'd Analysis.....					1.20	2.50	Tampa Fert Co, Tampa, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....					1.38	2.80	
Hard Wood Ashes.....	313	Guarant'd Analysis.....						5.50	Blackshear Manufa'g Co., Blackshear, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....						4.60	
H. G. Dissolved Bone Black.....	314	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	18.00					Armour Fert. Co., Jack- sonville.
		Official Analysis....	11.80	20.26	0.29	20.55			
Acid Phosphate.....	315	Guarant'd Analysis.....		14.00					Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	13.90	13.76	0.35	13.90			

Steamed Bone Flour....	316	Quarant'd Analysis.....				23.00	3.00		Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	5.75	13.38	13.46	26.84	3.85		Fla.
H. G. Vegetable Manure.	317	Quarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	2 00	.....	4 00	6 00	Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	12 10	7 64	2 05	9 60	4 18	5 98	Fla.
Fruit and Vine Manure.	318	Quarant'd Analysis.	8 00	8 00	1 00	.....	2 00	12 00	Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	8 95	8 81	0 64	8 95	2 42	11 00	Fla.
Ober's Fruit and Vine..	319	Quarant'd Analysis.	11 00	6 00	2 00	.....	2 50	10 00	Ober & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	8 95	8 93	1 54	10 47	3 27	9 38	Md.
Ober's Vegetable Ma- nure.....	320	Quarant'd Analysis.	14 00	8 00	1 00	.....	5 00	6 00	Ober & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	13 70	7 87	1 78	9 65	5 43	5 90	Md.
Baugh's Special Orange Tree.....	321	Quarant'd Analysis.	12 00	5 00	2 00	.....	2 00	10 00	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	6 20	8 18	1 97	10 15	2 39	9 60	Md.
Baugh's Vegetable Ma- nure.....	322	Quarant'd Analysis.	12 00	6 00	4 00	.....	5 00	7 00	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	13 35	6 71	1 71	8 42	5 48	6 88	Md.
Double Strength of Pot- ash.....	323	Quarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	2 00	.....	1 50	10 00	Florida Fertilizer Co.,
		Official Analysis....	7 55	6 65	1 09	7 74	2 05	11 40	Gainesville, Fla.
Peruvian and Fish Gu- ano.....	324	Quarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	1 00	.....	4 50	5 00	Florida Fertilizer Co.,
		Official Analysis....	8 65	6 22	2 44	8 66	4 92	6 58	Gainesville, Fla.
Potato Mixture.....	325	Quarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	2 00	.....	3 00	9 00	Florida Fertilizer Co.
		Official Analysis....	7 90	4 91	2 53	7 52	3 79	8 23	Gainesville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS--Continued.

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Peruvian & Fish Guan ^o Double strength of Potash.....	326	Guarant'd Analysis..... Official Analysis....	5.00 7.00	1.00 6.35 4.65	4 50 11.00	10.00 4.09	9.58	Florida Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Orange Tree Fertilizer..	327	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	9 00 5 20	5 00 5 82	2 00 1 83	..... 7 45	3 00 3 74	10 00 10 78	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Vegetable Fertiliz'r No 1	328	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 8 80	4 00 3 95	2 00 2 78	..... 6 71	4 50 4 41	5 00 8 04	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Fish and Potash.....	329	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	9 00 9.90	3 00 3 19	2 00 1 29	..... 4 48	6 00 6 35	5 00 6 86	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Bean Special.....	330	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 4 90	4 00 4 24	3 00 3 04	..... 7 28	3 50 4 81	8 00 7 85	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Cuke Special.....	331	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	9 00 4 75	3 50 3 15	2 00 2 21	..... 5 36	4 00 4 24	8 00 8 52	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Early Trucker.....	332	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	7 00 6 80	4 00 3 52	2 00 1 98	..... 5 50	5 00 5 43	5 00 5 09	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Lettuce Special.....	333	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	9 00 4 95	4 00 4 74	2 00 2 81	..... 7 28	6 00 6 06	6 00 6 99	Standard Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Strawberry Special Fer- tilizer.....	334	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 8 80	6 00 5 91 2 22 8 12	3 00 3 98	5 00 5 14	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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Champion Citrus Com- pound.....	335	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10 00 11 25	6 00 5 80 0 90 6 77	3 00 4 03	14 00 11 50	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Old Dominion Potato Manure.....	336	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 14 50	7 00 5 37	..... 1 10	..... 8 51	5 00 5 09	8 00 8 42	Va.-C r. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Special Vegetable Grower.....	337	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 12 12	8 00 8 28	..... 1 80	..... 10 08	3 00 3 01	3 00 3 03	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Tiptop Tomato Trucker.	338	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 12 51	7 00 7 23	..... 1 70	..... 8 93	4 00 4 59	5 00 5 16	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Fruit and Vine.....	339	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8 00 11 35	6 00 5 80	..... 1 03	..... 6 91	2 50 3 09	10 00 9 81	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Southern States Special.	340	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis....	..... 11 65	8 00 8 49	..... 1 53	..... 10 02	4 00 3 50	5 00 5 98	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	341	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2 50	8 00 8 68	1 50	Southern Cotton Oil Co., Pensacola.
Sterns Ammoniated Raw Bone.....	342	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	15 00 15 75	8 00 9 47	1 00 2 06	..... 11 50	2 00 2 10	2 00 1 48	Standard Guano & Chem. M'fg. Co., New Orleans.
Baltimore Soluable Bone.....	343	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	15 00 14 95	10 00 10 32	1 00 3 70	..... 14 11	1 00 1 47	1 00 1 11	Georgia Chemical Co., Augusta, Ga.
Cumberland Standard Fertilizers.....	344	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	14 00 13 40	8 00 8 65	1 00 0 50 9 12	2 00 1 98	2 00 1 97	Mutual Fertilizer Co., Sa- vannah.

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Scotts H. G. Acid Phosphate.....	345	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	14 00	2 00	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
		Official Analysis....	14 00	15 27	1 84	17 11	.....	.....
Champion Farmers' Choice.....	346	Guarant'd Analysis.	15 00	8 00	1 00	.....	2 00	2 00	Standard Guano & Chem. M'fg. Co., New Orleans.
		Official Analysis....	11 70	9 38	1 25	10 62	2 37	2 77	
Vegetable Compound...	347	Guarant'd Analysis.	16 00	7 00	1 00	.....	4 00	4 00	Goulding Fertilizer Co., Pensacola.
		Official Analysis....	14 05	9 82	1 93	11 76	2 51	4 52	
Baltimore Soluble Bone	348	Guarant'd Analysis.	15 00	10 00	1 00	.....	1 00	1 00	Georgia Chemical Works, Augusta, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	13 75	10 06	2 03	12 14	0 84	0 93	
Bone and Potash.....	349	Guarant'd Analysis.	15 00	10 00	1 00	.....	.....	2 00	Georgia Chemical Works, Augusta, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	12 30	10 82	2 57	13 38	.....	1 84	
H. G. Acid Phosphate	350	Guarant'd Analysis.	16 00	15 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	Goulding Fertilizer Co., Pensacola, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	13 26	16 93	0 43	17 36	.....	.....
Hard Wood Ashes.....	351	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50	W. R. Fuller & Co., Tampa, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 08	
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	352	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	W. R. Fuller & Co., Tampa, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 28	
Acid Phosphat.....	353	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. R. Fuller & Co., Tampa, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	14 25	14 75	1 02	15 47	.....	.....
Sulphate of Ammonia...	354	Guarant'd Analysis.	24 00	Manatee Fertilizer Co., Palmetto, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	25.09	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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Vegetable Fertilizer.....	355	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	12 40	5 48	2 78	8 24	4 18	7 05	Fla.
Fruit and Vine No. 1....	356	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	2 00	12 00	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	8 70	7 13	2 51	9 64	2 97	12 38	Md.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	357	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 00	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 08	Fla.
Fruit and Vine.....	358	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	2 00	12 00	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	10 20	6 58	2 26	9 22	2 29	11 88	Fla.
Baugh's Vegetable Ma- nure.....	359	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	6 00	4 00	.....	5 00	7 00	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	9 85	7 62	1 45	9 07	4 91	7 60	Md.
Dissolved Bone Black...	360	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	7 50	18 26	3 74	22 00	.....	.....	Md.
H. G. Vegetable Fish Guano.....	361	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	5 00	2 00	.....	4 00	8 00	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,
		Official Analysis....	9 15	5 13	3 22	8 35	4 00	7 05	Md.
Acid Phosphate.....	362	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manatee Fert. Co., Pal-
		Official Analysis....	9 35	15 47	2 34	17 81	.....	.....	metto, Fla.
Blood and Bone.....	363	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	6 00	8 00	.....	6 50	.....	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	10 00	5 71	9 79	15 50	6 58	.....	Fla.
Blood Bone and Potash.	364	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	3 00	.....	4 00	4 00	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
		Official Analysis....	10 90	6 28	3 17	9 43	3 93	4 20	Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS--Continued.

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Orange Tree Special.....	865	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	8 00	2 00	2 50	12 00	Manatee Fert. Co., Palm-
		Official Analysis....	7 80	7 57	0 28	7 85	2 27	13 65	etto, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal.	365	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Florida Mn'g Co., Madi-
		Official Analysis ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 89	.....	son, Fla.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	367	Guarant'd Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 00	Manatee Fert. Co., Pal-
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 72	metto, Fla.
L. G. Sulphate of Potash	368	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	Manatee Fert. Co., Pal-
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 86	metto, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	369	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	H. E. Bridges, Memphis,
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 25	.....	Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	370	Guarant'd Analysis.	7 08	.....	.....	2 40	8 00	1 76	Abbeville Cotton Oil Co.,
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 51	.....	Abbeville, Ga.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	371	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 52	Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Pine Apple	372	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	4 00	1 00	.....	4 00	8 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	7 90	5 75	1 59	7 55	3 50	7 01	Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Tomato.....	373	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	4 00	2 00	.....	5 00	9 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	8 85	5 25	1 48	6 76	6 51	10 48	Co., Jacksonville.
H. G. Blood, Bone and Potash.....	374	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	10 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	6 10	2 21	1 61	3 83	7 91	10 11	Co., Jacksonville.

Gem Bean Fertilizer.....	375	Guarant'd Analysis.....	6.50	.....	.....	5.00	2.00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	8.00	5 00	2.91 7.91	5 10	3 20	
Special Mixture No. 1...	376	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	5 00	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	9 50	5 95	0 96	6 91	5 23 5 95	
Ideal Fertilizer.....	377	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	5 00	1 00	.....	4 00	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	9 20	6 15	0 95	7 11	3 63 8 26	
Mape's Fruit and Vine Manure.....	378	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	2 00	.....	2 00	Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	15 95	5 44	2 57	8 01	2 50 11 05	
Mape's Vegetable Ma- nure.....	379	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	6 00	2 00	.....	5 00	Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	15 25	6 40	2 49	8 89	4 86 5 95	
Mape's Orange Tree Ma- nure.....	380	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	6 00	2 00	.....	4 00	Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	15 95	6 93	3 40	10 33	4 17 4 09	
Bradley's Fruit and Vine Fertilizer.....	381	Guarant'd Analysis.	13 00	5 50	1 00	.....	2 25	American Ag'l & Chem. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	7 95	6 71	2 44	9 15	2 58 10 15	
Baugh's Fruit and Vine Manure.....	382	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	5 00	2 00	.....	2 00	Baugh & Son, Baltimore, Md.
		Official Analysis....	6 75	7 23	3 16	10 39	2 12 14 38	
Bradley's Vegetable Fertilizer.....	383	Guarant'd Analysis.	13 00	6 00	1 00	.....	4 00	American Ag'l & Chem. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	10 60	7 77	2 50	10 27	4 00 5 19	
Bradley's Nursery Stock	384	Guarant'd Analysis.	13 00	6 00	1 00	.....	4 50	American Ag'l & Chem. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	12 50	8 68	2 95	11 61	4 22 2 92	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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Fruit and Vine.....	385	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	2 50	10 00	Va.-Carolina Chem, Co,
		Official Analysis....	7 60	6 22	0 33	6 55	2 68	8 73	Savannah, Ga.
Special Fruit and Vine..	386	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	1 00	.....	4 00	13 00	Willson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	5 10	6 59	0 36	6 95	4 70	13 70	Co., Jacksonville.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	387	Guarant'd Analysis.	...	.....	...	2 50	7 50	1 50	W. A. Brode & Co., Mem-
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	3 13	8 15	1 83	phis, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	388	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	2 00	7 50	1 00	A. A. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	3 08	7 58	1 92	
Simon Pure No. I.....	389	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	4 00	11 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	8 45	6 84	0 54	7 38	4 36	11 80	Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Special.....	390	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00	3 00	1 00	.....	4 00	4 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	7 50	6 00	1 96	7 60	4 73	4 68	Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure No. 2.....	391	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	6 00	2 00	.....	5 00	7 00	E. O. Painter Fertilizer
		Official Analysis....	6 55	7 89	0 91	8 80	5 64	6 70	Co., Jacksonville.
Upland Cotton Seed Meal.....	392	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	Valdosta Guano Co., Val-
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 21	.....	dosta, Ga.
Bright Cotton Seed Meal	393	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	H. E. Bridges, Memphis,
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 72	.....	Tenn.
Ground Castor Pomace.	394	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	.....	.....	1 50	6 00	1 00	Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 88	.....	Jacksonville.

Armour's Dried Blood..	395	Guarant'd Analysis.	12 00				18 00		Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....					17 03		Jacksonville.
Armour's Nitrate of Soda.....	396	Guarant'd Analysis.					17 00		Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....					18 04		Jacksonville.
Armour's H. G. Sulphate of Potash.....	397	Guarant'd Analysis.	5 00				50 00		Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....					48 69		Jacksonville.
Armour's Double Manure Salt.....	398	Guarant'd Analysis.	5 00				24 00		Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....					27 14		Jacksonville.
Armour's Acid Phosphate.....	399	Guarant'd Analysis.		16 00					Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	13 15	17 83	1 37	19 20			Jacksonville.
Armour's Acid Phosphate.....	400	Guarant'd Analysis.		14 00					Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	13 90	17 34	1 34	18 68			Jacksonville.
Armour's White Cloud Cotton.....	401	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	8 00	1 00		2 00	2 80	Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	9 26	10 13	1 85	11 98	2 17	2 68	Jacksonville.
Armour's Water Melon Special.....	402	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	5 00	0 25		3 00	8 00	Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	8 35	7 42	1 48	8 90	2 51	8 89	Jacksonville.
Armour's Fruit and Root Crop Special.....	403	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	8 00	1 00		2 00	5 00	Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	10 00	8 32	1 68	10 00	2 50	5 14	Jacksonville.
Armour's Blood, Bone and Potash.....	404	Guarant'd Analysis.	19 00	8 00	1 00		5 00	7 00	Armour's Fert. Works,
		Official Analysis....	7 35	8 21	2 12	10 33	5 21	7 92	Jacksonville.
Ideal Fruit and Vine....	405	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00			3 00	10 00	Willson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	10 20	8 35	0 61	8 89	2 78	10 41	Co., Jacksonville.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

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Cotton Seed Meal.....	408	Guarant'd Analysis.....	7 65	2 40	8 00	1 78	Mc. Rae C. O. C. Mc. Rae, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....				7 98		
Prime Cotton Seed Meal.....	407	Guarant'd Analysis.....				8 00		National C. S. Products Co.
		Official Analysis.....				8 84		
Dark Cotton Seed Meal.....	408	Guarant'd Analysis.....				4 50		Ga. Fert. & Oil Co. Valdosta, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....				4 50		
Cotton Seed Meal.....	409	Guarant'd Analysis.....				8 00		H. E. Bridges & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
		Official Analysis.....				7 62		
Muriate of Potash.....	410	Guarant'd Analysis.....				50 00		Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
		Official Analysis.....				50 58		
Cotton Seed Meal.....	411	Guarant'd Analysis.....			2 00	7 50	1 50	Leidel C. O. Co., Demopolis Ala.
		Official Analysis.....			1 75	7 12	1 50	
Imperial Brand Cotton Seed Meal.....	412	Guarant'd Analysis.....			1 75	4 50	1 50	Grant Bros. & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
		Official Analysis.....				4 19		
Prime Cotton Seed Meal.....	413	Guarant'd Analysis.....			2 50	7 50	1 50	Mertz, Ibach & Co., Mobile, Ala.
		Official Analysis.....				7 81		
Armour's Practical Trucker.....	414	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	6 00	2 00	3 00	10 00	Armour Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	6 85	7 48	1 10	2 82	9 24	
Armour's Largo Special Fruit and Wine.....	415	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	6 00	0 50	3 00	10 00	Armour Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	8 55	6 16	0 70	3 53	12 10	

Armour's Practical Pine Apple.....	416	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	7 00	3 00	.....	3 50	10 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	2 85	3 48	11 48	14 94	3 96	9 13	
Armour's Golden Fruit-er.....	417	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	1 00	.....	3 50	6 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	2 45	6 99	5 45	12 44	3 47	7 60	
Armour's Vegetable....	418	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	7 00	2 00	.....	4 00	6 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	7 41	8 09	2 31	10 40	4 19	6 62	
Armour's Fancy Blue Apple Special....e....	419	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	4 00	4 00	.....	4 00	7 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	5 80	6 66	3 02	9 68	3 88	7 84	
Armour's Special Tree Grower.....	420	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	1 30	.....	4 50	6 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	6 25	5 25	0 30	5 55	4 82	7 11	
Armour's Orange Tree Manure.....	421	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	2 00	.....	3 50	4 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	8 50	8 69	3 33	11 02	3 64	4 42	
Armour's Corn and Cotton Grower.....	422	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	7 00	1 00	.....	2 00	2 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	9 75	8 92	2 26	11 18	2 55	2 01	
Armour's Fruit and Vine.....	423	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	1 00	.....	2 50	11 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	4 80	6 35	1 76	8 11	2 82	11 40	
Armour's Fish and Potash.....	424	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	3 00	2 00	.....	7 00	6 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	11 20	4 28	1 86	6 12	7 40	7 31	
Armour's All Soluble	425	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	8 00	2 00	.....	3 50	4 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis....	7 40	8 19	2 32	10 51	3 25	4 20	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

285

Armour's Star Bean Fertilizer.....	426	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	6 00	1 00	.....	3 00	6 00	Armour Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	8 25	6 72	2 18	8 90	3 12	6 69	
Armour's Lettuce Special.....	427	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	3 00	2 00	.....	7 00	4 00	Armour Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	6 20	3 36	1 68	5 04	6 11	4 21	
Armour's Strawberry Fertilizer.....	428	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	5 00	2 00	.....	2 00	10 00	Armour's Fert. works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	7 60	6 02	6 80	6 88	4 36	13 03	
Armour's Celery Grower.....	429	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10 00	5 10	1 00	.....	8 00	4 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	7 70	5 70	2 40	8 10	7 32	4 40	
Canada Hard Wood Ashes.....	430	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 02	
H. G. Tobacco Dust.....	431	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 93	4 24	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	432	Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
		Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 30	.....
Ground Gaster Pomace.....	433	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 83	.....
Nitrate of Soda.....	434	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 34	.....
Acid Phosphate.....	435	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	18 04	0 45	18 49	.....	.....

Ideal Fertilizer.....	436	Guarant'd Analysis.	08	5 00	1 00	.....	4 00	9 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis.	7 00	6 44	0 92	7 30	4 17	7 28	Co., Jacksonville.
Peruvian E. and V. Manure.....	437	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	6 00	7 60	.....	3 00	10 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	8 10	7 32	3 20	10 58	4 48	11 82	Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Vegetable Manure.....	438	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	4 00	8 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	12 25	7 72	0 51	8 23	4 58	8 09	Co., Jacksonville.
Special Mixture No. 1.	439	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	6 00	1 00	.....	5 00	5 00	Wilson & Toomer, Fert.
		Official Analysis....	9 20	6 91	1 00	8 00	4 49	6 70	Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Blood, Bone and Potash.....	440	Guarant'd Analysis.	8 00	4 00	2 00	.....	5 00	6 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	7 35	4 83	2 19	0 72	4 39	7 18	Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Sugar Cane Fertilizer.....	441	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	7 00	...	.....	3 00	4 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	9 30	7 80	1 34	9 14	2 01	4 85	Co., Jacksonville.
Florida Special Pineapple.....	442	Guarant'd Analysis.	6 00	4 00	4 00	.....	4 00	7 00	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	6 25	5 53	3 96	9 49	4 11	7 85	Co., Jacksonville.
Special Mixture for Corn.....	443	Guarant'd Analysis.	10 00	8 00	1 00	.....	2 50	3 50	Wilson & Toomer Fert.
		Official Analysis....	11 70	8 87	1 21	10 04	2 81	3 98	Co., Jacksonville.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

242.—"Live Stock Medicine."

Sulphate of iron (copperas).

Sulphur.

Sulphate of soda (glauber salts).

H. I. Drane, Kakeland, Fla.

343.—Soil from Dade county—Homestead country.

Iron and alumina1.91 per cent.

Carbonate of lime0.15 per cent.

Phosphoric acid0.91 per cent.

MagnesiaNone.

PotashTrace.

2.97 per cent.

Sand, clay, insoluble matter ... 94.03 per cent.

100 per cent.

J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine, Fla.

244.—Peat, or Muck.

From W. A. Davis, Wewahatchie, Fla.

245.—Boiler Scale.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of magnesia and phosphate.

R. A. Ellis, Aripeka, Fla.

246.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of iron and phosphate.

Mrs. Rebecca Cushing, Pensacola, Fla.

247.—Impure carbonate of lime, with silica (sand), trace of phosphate and iron.

H. E. Pollard, Pelot, Fla.

248.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

T. J. Bailey, Hudson, Fla.

249.—Soil.

No ammonia, no potash, trace of phosphate.

Jessie Nixon, Bailey, Fla.

250.—Bog Iron Ore.

Nodes of iron oxide.

Josiah Britt, Leon county.

251.—Limestone.

Carbonate of lime.

252.—Conglomerate, carbonate of lime, sand, silica, clay
(alumina), no phosphate.

R. L. Martin, Ocala, Fla.

253.—Syrup, from Japanese Sugar Cane.

Degrees, beaume 40.00

Per cent., sucrose 45.59

Per cent., glucose 26.91

Per cent., ash 1.51

Per cent., water 26.00

N. H. Fogg, Altamont Springs.

254.—Toilet Powder.

Composed of carbonate of lead and carbonate of
lime, with trace of oil.

H. H. Palmer, Jacksonville, Fla.

255.—Iron Ore.

Brown hematite.

J. A. Eubanks, Henderson, Fla.

256.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

John D. Phillips, Bailey, Fla.

257.—Marl No. 3; carbonate of lime, no magnesia, no
phosphates.

Dr. J. M. Hawks, Hawks Park.

258.—Iron Ore.

Brown hematite; 40 per cent. metallic iron.

259.—Spring Water; Chalebeate Water.

Oxide of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of
magnesia.

J. A. Eubanks, Hendersonville, Fla.

260.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 111. parts per 100,000 parts. Com-
posed of chloride of sodium (common salt),
sulphate of magnesium (epsom salt), car-
bonate of lime.

J. H. Boyton, Boyton, Fla.

April 19.

261.—Spring Water.

Total solids 168 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of sodium chloride (common salt); magnesium sulphate (epsom salts), carbonate of lime, and ferrous oxide; nitrogen, as ammonia, 1 part per million.

T. Henry Asbury, Clearwater, Fla.

262.—Water.

Total solids: 34 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and sodium chlorida.

S. W. Watts, DeLand, Fla.

263.—Water.

Total solid per 100,000 parts, 66 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesium, chloride of sodium, oxide of iron, sulphate of sodium, sulphate of aluminum.

R. L. Nutt, Tavares, Fla.

264.—Sample of earth.

Sand, clay, and carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

W. S. Turner, Ft. Meyers, Fla.

265.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 5.2 parts per 100,000 parts. Total solids too small for separator. Nitrogen—estimated as ammonia—0.09 parts per million.

266.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 3.7 parts per 100,000 parts. Total solids too small for separator. Nitrogen—estimated as ammonia—0.09 parts per million.

These waters are remarkably free of mineral solids.

L. A. Willson, Quincy, Fla.

267.—Water.

Total solids: 26.2 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sodium chloride and oxide of iron.

W. W. Stratton, Jacksonville, Fla.

- 268.—Phosphatic Marl.
Carbonate of lime, with 2.27 per cent. of phosphoric acid.
John H. Blake, Palmetto, Fla.
- 269.—Sample No. 1.
Carbonate of Lime.
- 270.—Sample No. 2.
Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.
J. D. Shaw & Co., Lee, Fla.
- 271.—Conglomerate.
Sand, clay, carbonate of lime, iron oxide, with trace of phosphate.
John L. McFarlin, Quincy, Fla.
- 272.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore).
- 273.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore).
- 274.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore).
- 275.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore).
J. H. Chason, Willis, Fla.
- 276.—Red Cehre and Clay.
Iron oxide, silicate of alumina.
Marion Phelps, Levyville, Fla.
- 277.—Mica.
Silicate of magnesia.
N. Barco, Crystal River, Fla.
- 278.—Fuller's Earth.
Hydrated silicate of alumina, with trace of iron oxide.
E. Neve, Tampa, Fla.
- 279.—Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.
- 280.—Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.
- 281.—Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.
- 282.—Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.
All similar to No. 278.
J. R. Houston, Tampa, Fla.
- 283.—"Green Vitrol."
Sulphate of copper.
C. H. Jernagan, Milton, Fla.

283.—Clay, impure kaolin.

Mrs. M. L. Guthrie, Hudson, Fla.

284.—No. 1, Silicate of Lime.

Petrified shell casts.

285.—No. 2, Phosphatic Nodules.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

286.—No. 3, Crude Floridine.

Infusorial earth, impure silica.

287.—No. 4, Calcined Infusorial Earth.

99 per cent. silica (silicic acid).

Hodges & O'Hara, Buffalo Bluff, Fla.

288.—Conglomerate.

Sand, clay and peat.

T. M. Weir, Tampa, Fla.

289.—Fuller's Earth.

Benj. L. Blackburn, Tampa, Fla.

290.—Calcareous Marl.

Carbonate of lime, silicate of alumina, with trace of phosphate.

H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla.

291.—Peat Soils.

Sour and undecomposed vegetable matter, and sand; wet muck.

Henry S. Pennock, Neptune, Fla.

292.—Carbonate of Lime, with trace of iron oxide.

Coraline limestone.

Johnson & Clark, Ojus, Fla.

293.—Water.

Total solid: 14. parts per 100,000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesium, chloride of sodium, with trace of iron oxide.

D. H. McDonald, Longwood, Fla.

294.—Rock.

Carbonate of Lime, with oxide of iron and trace of phosphate.

W. S. Blaisdell, Victoria, Fla.

295.—Rock.

Carbonate of lime, with oxide of iron and trace of phosphate.

J. R. Sewell, Winter Garden.

296.—Oxide of iron, brown ochre.

S. J. Norton, Titusville, Fla.

297.—Water.

Total solids: 13. parts per 100,000 parts; composed of sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, with trace of oxide of iron.

T. B. Byrd, Tallahassee, Fla.

298.—Calcareous marl, carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine, Fla.

299.—Carbonate of lime, and silica, oxide of iron.

J. A. J. Hathaway, Caryville, Fla.

300.—Crude Kaolin.

G. W. Bean, Port Tampa City, Fla.

301.—Saw Palmetto Juice.

Tannins 6.97 per cent.

Non-tannins 2.20 per cent.

Soluble solids 9.17 per cent.

Guy R. Pride, Jacksonville, Fla.

302.—Copper Ore.

Copper 6.32 per cent.

Iron 7.18 per cent.

Quartz 69.85 per cent.

Dr. Chapin, Tallahassee, Fla.

303.—Limestone.

Moisture 1.3 per cent.

Carbonate of lime 60.72 per cent.

Oxide of iron 1.24 per cent.

Silica 30.25 per cent.

Alumina 6.43 per cent.

Phosphate, trace.

H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla.

304.—Tank Water.

Total solids: 5.2 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of zinc sulphate and organic matter, with trace of chlorine; unfit for drinking.

Wm. A. Holshouser, St. Petersburg, Fla.

305.—Surface Soil.

Insoluble matter	90.42 per cent.
Phosphoric acid	0.084 per cent.
Potash	0.06 per cent.
Ammonia	0.23 per cent.
Lime	3.29 per cent.
Iron and alumina	0.54 per cent.

F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.

306.—Sub-Soil No. 1.

Insoluble matter	94.53 per cent.
Phosphoric acid	0.13 per cent.
Potash	0.09 per cent.
Ammonia	0.13 per cent.
Lime	0.57 per cent.
Iron and alumina	1.26 per cent.

F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.

307.—Sub-Soil No. 2.

Ammonia	0.38 per cent.
Otherwise similar to 306.	

F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.

308.—Muck Soil.

Examined for Ammonia only.

Ammonia	2.74 per cent.
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From Kissimmee, Fla.

309.—Muck Soil.

For Ammonia only.

Ammonia	1.41 per cent.
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From Ormond, Fla.

310.—Muck Soil.

For Ammonia only.

Ammonia	3.40 per cent.
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From Ft. Lauderdale.

311.—Muck Soil.

For Ammonia only.

Ammonia 2.76 per cent.

From West Palm Beach.

312.—Muck Soil.

For Ammonia only.

Ammonia 1.92 per cent.

From DeFuniak Springs.

313.—Muck Soil.

For Ammonia only.

Ammonia 3.15 per cent.

From Dania, Fla.

314.—Bog Ore.

Iron oxide, clay and sand.

W. L. Dixon, Mascott, Fla.

315.—Bog Ore.

Iron oxide, clay and sand.

W. D. Sheppard, Irvine, Fla.

316.—Calcareous Marl.

Soft limestone; no phosphates.

S. H. Richmond, Cutler, Fla.

317.—Water examined for oil.

Ferrous oxide, trace.

No oil.

W. H. Johns, Jacksonville, Fla.

318.—Toilet Powder.

Zinc oxide 85 per cent.

Kaolin 5 per cent.

Starch 10 per cent.

Mrs. Geo. Hunt, Argyle, Fla.

319.—Flint (Silica).

320.—Conglomerate, iron-clay, sand.

S. A. Fackler, Crystal River, Fla.

321.—Calcareous Mail.

Carbonate of lime, clay, sand.

State Chem. 4.

322.—Phosphate Nodules.

Lime, clay, sand, trace of phosphate.

C. C. Mergan, Ft. Ogden, Fla.

323.—Silica—Muck Ashes.

Impure "Floridine," or inusonal earth(?).

W. S. Blalidsell, Victoria, Fla.

324.—Iron Pyrites, Sulphide of Iron.

J. Q. Carpenter, Pitts, Fla.

325.—Iron Pyrites, sulphide of iron.

Capt. Tom Sweet, Plant City, Fla.

326.—Blue Clay.

Impure fuller's earth, alumina, iron, oxide.

327.—Joint, or Pipe Clay.

Similar to 324, with streaks or lamina of fair quality of fuller's earth.

R. W. Starrs, DeFuniak Springs.

328.—Clay Soil.

Insoluable matter72.60 per cent.

Phosphoric acid0.027 per cent.

Potash 0.31 per cent.

Ammonia0.071 per cent.

Lime 7.98 per cent.

Iron and alumina 8.62 per cent.

329.—Sandy Soil.

Insoluable matter94.53 per cent.

Phosphoric acid0.009 per cent.

Potash 0.11 per cent.

Ammonia0.107 per cent.

Lime 0.41 per cent.

Iron and alumina 0.44 per cent.

E. B. Epps, Bradfordville, Fla.

330.—Sand (silica).

Sand, with oxide of iron (no sulphur).

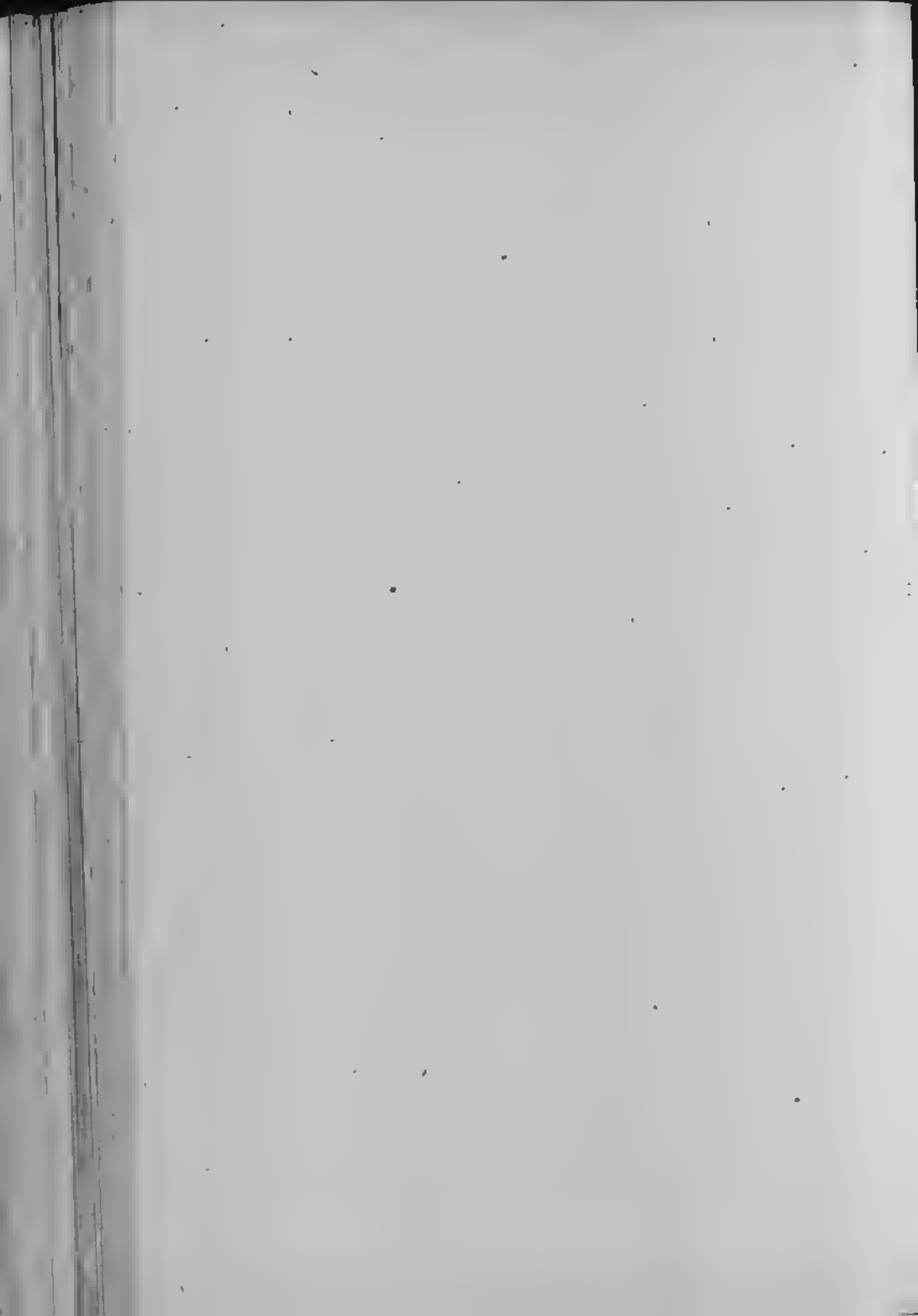
John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.

331.—Impure Carbonate of Lime.

Lime and clay, with trace of phosphatic.

C. W. Annable, Dade City, Fla.

- 332.—Soft Limestone, Mail.
Carbonate of lime, with clay and sand.
- 333.—Impure Oxide of Iron.
Oxide of iron, clay and sand.
C. H. Nugent, Ocala, Fla.
- 334.—Brown Ochre.
Impure oxide of iron, clay and sand.
Jas. A. Herrin, Braidentown, Fla.
- 335.—Impure Pyrites.
Sulphide of iron, and sand, partly decomposed by
oxidation.
John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.
- 336.—Iron Nodules, Bag Ore.
Iron Oxide and sand; no phosphates.
H. C. Bush, Hudson, Fla.
- 337.—Calcareous Soil, Marl.
Carbonate of lime, clay, sand, with organic mat-
ter (vegetable matter); no phosphates.
R. H. Marks, Sanford, Fla.
- 338.—Soft Limestone, Marl.
Carbonate of lime, and sand; no phosphates.
L. L. Moody, Palatka, Fla.
- 339.—ellow Clay.
Oxide of iron, alumina, and sand.
- 340.—Blue Clay, with limestone pebbles.
Alumina, silica, oxide of iron.
Carbonate of lime.
J. P. Little, Sumner, Fla.
- 341.—Impure Fuller's Earth.
Silicate of alumina, with carbonate of lime.
- 342.—Impure Tale.
Silicate of magnesia, silicate of lime, silicate of
alumina, with iron oxide.
John D. Blocker, Carrabelle, Fla.
- 343.—Graphite (crystalline carbon).
Southern Fertilizer Co., Orlando, Fla.



**Prison
Department**

STATE PRISON.

The more one feels responsibility resting on him, the more interest will be manifested in any work he may engage in, hence my interest in this branch of official duty is more keenly felt than perhaps any other work under my supervision. That there are errors, defects and shortcomings in the conduct of the prison system I am aware, nor will it be otherwise so long as man's nature is such as to render it necessary to have prisoners. I have studied the work with care, and from time to time set in motion plans for improving the system as defects would present themselves. With the able counsel of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the earnest efforts of the Supervisor, and the co-operation of the original lessees, we have been able to make more perfect the system, until now, at the end of my first four years service, I feel that *I know* the prisoners of the State, as a whole are in a better condition than at any time in the past. Insofar as I have been able to gather information for comparison. It required a year to get matters fully in hand, when a new lease commenced. This change, from natural causes, brought confusion, discontent and restlessness among all prisoners. Only those who have done the work have any conception of the time, labor and mental tax that ensued for a year or more, until lessees who were directly handling the prisoners could learn their proper relationship to the State and the prisoner, as well as for the prisoner to recognize the fact that new conditions had not changed his responsibilities under the sentence of the court. It has been found necessary from time to time to abolish some camps, to discharge captains and guards, until most of those handling prisoners now, realize what the consequences are. I will state here, that no complaint from any source whatever has reached this department, but that it has at once been investigated and remedied, if found true. It is no more than just to say that the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co., through Mr. W. E. Coachman, has never hesitated to

aid us in finding defects and promptly remedying same in any manner we might suggest. There has been no additional requirement calling for more expense to properly care for the prisoners, that they have not promptly enforced upon their sub-lessees.

I cannot do better than repeat what I have said before, that I recognize that my position calls not only for sympathy and gentleness, but to aid in carrying out the sentence of the court. The prisoner being debtor to society and the law, for having infringed upon the rules of both, he must pay the penalty in servile labor, first as a punishment, second as a means to work reformation. There is as great a diversity of character even among prisoners as we will find among men in the general walks of life. Some are stubborn, obstinate and bitter; others are gentle and readily succumb to kind treatment. Very few care to perform labor beyond what is strictly demanded of them.

The long night chain to which each prisoner was locked, has gone from our system. The common shackle, or ball and chain are seldom seen in the camp any more. Some obstinate incorrigibles are required to wear a light shackle until they exhibit a willingness to submit to regulations. I find the same conditions prevail among lessees as is seen with men who work free labor. Some men have better judgment, more tact, who can easily get the confidence of their men, which is necessary to successfully handle either free or prison labor. The best conducted camps, where the most attention is given for the comfort of the prisoners, is where the work returned is most satisfactory and more remunerative to the lessee. The class of sub-lessees now handling the prisoners; are generally men of business, generally regarded as honorable, upright citizens, not men from the lower strata of life with brutal passions, or wicked, cold and rigid hearts, but men of the character and stamp that we transact business with from day to day in the ordinary avocations of life. It requires time, thought and earnest effort for one who has never handled prisoners to get his duties properly adjusted. I cannot illustrate better than to quote from a very intelligent business man, who worked prisoners for a time under the present lease. The camp had not been up to the proper standard; this member of their firm assumed personal control as captain, or manager. When I visited this camp he stated: "This work is the toughest business pro-

position I have every tried to solve. I know I have learned a great deal and improved conditions much, yet I realize there is much more to learn." Observation and actual experience has taught me, it does not follow because a camp has unsatisfactory reports concerning it, that the sublessee is a bad man. Several causes may develop; he may be deceived in his manager or captain, or improper guards controlled by jealousies or revenge; sometimes it comes from meddlesome discontents in the immediate community; from either of these sources there may, and not infrequently does creep in, either imaginary or real evils which must be discovered before they can be remedied. The same conditions would prevail, let us work our prisoners where and however we may. From day to day, month to month and year to year, it is our constant watch and work to minimize these causes and effects as far as practicable. In this work, the continuous efforts of the supervisor are indispensable.

PUNISHMENTS.

I find from close observation, that we have more punishments than ordinary at a camp where quite a few new recruits are sent up from the courts, and especially is this noticeable when they come from either of our larger cities. They have never learned the lesson of obedience, are indisposed to labor and are more insolent. For a time they disturb the temper of those who are working smoothly. Nothing but corporeal punishment, sometimes repeated and more severe, will have any effect on them. Some prisoners could bear severe punishment and never show the effects, while others with light punishment, will bear the marks plainly. It is seldom a prisoner receives more severe punishment than is merited. If such is found to be the case, the man inflicting it is at once removed. We require that but one man at any camp can inflict the punishment on a prisoner, and he is the captain of guards. We have the names of all such officers of guards on record in our office. Should he be absent for any cause, one man is selected in his stead to serve during his absence. To hold a position of this kind long, the man will have to exhibit some capacity to handle the business, or the lessee could not use him, hence we generally have men of good practical sense to administer punishment. This class of men receive from \$50 to \$150

per month, indicating that they are men of some merit and character.

GUARDS.

This has been a perplexing problem in the prison work. We now have as complete a system as conditions will admit of. True we may be able to evolve improvements as experience gives us information for the future as in the past. Prior to the last three and a half years, this office had no record of who was guarding, when employed or discharged or for what cause, hence a discharged guard, who was wholly unfit for the service, could apply to guard at another camp remote from where discharged and impose himself on the management. Through the aid of the supervisor, advising this department, this evil was reduced considerably. I first issued an order to all lessees to hire no guard coming from another camp, who did not procure a written certificate from the manager of the camp he had left, that he was in good standing as a guard. The next step was to require all applicants to sign an oath, constituting them State guards, or police. From step to step we progressed until now we have the following guard application in printed form, which is sent to the supervisor and this office in duplicate; one is filed in this office, one returned to the guard, the name of the guard and place of guarding put on record in this office and if discharged for cause, we record the fact opposite his name, so that in future should he apply elsewhere we do not approve, but return the blank with an order to dismiss him promptly, if he cannot clear his record properly. I will take the space to here copy the full form to advise those who take an interest in prison matters, how we conduct this very important part of prison supervision.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AS GUARD OF STATE PRISONERS.

..... Fla.,190..
STATE OF FLORIDA,
.....County.

I,.....(name of Applicant), of.....
County, in the State of Florida, do hereby apply to.....
.....(name of employer) for employment as a Guard
of State Prisoners under the provisions of the laws of

Florida, and do hereby state and represent in this behalf, that I am qualified to fill such position; that I have no relative or friend in the State prison, or other person, that I am interested in release of from the State prison; that I have guarded State prisoners for the following named lessees:

..... to whom reference is made for my service and personal conduct; that I am familiar with the law, rules and regulations enacted and prescribed by the management of State Prisoners and for the conduct, powers and duties of guards, and if employed will observe them.

.....
(Applicant for Employment as Guard.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,

..... County.

I,, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to act as guard of State prisoners; that the statements and representations made in my application for employment are true; that I will observe the law, rules and regulations enacted and prescribed for the management and control of State prisoners and conduct of guards, and will well and faithfully perform the duties of guard of State prisoners on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of
.....A. D. 190..

.....
(Witnessing Officer.)

EMPLOYERS' REMARKS.

The Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture.

Tallahassee, Fla.:

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, on honor, that to the best of my belief and knowledge, all of the foregoing statements are correct; that I have personally questioned the said.....in regard to former employment, etc., and can find nothing in his past record that would debar him from fulfilling the duties of a guard; that I have examined him on each and every Rule and Regula-

tion for the guidance of managers of State Prisoners, and
that he is familiar with each and all of them;.....
.....(Employer or Captain to fill in.)
(Signed)

(Leave This Sheet Blank.)
APPLICATION
for Appointment as
GUARD OF PRISONERS,
FLORIDA STATE PRISON.

Number.....
Name
Employer
P. O. Address

OFFICE OF

.....
Lessees Florida State Prisoners.
....., Fla.,
....., 190...

Hon. Supervisor State Convicts.
....., Fla.
Respectfully transmitted,

.....
.....
.....
(Signed).....
Lessees.

This Application to be sent by Sub-Lessee to office of
Lessee.

APPOINTMENT.
Office of
SUPERVISOR STATE CONVICTS.

....., Fla.
....., 190...

.....
Upon the within recommendations, you are hereby ap-
pointed a guard of Florida State Convicts at the Camp of
.....
located at....., Fla. Said appointment
to become effective on this date and to remain in full force
Agrl. 20.

—until disapproved by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture—during the pleasure of your employer.

.....

 Supervisor State Convicts.

INFORMATION FOR GUARDS.

Note—A guard discharged from the service at any camp need not apply for a position of like nature at any other camp, unless he can present a written recommendation from the Commissioner of Agriculture or Supervisor of State Prisoners, stating that the causes of his discharge having been investigated, he is eligible for appointment.

A guard having resigned or left the service for any cause, before submitting an application, to guard at another camp must have a written recommendation from previous employer.

Keep this paper for your own protection. Your number is placed at the top of this paper, and you are so recorded on all books connected with the guard system; and in applying for second appointment you must apply under said number, presenting this paper.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-LESSEES.

Any person connected with the Convict System of the State of Florida, authorized to employ guards must—before engaging the personal services of such person or persons as guards—thoroughly satisfy themselves that such applicant or applicants are of good moral habits, not addicted to the use of any kinds of stimulants; that they have no relatives in the State Prison nor other person in whose release they are interested; that applicant has never been discharged for unbecoming conduct at any other camp; and if so, that his actions have since been justified; that if he has been previously in the service that he has good recommendations, and that you are thoroughly convinced applicant is fully qualified to assume charge of State prisoners.

Office of
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Tallahassee, Fla.,

....., 190..

I have investigated record of No.....
Mr....., and recommend that he
.....reinstated as Guard of Florida
State Prisoners.

.....
Commissioner of Agriculture.

From the above, one readily sees that the State has as complete supervision of her guards as if she hired them and paid them out of the funds arising from prison hire, as is done in some States. In fact, we have more complete control than is in reality carried out in States where the State is supposed to hire and pay for the guards. In order to obtain a better class of men as guards, such as we have demanded should guard, the lessees pay from \$18 to \$25, with board and lodging, per month for day guards. There are but few \$18 men in the service that have been in sufficient time to learn the business and entitle them to guard wages. The State of Georgia is limited by statute to \$22.50 a month, without board. This of course will not and cannot procure capable guards. Since introducing this system, in June, 1903, we have handled in this office 946 guard applications, which has entailed on this branch of our work considerable clerical labor, nearly if not quite equaling the entire clerical work on the prison business prior to four years since. The guards,—trustworthy guards, competent guards, honest guards, firm but discreet guards, is THE problem in handling prisoners.

PRISONERS—HOW WORKED.

State prisoners are worked under the present lease on turpentine farms and phosphate mining. About 300 in the latter line of work, and 800 in the former. Both the turpentine and phosphate work is in the open air, as there is no tunnel or dark underground work such as there is in coal or iron mines in other States. The sunlight and air are never shut out. In this climate we could not find more healthful employment, as is verified by the attached

tables. True, it is work, and hard work, but such is the sentence of the court, and such it would be in any other avocation in which they might be engaged. Distributed as our prisoners are in their present lahors, the opportunity for serious epidemics is reduced to the lowest point. Comparatively permanent harracks, with sleeping cell, dining hall, cooking department and sick wards, separate and well ventilated, renders the health and comfort of the prisoner much more certain than could possibly be given with temporary or portable cells for confinement, such as would be necessary to place State prisoners on our public roads. This might answer for short time men, but once we place the regular State prisoner to work in this way, we will soon find after one to three years, that our prisoners will die as if stricken by a plague. There is but one way to improve on the present system in this State, with splendid outdoor climate, and that is to place them on a plantation at a heavy expense to the tax-payers, in addition to depriving the people of the revenue now being derived from their hire, which reduces the necessary expense the criminal class is to the law-abiding citizen. To place the prisoners on the roads, in a penitentiary or on a plantation, would not remove any of the difficulties that lead up to improper treatment. Guards, captains and had prisoners would still be the problem. There has not been a defect that could not have naturally occurred in any other line of work.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

I wish to state plainly that three-fourths of the reports relative to cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners has originated in County convict camps and with County prisoners at State camps, over which this department has no control whatever. Any one who will go to the trouble to investigate, will note the broad difference in the camps, their equipment for comfort, the character of bedding, clothing and food. The State prison system has suffered much in reputation at the hands of County prison camps; the newspapers not drawing the distinction when discussing the subject, thus prejudicing the public mind, unintentionally, against the present system of handling State prisoners.

REVENUE DERIVED.

From the best information obtainable, I must again insist that Florida derives more net revenue from the hire of her State-prisoners than any State in the South, or in the Union for that matter, when numbers are considered. The net revenue paid into the State Treasury for the last two years is as follows: For 1903, \$156,687.78, and for 1904, \$158,000.52. Total for the two years, \$314,688.30. The first year, 1901, of my term, was under the old lease for \$21,000 per annum. For the second year, 1902, the first year of the present lease, the State-Treasurer received \$138,588.75. Making a total for the three years now past under the present lease of \$453,277.05. This is the net cash covered into the State Treasury. This money is distributed to the different counties, according to their assessed valuation of property, which makes it of interest to a county to have its property assessed at something near its real value, as it derives greater revenue from the prison fund, and can therefore lower its millage for county expenses.

The people of the State have cause to congratulate themselves on the results, but I must state, as I have intimated before, we are treading on dangerous ground. Our people must not allow their minds and consciences to be warped into the idea of forcing revenue to defray governmental expenses out of the unfortunate criminal class. This class should labor, should be wealth-producers in or out of prison. As criminals, they have forced heavy expense upon the law-abiding, and should return, insofar as is a reasonable demand, a recompense by their labor. With Shylock, we may demand the pound of flesh and obtain it to our dishonor. Reasonable hire that can afford proper care and treatment, is humane, proper and honorable.

When estimating what other States receive, we should investigate the comforts given the prisoner, note the expense assumed on the part of the State, which comes out of the gross lease, inquire into the class only that are leased and the per capita loss when distributed over the large number who are not only bringing in no revenue, but are an actual expense.

Reverting to the idea of educating ourselves down to a plane where we would rest content, while prospering on blood money, I cannot but throw out a thought for future

consideration, when we as a people have advanced to a proper standard, our ideas of *true* humanitarianism. Not as the demagogue would play to the gallery, the fanatic urge, nor as those controlled by a sickly sentimentality, who would have us believe that the criminal classes are entitled to more care and humane consideration than the honest, industrious, law-abiding poor of our State. But emphasizing with more certainty, if possible, the idea that prisoners should labor, should be wealth producers, not only because it is the sentence of the law, but because they are citizens within our borders. And those who directly reap the fruits of their labor should pay a reasonable hire commensurate with proper care. But there is a question, as to what should be done with the proceeds of this labor which reaches above and beyond the *best* financial plan. Long before I had any connection with prison matters, while studying the question of penology, my mind was impressed with the idea that our system wholly overlooked an interested class. Think for a moment of the father, the elder son or only brother of an orphan family, violating the law of his State, for which he must spend years, if not his entire life, in the service of the State. The broken-hearted wife and her little ones, the lonely mother with small sisters and brothers, or the young sisters alone in the world, all left without a bread-winner; all absolutely innocent of any crime or offense against society or the rigid rules of law, yet for the offense of the husband, the son or the brother, the State, the good, humane, Christian people of the State, take from the innocent and helpless this only stay, and convert to its, or their own use, for revenue only, the proceeds of his life work. In all good conscience, I ask those who wail so vehemently for humane treatment out of one corner of their mouths, and demand so strenuously out of the other corner for more revenue, why have you not thought of the inhumanity placed upon the innocent? If we could reach a reasonable, equitable and just compromise with our sentiments and our greed, we would allow half of the hire we receive, to go as a satisfaction for the expense the criminal has forced on society, and the other half to the support of those dependent, homeless, heart-broken *innocents*, left to bear the *real* punishment and suffering. We have no right in good conscience and morals to any more. And as the wheels of true civilization move on, this principle will gain its proper footing. Some States today pay in

cash a bounty for good behavior that reaches up to \$100 a year for the long term men, and this is done where the States are at heavy expense to maintain their prisoners, and not, as in our State, where they are giving a strong cash balance into the Treasury, to reduce the millage on our taxable values. It would be truly refreshing to hear the would-be humanitarian crying aloud for the help of the innocent, as well as for the guilty offender. Connected with the prison work as I am, studying it as I do, working for the betterment of the system as I have for four long years, coming in contact with so many people, who have just as many different ideas of how the whole matter could be completely harmonized and made perfect, and learning by observation the real characters and motive powers that control, direct and force to action, some professed guardians of the prison class, guardians of the public morals, as well as its finances, when tired and worn from hours of mental labor along prison lines, (while such characters never gave the real subject an hour's honest thought), I cannot but whisper to my weary heart, Pharisee, Pharisee, get behind me, and out of my way, for I am busy at work, striving to be a betterment to the unfortunate.

THE PRISON FUND—HOW DISPOSED OF.

After deducting from the amount paid to the State Treasurer by the lessees, the sum appropriated by the Legislature to be paid from the funds arising from the hire of prisoners, and other statutory sums, such as salary of supervisor, the ten (\$10.00) dollars paid each discharged prisoner, and one hundred (\$100.00) dollars reward paid for the recapture of escapes, who were at large prior to the present lease, and other such matters of expense attached to the conduct of the business. The remainder is now distributed to the different counties of the State in proportion to their assessed property values, as sent to the Comptroller's office. These distributions are made quarterly. This has been in operation since July, 1903, under an Act of the Legislature, session of 1903. (See Laws of Florida, Chapter 5156.) Hence the Treasurer's records do not show the exact amount earned by the State prisoners, as some of these items are paid by the lessee company and the voucher presented for credit on the semi-annual settlements. It is proper to say in this connection that the payments from

the lessees are made quarterly in advance, estimated on the basis of the number on hand the first day of each quarter, and semi-annually a recasting of the accounts is made on the basis of actual time served.

For detailed information, showing the amount distributed to each county, I refer you to attached distribution tables.

METHODS IN USE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AT THIS OFFICE.

Each month a report is made by each sub-lessee of the daily food diet in pounds and measures, indicating kind or character of the food, the number of garments for clothing, articles for bedding, number of punishments, number of lashes, etc. These reports are made up on printed forms sent out from this office. When filled out, they are sent to the supervisor who compiles them on printed forms from this department. Upon this blank, the supervisor gives the last date he was at the camp reported on, and any general remarks he may desire to make. These are collected in a neat, convenient form to inspect and make comparison as to the amount, variety and character of food furnished by different camps. At a glance, one accustomed to review these reports each month, (as I have done for each month since I have been in office), can observe a camp that is falling below a proper standard.

In addition, for two and a half years, I have requested what I term a *special* report by the supervisor in writing, on each camp he visits and each time he visits the camp, in which he indicates what he may find to be the condition of the camp, any recommendations made, and if they have been complied with. When information comes to me from any source, the supervisor is promptly advised to investigate closely for such defect when next at the camp. If the information indicates any serious matter that needs prompt attention, I wire him to proceed to the camp and search out the trouble, its cause, and to remove the cause. Once in nearly every sixty days, the supervisor visits my office when passing to the West, or going from the West East, where we can discuss conditions, remedies and needed changes for the best.

When my duties, which are so varied in kind and character, will admit of it, I go in person to the camps with the supervisor, that we may together compare the condi-

tions of the camps and prisoners. I recognize the prisoners' view of my power as an official of the State, and realize the fact that I must be very discreet, or I will be the cause of discontent, unrest and confusion after I have gone. Those who have never assumed the responsibility can form but little idea of what this means. It requires tact, and the exercise of one's very best judgment, to make the visit a benefit to the guards, the captains, the management, and the results of these effects to redound to the betterment of the prisoners' condition, and at the same time, leave the impression on the prisoner that he has duties that must be performed under the law.

That the prisoners may feel free to report to the supervisor his troubles, I try in every case to impress on them that he is their mediator, their legal guardian, and that on him I depend for information as to their treatment. To enter a camp of 100 criminals to hunt for a truth, one must be alert or he will do all injustice. I must depend on the supervisor for details to a great extent. By his frequent visits he learns to know the source from which complaints come, learns to know the captain in charge, the guards on duty, their general character and demeanor. I have learned long since that the way of the supervisor is hard and trying. Those who are hunting an easy job had better pass this one by. A camp cannot be infested with bad men to govern it long at a time; we are sure to find it out, and then it is an easy matter to settle. I find but one road out, so we simply clear the way at once.

I wish to emphasize a point I have sometimes referred to in the past. The idea that camps should be slipped upon by night or day, as if to catch a thief, is simply nonsense; there is nothing in such an idea that would ever raise the prison system above the most degrading character of slavery. Any man who is working honestly and energetically in the business, who cannot tell when a camp is normal or on dress parade, has not sense enough to handle the business. Endeavor to gain the confidence of the guards, the captains and lessees that they will respect your orders because they are right, have them to feel their business is an honorable one, that there is personal responsibility on each and every one, instill self-respect and pride, and you are building for time, a system that will stand, and not one to topple and fall as soon as your back is turned. When I find I have a sub-lessee or captain that I feel must be watched from behind a tree all day, I need

his room more than his work in the prison cause, and I take it. I never advise a management I am coming, nor do I slip around and hide from them. When you have to watch your clerk all day to keep him from pilfering your cash, don't you discharge him? If you go slipping around watching a good clerk by day and night, trying to catch him doing wrong, if he has sense enough to be worth having, he will regard you as a bad man yourself, have no confidence in or respect for you, and will leave you the first opportunity. Human nature is the same in prison work as outside of it.

PARDONS.

The number of new applications for pardon or commutation of sentence during the last two years has been 189. The number of pardons granted have been 81, as shown by the attached tables. Of this number, 17 were from the number on file as applicants prior to January, 1903. There has been 759 applications since 1899. For some three years the Pardoning Board has granted very few full pardons. They issue conditional pardons, which are much in the nature of paroles in use in other States, which system is growing in favor where used and will continue to grow as we advance. No prisoner has been granted even a conditional pardon until the most thorough investigation has been made of the facts and conditions surrounding the case. Any prisoner with a conditional pardon can be recommitted to serve out his sentence, upon proper proof of his bad conduct in society, being such as to justify his recommitment.

To impose a sentence by the court under the law is three fold. One is to punish the offender for disobedience of the rules of society (or the law); second, to furnish an example to the wayward and admonish them that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" third, and more especially is this the true motive that prompts civilized societies or communities, such as States, to inflict punishment; *the hope of reforming and making a better citizen out of him.* (To illustrate, I recommend reading the prison report from the State of West Virginia, and others I might suggest.) He is placed in prison to learn the lesson of obedience, submission and energetic effort, or labor. It does seem that some are of the opinion that prisoners are sent to prison to pay to the State a pecuniary value for the offense committed. Persons who never sat on a pardon-

ing board know nothing of the responsibility, and some seem to forget that members of a pardoning board are under oath to do what their judgments and consciences dictate to them is right and just. Our system of law is such that the judge is helpless to limit the term of years in many cases, where a verdict is rendered indicating a certain degree of guilt. The jury does not fix the time; the law does this, and in many cases they are ignorant of the time their verdict will carry. The Supreme Court seldom reverses on fact, if there is evidence in the case that the jury might believe and on it predicate a verdict. Often the prisoner is technically guilty and morally innocent. The pardoning board, or the pardoning power, is as essentially a part of our system as the jury or judiciary. It is not uncommon for the judge and prosecuting attorney and the jury who tried the prisoner to advise the board that the facts did not justify so long a term as the law enforced under the verdict, and request the board to modify the sentence. Often new facts develop not known at the trial; many times the poor offender has no counsel, knows not what to do, and under advice from some one that it will go easier to plead guilty, finds himself incarcerated for years, when he should have either been acquitted or had a short sentence. There are prisoners in our prison today that I am satisfied are innocent men, placed there by unscrupulous people who wished them out of the way, or to avoid being punished themselves, they concocted a plea to make a scape-goat of an innocent person.

When close observation for a long time demonstrates that a prisoner has reformed, he is a better man out of prison helping protect his innocent daughters from the vultures in human form that hover over the pathway of the innocent, unsuspecting girl. There are many prisoners today in prison who would make better citizens, and are more innocent of wilful crime than hundreds that walk our streets with bold arrogance and would condemn the exercise of the pardoning power by the State Board. When if they had their just dues, places would be exchanged with the prisoners, and but for the exercise of abundant mercy at the hands of the Omnipotent pardoning board, they would long since have been reaping their just reward in the sulphurous flames of the bottomless pit.

It would be well for some to look at the records of other States and learn that Florida is not as far advanced on the lines of pardons as she should be, to keep pace with

intelligent civilization. I will refer to Texas only, the State in advance of all other Southern States upon educational lines, and we find that this State of superior educational advantages showed in her last prison report some 300 cases that had received executive clemency, or fully ten per cent. of her prison population. God forbid that I shall ever see the day when I would not extend the pardoning hand to a prisoner, when my conscience and judgment dictate to me that it is his just right to receive it, because a wrong has been done him, or he has reformed and would make an industrious, honest citizen if free.

THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

On January 19th, 1903, this new departure in prison management was put in operation. It is now a well established fact that this institution meets a long needed want, and that it should remain as now established, a permanent fixture in connection with the prison life of Florida, must certainly be apparent to all who are at all familiar with prison conditions in the past. My idea has been, since the inception of the plan, that it should be a basis for the State to use, in the not distant future for building up a State farm, to support all the women, minors, indigents, or those not suited for regular heavy manual labor. And when all the prisoners are taken under service for the State, this could be one of, or a part of the State prison farms or farm. As members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Governor Jennings and myself discussed this idea more fully, and exchanged views more frequently than other members. To a great extent the plans for maintaining or managing the prisoners was deferred to myself as Commissioner, and I at all times had the advice and sanction of the Executive, which was at all times accepted by the other members of the Board as satisfactory, we giving the subject more time and care than others could be expected to give, it not being immediately in their line of official work. A permanent central hospital, eventually to be owned by the State, was the central thought and plan. As indicated in my last report, Mr. W. F. Coachman, of the Lessee Company, having seen that it was wholly impracticable to care for our invalid class, as should be, with the old methods, was found a ready listener to the suggestion and a most willing helper to alleviate, as far as possible, the unsatisfactory

situation of the weak and helpless. As a consequence, we point with some degree of pride to the practical result, when calling attention to the Central Hospital at Ocala, or, as the management more properly express it, the "Marion Farms." I can only hope for the future, that those who know nothing of the effort required to lift this burthen to a respectable plane, not only for the credit of our State before the world, but for the betterment of the disabled criminal class, will ponder long *before destroying that*, which means much more to the State in its original draft and present progress of construction, than a mere temporary hospital. If it is destroyed, I must conclude, that it would have been much better had I saved the pains and time; it would have been better had I stifled the hope that I might lay the foundation for something permanent and stable, for the people and the prisoners of our State.

Some thirty odd thousand dollars have been expended on this institution by the Naval Stores Company.

I have presented the plan, the foundation for the future edifice is laid. What will you do with it—complete the building, or toss it all aside as a worthless toy, unworthy the attention of intelligent thought?

For a detailed account of the work being done at this institution, I call attention to the report of the Supervisor of State Prisoners, Hon. N. A. Blitch, the tables hereto attached, and especial attention is directed to the very perfect report of the State Prison Physician, Dr. S. H. Blitch.

METHODS IN USE TO APPREHEND ESCAPES.

The tables giving specific detailed accounts of the individual prisoner will indicate the number of escapes apprehended for the two years, besides 54 that attempted to escape, and would have made good their effort but for the efficiency of the well trained bloodhounds aiding the quick and effective work of the system in operation, to say nothing of the unknown number that remain on account of their realizing the futility of an effort to escape. The trained bloodhounds at each camp, as now required, the double photo and description card that goes to at least 300 State and city officials, bearing the guarantee (\$100) reward by the original lessee company, the certainty that continuous annual hire will still rest upon the company permitting the escape, if proper care to hold is not clearly

proven, and due diligence exercised to apprehend is not put forth, all work together to minimize the escape roll as much as can reasonably be expected, when it is considered that our prisoners work in the open woods mostly, with no ball and chain or shackle to retard his effort to escape. This part of the work is a decided improvement on any we have had before in the State. The expense attached in its every detail is borne by the lessees.

IS CRIME ON THE INCREASE?

For the year 1903 there were fewer long-time sentences than usual, and strange to say, the character of the prisoners from a physical point of view was materially below the average; from what cause I am unable to state. It is a fact that more prisoners were sent to what we call the chain gang, or county class, than usual. This is especially noticeable in the counties where our cities are located. I have often heard it stated that the present method of distributing the prison fund had much to do with this condition. I do not know and cannot understand how this could be, when the criminal law remained the same as before the present method of distribution. It is true we have had more prisoners in the State prison for the last two or three years than formerly, but our population is on the increase, and as explained in my last report, the rapid growth of the turpentine and lumber industries in Florida has caused an influx of a floating population that follow this class of work. From Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, the turpentine and lumbermen have been followed by this undesirable and expensive class of people. By reference to the attached tables, giving the former home of the prisoner, this fact is established. One other cause for the increase is that the negro population is crowding into our cities and towns, leaving the quiet country home where industrial pursuits kept him from the evil effects of street loafers and the immoral dens of vice, which are fed from the idle class.

THE SUPERVISOR OF PRISONERS AND STATE PHYSICIAN.

The present Supervisor, Hon. N. A. Blich, is giving his time honestly and industriously to the arduous duties devolving upon him. Integrity and energy with intelligent

direction of effort are the essential qualifications for this position, together with physical constitution capable of enduring much hardship. All who know Senator Blitch will join me in saying these qualifications are well combined in him. I have found him ever ready to support any plan suggested, always willing to bear his part of the responsibilities and to relieve me insofar as possible the care of details. The Supervisor's Report gives full accounts as to the prison camps and all matters pertaining to the detail work. I most earnestly recommend it to be read, as it is made a part of this biennial report.

The State Physician, Dr. S. H. Blitch, is too well known as a physician and surgeon to need commendation at my hands that the people may know we have one fully qualified to handle emergencies in the line of his work. The State Physician was selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture and approved by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. The Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co. pay his salary to superintend the Central Hospital and to care for all prisoners placed in said institution. He passes on the physical condition of every prisoner allowed to enter the hospital, and when he says the prisoner is in condition to be returned to regular duty, he becomes at once a full time earning man. Those in the hospital do not work, except by his direction and consent.

This physician visits the concentration camp monthly, that he may examine the physical condition of all new prisoners before being distributed to isolated camps. At least once a year he visits all the camps of the State, going out from time to time when conditions at the hospital will permit. He keeps in touch with the sanitary conditions of all camps and the physical condition of the prisoners through other local physicians and reports from the Supervisor. At any time the State authorities deem it best, they direct the physician to visit one or all the camps of the State. The State supplements his salary for these services. The annual reports of the physician are made a part of this report and I recommend them for careful consideration, where you will find in detail a full account of the hospital work. The Supervisor and State Physician are two essentials for the proper conducting of any prison system. The valuable assistance this department receives at the hands of the State Physician places me under many obligations, and I might well state, the invalid, indigent

and diseased prisoners, as well as the good citizenship of the State, should feel grateful for his good services.

OFFICE WORK.

The different subjects discussed in connection with the prison business will indicate to any one that the office branch cannot but be many fold heavier than under old methods, when conditions and numbers handled is considered. The system of quarterly advance payments with semi-annual recasting of accounts, the quarterly distribution to counties on basis of property valuations, the more than quadrupling the number of camps to keep in touch with, as well as increase in number of prisoners handled. The system of guard management now in operation, all from necessity, impose additional office work and more skill than under old methods was required. Yet \$100.00 a month to do this work and the heavy volume of fertilizer work is all that has been allowed, being the same as was paid when the two departments were placed under the supervision of this office. I hardly believe any one will regard this situation a just one. A State should pay as reasonable salaries for services rendered as business men do. no more and no less.

CHAPLAINS AND LITERATURE FOR THE CAMPS.

The meagre sum of \$6.25 per quarter is not sufficient pay to defray the expenses of chaplains to visit some of our camps, situated remotely as they are. One sub-lessee company has supplemented the pay of the State, by paying as much as the State pays to aid a minister to preach to their prisoners. The prisoners and the people of the State are indebted to Rev. James Teeter, of Minneola, Florida, for having done more hard work, with practical results, to furnish the entire prison camps of the State with proper literature, than any other person or organization of persons in the State. As a result of his efforts, and the co-operation of this department, we now have at each camp a small bookcase filled with such books as are proper for prisoners to read. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Teeter for his great interest in the prisoners. The State was at no expense except to pay actual cost of building the bookcases, numbering the books and the freight and express charges for delivering them to the

camps. I feel that the State should recompense Mr. Teeter to some extent for the time expended in this work. One hundred dollars would be but small compensation. This much should be paid him; he has presented no bill, but our self-respect demands that we do this much. Supervisor Blich discusses more fully the chaplain matter in his report.

TABLES OF PRISON STATISTICS.

You will find in immediate succession to the Supervisor's and State Physician's reports the tables of prison statistics. I commend them for detailed information concerning each class of prisoners. Immediately following these tables will be found the prison rules, as promulgated by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. I believe it proper to reprint this, as was done in my last report that more perfect information may be before the reader of what is required and enforced.

Agrl. 21.

and diseased prisoners, as well as the good citizenship of the State, should feel grateful for his good services.

OFFICE WORK.

The different subjects discussed in connection with the prison business will indicate to any one that the office branch cannot but be many fold heavier than under old methods, when conditions and numbers handled is considered. The system of quarterly advance payments with semi-annual recasting of accounts, the quarterly distribution to counties on basis of property valuations, the more than quadrupling the number of camps to keep in touch with, as well as increase in number of prisoners handled. The system of guard management now in operation, all from necessity, impose additional office work and more skill than under old methods was required. Yet \$100.00 a month to do this work and the heavy volume of fertilizer work is all that has been allowed, being the same as was paid when the two departments were placed under the supervision of this office. I hardly believe any one will regard this situation a just one. A State should pay as reasonable salaries for services rendered as business men do, no more and no less.

CHAPLAINS AND LITERATURE FOR THE CAMPS.

The meagre sum of \$6.25 per quarter is not sufficient pay to defray the expenses of chaplains to visit some of our camps, situated remotely as they are. One sub-lessee company has supplemented the pay of the State, by paying as much as the State pays to aid a minister to preach to their prisoners. The prisoners and the people of the State are indebted to Rev. James Teeter, of Minneola, Florida, for having done more hard work, with practical results, to furnish the entire prison camps of the State with proper literature, than any other person or organization of persons in the State. As a result of his efforts, and the co-operation of this department, we now have at each camp a small bookcase filled with such books as are proper for prisoners to read. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Teeter for his great interest in the prisoners. The State was at no expense except to pay actual cost of building the bookcases, numbering the books and the freight and express charges for delivering them to the

camps. I feel that the State should recompense Mr. Teeter to some extent for the time expended in this work. One hundred dollars would be but small compensation. This much should be paid him; he has presented no bill, but our self-respect demands that we do this much. Supervisor Blitch discusses more fully the chaplain matter in his report.

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Agri. 21.

REPORT

Of Dr. S. H. Blitch, State Prison Physician, to
Hon. B. E. McLin, Commissioner of Agriculture,
culture, Filed June 20, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report as State Physician during the year ending December 31, 1903, under order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions April 1, 1903. * * *

In accordance with (said) authority I assumed the duties of State Prison Physician on April 1, 1903.

GENERAL.

From April 1st to November 9th, 1903, bi-weekly professional visits in the interests of the State of Florida were made to the prison hospital located near Ocala, Fla.

From April 1st to December 31st, 1903, monthly professional visits were made to headquarters camp, or distributing point of newly arrived prisoners at Dunnellon, Fla.

From November 9th to December 6th, inclusive, I professionally visited every camp of State prisoners in the State of Florida.

From December 6th to December 31st, inclusive, bi-weekly trips to State Prison Hospital at Ocala were made.

During this period I have come in personal contact with, and in a general way instituted inquiries, and made examinations into the physical condition of 1,428 prisoners. All that were confined in the various places throughout the State of Florida during this period.

The visit to the several camps embraced in the period from November 9th to December 6th is in accordance with the intent of order of Board of State Institutions, and is my first annual visit. In view of the fact that the inauguration of State Prison Physician Bureau in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture is a radical departure from former methods in the prison system of the State of Florida, I made this trip principally to familiarize myself

with the work that is naturally to follow, and also made the same with a view to familiarize myself with the general conditions that obtain at the several camps. Therefore, the same cannot, at this time, be reported upon in detail, but only in a general way.

I have the honor to submit that the sanitary condition of the turpentine and phosphate camps, distributed throughout Florida, operated under the lease system, are, in my professional opinion, in as good condition as existing circumstances will admit. There were a few camps at which changes, and cleansing looking toward the betterment of the general health of the prisoners under confinement was deemed advisable, and so instructed. I am pleased to be in a position to further advise that such changes have been made in so far as I have been able to determine without a return to these several stations.

The prisoners as a whole were in excellent physical condition. The pro rata of sick prisoners found on this inspection was so small that it is not deemed necessary to even go into any details in the matter. As an extenuation for my not detailing this transaction it will be only necessary to state that there was not a single prisoner under confinement at this time in the State Prison who had the symptoms of tuberculosis, and further that there were only two prisoners confined to quarters with malaria, the great common enemy of Florida. I cannot refrain from saying here that in my judgment such a condition is unparalleled in any institution of like kind in the world. I found a few prisoners who being partially disabled were still considered by the several contractors as capable of some work, and had therefore not been sent to hospital at Ocala. The disability of these prisoners apparently being chronic, I instructed that they be transferred to the hospital, and am pleased to say that in each instance such instructions were promptly carried out.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

In complying with detailed instructions contained in order of Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have visited the headquarters camp at Dunnellon, Fla., at the end of each succeeding month between April 1st, and December 31, 1903, with other trips there in the month during this period that it was deemed advisable, and have thoroughly examined the condition of each arrival of 377

State prisoners. I regret exceedingly to have to report of this number I have found it necessary to send to the prison hospital at Ocala 35 of said arrivals of this number of 377. This would indicate that these unfortunates that are monthly sent to State prison from the various courts in Florida have not received the proper attention. You will note by referring to record of prison transactions during 1903 that the greater part of the prisoners handled as disabls have been recruited from ranks of new arrivals. I would recommend that this matter receive immediate and prompt attention from the official whose duties it is to correct same, taking such steps that will look toward the betterment of the minor places of confinement within the State of Florida. IT HAS FURTHER BEEN MY OBSERVATION THAT PRISONERS RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS CAMP WERE IN NINE CASES OUT OF TEN IN SUCH A FILTHY, UNSANITARY AND DEBILITATED CONDITION THAT THEY WERE NOT FIT, WITHOUT THOROUGH RENOVATING AND REMOVAL OF VERMIN, TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THEIR FELLOW PRISONERS. I am perfectly willing, in line with my duties, to assist any authority to correct this existing condition of affairs, and point out suggestions to them wherein the same possibly could be corrected.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL, OCALA, FLA.

As noted above, I have professionally, in the interest of the State, visited the State Prison Hospital, located near Ocala, Fla., bi-weekly, and in view of the fact that in addition to being State Prison Physician, I am also hospital surgeon in charge of this institution, it is unnecessary to state that the larger part of my professional life since the inauguration of the institution January 19, 1903, has been given to the care and restoration of the unfortunates confined at this point. Therefore, in submitting a report on the Hospital it will be necessary for me to report not only in the capacity of State Prison Physician, but also in the capacity of Hospital Surgeon.

During the year this institution has handled seventy-seven (77) prisoners, composed of the decrepit, chronic, and otherwise worn-out prisoners of the State Prison of Florida, whose wornout condition on arrival showed that

the treatment that they had received in years gone by had not been such as was due the State prison of Florida.

During the same period the Hospital has returned to the several camps, as able bodied, twenty-nine (29) of such prisoners received.

As my professional opinion I desire to state that at least 60 per cent. of the prisoners received at the Hospital during the year 1903 would have been a total loss to the State of Florida by the end of said year had they not received the benefit of hospital treatment.

The mortality at the hospital I have considered, in view of the advanced stages of the prisoners received, as remarkable, only having one death during the year, and this caused from an incurable malady, hemorrhagia apoplexy.

If the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture desires a detailed report of the various cases treated, I will be pleased to submit them, but in view of the fact that I am making this report in a general way, and not detailing same, I have deemed it expedient not to specifically discuss the condition of treatment given each prisoner sent to the Prison Hospital.

The hospital, while considered ample to accommodate all prisoners at the time it was first inaugurated, has since become too small to meet the requirements and plans and specifications looking toward the enlargement of same are now on the way.

Ample arrangements have been made to properly isolate contagious and infectious diseases, and to separate the sexes as well as the colors, and while this institution is in its infancy and operated by private capital, I trust that the State may see its way clear, at some future date, to provide its own institution for the care and maintenance of its decrepit prisoners.

Yours very truly,

S. H. BLITCH,
State Prison Physician.

OFFICE OF
SUPERVISOR OF STATE CONVICTS,
Ocala, Fla., December 31st, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith this, my report as Supervisor of State Convicts from October 28th, 1903, (date of my commission) to December 31st, 1904.

In the proper performance of my duties as supervising inspector of State convicts I have personally during the period mentioned above, visited each of the twenty-eight convict camps where State convicts are located every sixty days, or about seven times, and have seen, interviewed and otherwise been in close touch with each of the 1,587 individuals who during this period have constituted the population of the Florida State Prison.

I have also during this period personally enforced the authority of the law as pertains to the duties of Supervisor of State Convicts, and especially seen that each and every Rule and Regulation in regard to the care and maintenance of State convicts by contractors and such other suggestions and orders as have from time to time been advised by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, has been complied with.

I take pleasure in reporting further that the standard set by the State for its prisoners has been carefully and cheerfully maintained by the several contractors, and that in every instance where an irregularity was apparent, the Lessee Company and their several contractors have promptly and without hesitation made the necessary corrections.

At the time of my entering upon my duties as Supervisor the State Convict Camps had, mainly through the efforts of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, ably assisted by my predecessor, (but with one or two exceptions) already reached a high standard, and I take pleasure in now advising that the exceptions noted have taken rank with the best camps.

PRISON POPULATION.

On November 1, 1903, there were 1,071 prisoners under confinement in the Florida State Prison. Since that time

there have been 516 prisoners received from the several county jails, and 431 released by expiration of sentence, death, pardon, etc., making the entire population that has come under my supervision about 1,587.

LOCATION.

These prisoners are distributed in 28 camps, extending from Escambia county (west) to the southern end of DeSoto county on the south, to Duval county on the north, and to Brevard county on the east, as follows:

Contractor and Location.	Average No. Prisoners.
P. H. Baker, Campville, Fla.	23
Blount Turpentine Co., Rye, Fla.	33
J. Buttgenbach & Co., Dunnellon, Fla.	85
J. Buttgenbach & Co., Holder, Fla.	85
Dutton Phosphate Co., Dutton, Fla.	150
Fla. N. S. L. & C. Co., Wimauma, Fla.	22
Hall & Bigham, Wildwood, Fla.	47
Hall & Collier, Odessa, Fla.	34
D. Holmes & Bro., Glen, Fla.	35
Horne & Petteway, Gabriella, Fla.	40
J. K. Larkins & Co., Center Park, Fla.	30
Meldrum & Lewis, Minneola, Fla.	35
Merritt, Powell & Co., Gardner, Fla.	30
R. L. Milliner & Co., Caryville, Fla.	25
W. B. Phifer, Abbott, Fla.	30
J. R. Powell & Co., Rural, Fla.	50
Pritchett Bros., Turnbull, Fla.	45
Wm. Pritchett & Co., Titusville, Fla.	50
J. D. Renfree, Mayo, Fla.	25
Shingler & Co., Indian Springs, Fla.	40
R. G. Skinner, Hogau, Fla. (2 camps)	75
M. W. Ulmer, Largo, Fla.	25
Varn Brothers, Cantonment, Fla.	25
Varn Turpentine Co., Rye, Fla.	25
J. W. Ward, Jr., & Co., Floral City, Fla.	45
Weeks Bros. & Co., Sagano, Fla.	40
State Prison Hospital, Ocala, Fla.	45

In giving the location of the prison camps, I name the several postoffices; however, every camp is actually situ-

ated from two to fifteen miles away, in the center of the contractors' work.

In visiting each of these camps during the current year I have traveled about 18,000 miles by railroad and water, and about 2,000 miles by private conveyance. The mileage traveled also includes the special eight or nine trips made to camps outside of regular routine.

EMPLOYMENT.

The division of convict labor at the several camps is about as follows:

On turpentine works	700
On phosphate works	310
Cooking, washing and incidental work	95
Not at service (disabled)	50

BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES.

In compliance with standard stockade buildings or prison camps, I beg to submit that nearly every contractor now has his prisoners comfortably housed in the regulation "L"-shaped building, and the other stockades not of standard style have been with the approval of myself renovated, repaired and altered to meet requirements. The buildings are all frame, substantially built, windows and doors fully barred and locked, and the floors double and triple. Particular attention has been paid by me to sanitation and ventilation. All furnishings, including clean, neat beds, mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow cases, covering and night shirts, kitchen and dining room ware, etc., as prescribed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, have always been found by me to meet requirements fully, and in some of the camps the contractors have added thereto for the further comfort and care of their prisoners. The policing of the interior cells and grounds surrounding them is excellent at all of the camps, and a camp visited at any hour of the day or night and not found in perfect order and clean, has seldom been found during the current year.

CLOTHING AND FOOD.

It is with pleasure that I am in a position to report that ample clothing has been supplied the prisoners by all contractors, and that all have been given good, wholesome food, and in addition to the regular ration as designated, very often extras are supplied. There is a good garden at most of the camps, and at those where they have no gardens (only one or two camps) green vegetables are purchased. All food is well prepared and thoroughly cooked and served in ample quantities.

DEATHS.

I notice that the death rate during the current year has been somewhat higher than that of last year, there having been 29 deaths from all causes. However, 7 of these were violent, in attempts at escape, etc., and 9 were at the Ocala Prison Hospital.

I have carefully investigated the death of each prisoner that has occurred during my term of office and of those dying at the camps and the Prison Hospital the certificates of the several physicians will show conclusively that in no case could same have been avoided. A peculiar circumstance also in this connection is to be mentioned, that a large proportion of the death rate this year has been from the ranks of the "recruits" or latterly arrived prisoners, from diseases contracted prior to their arrival at prison headquarters. Said diseases in some instances not developing until after the prisoners had passed the rigid examination of the State Physician. Of the older inmates of the prison the death rate is much below 2 per cent., indicating that the prison has not been conducted adversely to the general health of its population.

ESCAPES.

The prison population suffered a reduction by escapes during the current year to the extent of 35 individuals, with 11 recaptured. These have also been thoroughly investigated by me and it has been found after careful investigation that the parties under whom they were serving had in nearly every instance fully surrounded themselves with ample safeguards, and that by no possible chance could these escapes have been foreseen. This large num-

ber of escapes is due in a large measure to the "open woods" work on which the prisoners are at labor, and while thoroughly trained bloodhounds are kept for such emergencies at every camp, owing to the physical endurance of the convict himself, very often when he clears himself of the rifle fire of the woods guard he is able to distance the dogs until he receives other aid, and so gets clear. The contractors do not shackle or otherwise restrain their prisoners while at work, nor can any remedy to correct this danger be suggested. I have personally seen that the Lessee Company immediately following an escape has thoroughly advertised same to all police officers and others and has been active through the telegraph and their identification card with a photograph of the escape attached in trying to recapture.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners is excellent. I have never on any one tour of inspection in the whole number of camps found more than 5 or 6 prisoners unfit for service on account of temporary sickness, except, of course, at the Prison Hospital. I think this in a large measure is on account of the outdoor servitude at which the prisoners are employed.

GUARDS.

Through the system of guard employment now in force and which has been in operation long enough to prove its worth, I am pleased to state that the class of guard that has shown a disposition to be restless, inhumane or otherwise rough has been eliminated from the service, and the present management of the several camps and their corps of employes are gentlemanly, courteous and perfectly fair in their handling of the State prisoners. This has been a matter of great concern and has received a large part of my attention.

CHAPLAINS.

The majority of the camps are supplied with chaplains who hold regular service at regular periods at the several camps, but a few of the camps are so isolated that it has been found impossible to secure chaplains for such camps as the appropriation for this purpose is in many cases too small to meet actual expenses in this work. However, in

each camp there is found among the inmates one or several "preachers," who conduct regularly the religious service at these isolated camps.

LITERATURE AND RECREATION.

Through the efforts of the Commissioner of Agriculture and those persons in this State interested in the work of reform, each camp is now supplied with a library, consisting of Bibles, refined reading matter, and wholesome and instructive pamphlets under the personal charge of a librarian designed as such, and whose duties are specific. I find that to a very large per cent. of the prisoners this reading matter is very acceptable, and as all camps now have regular periods for recreation and rest, it furnishes an opportunity to read such literature. This innovation (which is now well established) is an advance. In this connection I desire to express my admiration for the Rev. Mr. Teter, of Minneola, Fla., through whose untiring efforts these libraries have become possible.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL.

I have paid much attention to the institution established in January, 1903, through the efforts of the Governor of this State and the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture—the State Prison Hospital and Farm. This institution, while owned and maintained by the Lessee Company and their contractors, is in every sense of the word a State institution. The State officers—Commissioner of Agriculture, State Prison Physician and Supervisor of State Convicts—dictate the actual details of its operation. Especially is this true of the State Prison Physician, who has been authorized by both the State officials and the Lessee Company to assume entire control. The establishment of the Prison Hospital at once raised the Florida Prison System into the rank of first class, and if any one could see the heartfelt expression of the disabled convicts when informed of their transfer to this place, they would not doubt that it is the highest step yet made, looking toward that standard of excellence other States have set us. A prison camp, no matter how well appointed, cannot possibly be expected to be supplied with the finer methods of surgical or medical treatment, and I know of a great many prisoners whose service have been

saved to the State (that otherwise would have been lost) by proper and timely treatment at this place. The contractors generally recognize the worth of this institution and very promptly send in all convicts who become seriously disabled either by accident or disease. Its worth from a point of humaneness cannot be estimated.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting the above, it has not been deemed necessary to specifically set forth in detail the little irregularities as found from time to time, nor to detail investigations into deaths and escapes which have been specifically reported upon to you from time to time, and as indicated at the beginning of this report, my efforts have been largely exerted in the direction of maintaining the high standard already reached by the majority of the camps and building up those that were a little in bad repute.

In justice to the several managers of these camps I will say that in every instance where defects have been apparent, immediately upon calling their attention to same my suggestions were at once complied with. The prisoners in these camps demonstrate by their splendid physical condition, their appearance of contentment and cheerfulness that the efforts of the Board of State Institutions, speaking through the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture and your humble assistant, together with concerted action of the Lessee Company and their contractors, have materially advanced the Florida Prison System.

Respectfully,

(Signed) N. A. BLETCH,
Supervisor of State Convicts.

OFFICE OF STATE PRISON PHYSICIAN,
Ocala, Fla., December 31, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1904.

GENERAL.

On January 1, 1904, there were on hand at the several camps in the State of Florida and at the Ocala Hospital for Prisoners, 1,123 prisoners. Referring to my report of June 20, 1904, which relates entirely to the business transacted by this office during the year 1903, it will be found that the condition of the entire twenty-eight State prison camps at the end of 1904, through the efforts of the office of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture operating through the bureau of State Prison Physician and State Supervisor of Convicts, were in a highly satisfactory condition, and that the personal appearance of the convicts proved that the recent prison reforms had been successful to a remarkable extent.

It will also be found in said report that from April 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903, this office had been active in examining the entire prison population with the view of concentrating all those at the Ocala Hospital who were in need of hospital treatment. At the same time great care and attention was given to the sanitary arrangements at all camps, to the treatment and care of convicts from a medical point of view and to minor details of the camp life pertaining strictly to the duties of this office.

Having at the end of 1903 absolutely assured myself that the work of properly establishing the duties of my office with all contractors, and the prisoners, was well under way, and the new departure kindly and gratefully received by the several interests involved, the year just ending has been almost entirely devoted to supporting that accomplished in 1903. I have been in close touch with all the sub-lessees, and have at least once monthly either by personal visits of inspection, or personal conference kept record of the health, disabilities, etc., of the prison population.

I regret, however, to say that several of the camps visited by me in the early part of 1904 have not again had my personal inspection; but, however, have been subjects of my efforts by conference with the managers, reports from them about monthly, etc.

All camps reinspected by me during the current year have, where defects were first pointed out that would menace possibly the health of the prisoners under confinement there, received prompt attention and said defects remedied, which proves that the contractors are in sympathy with the work incident to this office.

The condition of the population generally from a health standpoint is very excellent, the reports from all camps throughout the State during the entire year ending, total about one-half of 1 per cent. of services lost through temporary sicknesses, rheumatism, malaria, dysentery, etc., and when it is considered that some 1,540 prisoners have been handled by the Florida State Prison during this period, the health rate is astounding. This, however, does not contemplate the days services reported lost by those prisoners who were sick in the Ocala Hospital.

There have been a few cases of measles at one or two of the camps in the State, but the managers of these camps acting upon my instructions promptly notifying me of same, immediate steps were taken to prevent epidemic conditions and the disease promptly stamped out. There have been no other contagious outbreaks in the State prison.

There have been 29 deaths in the State prison population during the year, all of which have been promptly submitted to me by the Lessee Company. Of this number 9 were considered from violent cause in attempt to escape, accidental, etc., and being subject to inquest by coroner's jury were not investigated by this office.

Of the remaining 20, all occurred at the turpentine and phosphate camps, divided about as follows: Three from sunstroke, 3 from dysentery, 1 from apoplexy, and 4 from fever. The remaining 9 deaths were at the Ocala Prison Hospital, and will be taken up in the Hospital report, following herewith.

The prisoners dying at the several camps from illness were in each case found to be too exhausted to make the trip to the Hospital and were treated at the several camps. Some of these cases I was in consultation on. But where the condition of the prisoner was not thought dangerous the local camp physician had entire charge. I shall give this matter the closest attention during the following year.

I beg further to advise that between the dates of October 11 to 23, 1904, inclusive, I was absent from the State in attendance at the National Prison Congress, in Quincy, Ill., in accordance with instructions of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, report of which follows under separate headings. During my absence the Hospital prisoners had the benefit of Dr. _____'s services whenever needed.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

As contemplated in the order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have once each month visited the Headquarters Camp at Dunnellon, Fla., and rigidly examined all of the new arrivals at this point (which includes the entire number committed by all courts in the State of Florida). In my report of 1903 I pointed out the unsatisfactory condition of these "recruits," and showed 35 of them having been sent to the Ocala Hospital for treatment between April 1 and December 31, 1903. I am pleased to inform you that during 1904 my examination of the 408 recruits received in the year developed only 12 prisoners to be sent to Ocala Hospital for medical treatment, and I must thank the proper authorities for promptly taking steps to correct the evils heretofore existing in the minor places of confinement.

I regret to have to inform you, however, that the class of prisoners received during 1904 has not averaged well from a labor standpoint, and that nearly 20 per cent. of those received, through some previous disability or lack of physical development could not and never will be able to perform even a small part of an average day's adult task. In all such cases I have pointed out these individuals to the contractors securing them and insisted on light employment, and insofar as I can learn the contractors have favored these unfortunates, giving them such work as water boys, drivers of wagons, washerwomen and washermen, housemaid and such kindred duties, that are consistent with their ability.

I am very much gratified at the earnestness of the managers of convicts to comply with the wishes of the State Authorities in all such matters, and must compliment them on same.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL, OCALA, FLA.

During 1904 my duties as Hospital Surgeon and State Prison Physician have required my headquarters at this institution, and the greater part of my professional time each week has been devoted to this place. On January 1, 1904, there were 48 prisoners under treatment here; during the entire year there has been admitted for all causes 49 prisoners and returned to camp, released by compe-

tent authority and died, 50 of the inmates. Divided as follows: Returned to camps as serviceable, 28; released, 14; died, 9.

Of the nine (9) deaths, 2 were the result of tuberculosis of the lungs, 1 from apoplexy, 2 from paralysis, 1 from empyema, 1 from extravagation of urine and 1 from cancer (female).

Of the ninety-one (91) other cases under treatment during the year 1904, 15 of same were surgical, and 76 from various causes, all as follows: Physical disabilities resulting from accidental injury, gun-shot, wounds, etc., 11 cases; 1 chronic dysentery, 1 amputation of the leg, 1 cancer, 1 tubercular ulcer, 6 paralysis, 17 chronic syphilitics, 1 chronic malaria, 1 elephantiasis, 2 nervous prostration, 5 chronic rheumatism, 1 empyema, effects of plenrissy; 2 fistula of bowels, 1 tubercular glands of the neck, 1 catarrhal dyspepsia, 3 locomotor-ataxia, 2 tubercular joints, 1 kidney affection, 1 hernia, 1 softening of bones, 1 fracture, 1 chronic liver trouble, 2 asmatic, 2 organic heart, 1 mental derangement, 1 gastritis, 1 appendicitis, 2 female trouble, 1 ulcer of eye, 1 apoplexy, 1 pregnancy, 1 dropsy, 1 cancer, 2 hydrocele; also held at hospital for unfitness otherwise, 3 blind and 3 decrepit.

Referring to the number of syphillitic cases, in no single instance has investigation proved that same was contracted after entrance to prison, but in all cases prior to incarceration. Of the number classed under physical disability, the majority of them were received from the minor places of confinement, suffering from effects of gun-shot wounds received in endeavoring to evade arrest. Those cases of paralysis and rheumatism, as a whole, were the result of a jail confinement (cellular.)

Commenting on the general management of the State Prison Hospital, by power invested in me through the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and also that given me by the Lessee Company (The Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co.), I have absolute and free charge of each and every part of this institution; therefore in my duty to the State and that owed by virtue of my profession to humanity, I have endeavored to treat these unfortunates with the exact consideration that is the due of humans. At times there have been admitted patients to this institution by me, who, in my first diagnosis, no disturbance could be located that agreed with

the location of the trouble professed by the individual, thereby giving rise to the suspicion that they were "feigning" in order to abrogate their sentences of "hard labor." In all such cases I have felt it my duty to hold such persons for further observation, thus giving them the benefit of the doubt, and until such time as I should be able to locate the trouble as real, or prove it fancied. I have taken the responsibility of letting these persons presume as inmates. I am very glad, however, to say that such cases are few in number.

The Lessee Company have, during the year 1904, very much enlarged the Hospital buildings; have re-arranged the interior, and have furnished every facility deemed necessary by me for the proper handling of the inmates.

The Prison Hospital, after nearly two years' operation, has clearly demonstrated by the number of unserviceable prisoners returned to service, that its inception and inauguration was timely.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

General—In accordance with authority and by order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have the honor to submit a report of my visit to the session of the National Prison Association, which was held October 15-20, 1904, at Quincy, Ill. It brought together an exceptionally large attendance and its meetings were full of interest and profit.

A varied program brought out the practical and the theoretical side of the Congress. The practical men represent those who have to deal directly with the prisoners and with problems of prison administration, and to assert that an intimate acquaintance with prisoners and methods of operating the varied systems of disposing of them successfully, alone qualifies one to intelligently discuss prison management, etc., can not be denied.

All the discussions were held on a higher plane than twenty years ago, or in any previous meeting, for that.

Though this is called a "National Congress," it had a distinctly international character. Several welcome guests from Canada; Ferrier, of Scotland Yard, London, contributed an excellent paper on "Finger Marks as a Means of Identification of Criminals." Mr. Inami, of

Japan, made an address in his own language, subsequently writing out his address in English. He was sent to this Association by Japan to make a special study of prison institutions and methods in the United States.

All the papers contained elements of encouragement.

"Finger Marks as a Means of Identification of Criminals" attracted much interest.

The Bertillon system, based on certain measurements of the head, arms, hands and feet, has supplanted all others in America, except the ridiculously inadequate method of identification by scars and marks in the navy and army.

Finger prints is not a new method—used for centuries as a feature of the passport system in China. Finger prints offer a positive means of identification.

The difficulty of proper classification has been entirely overcome and is now declared to be absolutely infallible. Used in India, in various English dependencies, also in the prison department of New York.

The indeterminate sentence, reformatory methods, and the parole system, were more widely discussed than all other subjects brought before the Congress, eliciting great interest.

A paper, the "Relation of the State to the Criminal," by Mr. Cox, was instructive. He declared that idleness in prison is the mother of insanity and insisted that the prisoner must labor. The paper by Prof. Henderson, of Chicago, on the "Results and Functions of Juvenile Courts," was the most interesting and able of the Congress. The paper demonstrated beyond question the value of such courts; however, it is needless to remark that it is not yet perfect in its method of administration, and there are many variations in law and practice in different States.

The Prison Physicians' Association of the National Prison Congress created a sensation when Dr. Henry Hatch read a paper entitled, "What to Do With the Criminal from a Medical Standpoint." He advocated the non-sexing of criminals who gave evidence that they were at the mercy of their passions. He declared in favor of the courts being empowered to exterminate all degenerates and held that parents ought to be as careful and particular in raising their children as they are in breeding their stock.

"Defective Inmates of Penal Institutions" and "The Insane Criminal and His Treatment" were papers of value discussed by physicians alone.

Referring to the above convention and the topics taken up under the head of "General," I may perhaps be reporting upon matters that do not strictly pertain to the duties of State Prison Physician, but I deem it advisable to mention to you that in view of the fact that Florida did not send a representative to this Congress other than myself, I thought it advisable to take the responsibility of acting for the entire Prison System of the State, hence a detail of subjects discussed, which covers generally prison work, is herein placed before you. I feel very much gratified by being in a position to state that Florida in sending a representative to this convention, was brought very much to the front. As mentioned in my last report, I was honored with the vice presidency of the association, and at this convention was called upon to preside at all of the sessions of the National Prison Physicians' Association of the National Prison Congress. You will, of course, understand that it would be impossible for me to detail in full all papers, discussions, etc., of this convention; therefore, I have only outlined some of the most important ones. Contact with the physicians in attendance at this convention and the discussions I think have been a vast benefit to all of us in attendance, as I know that ideas received there, when put in force by me in the Florida Prison System, will work to advantage. I devoted my entire time to exchanging views of the several prison physicians, especially those who were sent as representatives from States that are as near on the same basis as the Florida Prison.

The report of this convention in full, including papers read and discussed thereon, will be sent to you as soon as received from the hands of the publishers.

I trust the above is satisfactory.

Respectfully,

S. H. BLITCH,
State Prison Physician.

TABLE NO. 1.

Convicts on hand Jan. 1, 1903.....	1031	
Convicts convicted during year.....	468	
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during year		295
Convicts pardoned during year.....		42
Convicts died during year.....		18
Convicts returned from Insane Asylum during year	1	
Convicts committed to Asylum during year..		5
Convicts escaped during year		40
Convicts recaptured during year.....	23	
Convicts on hand Dec. 31, 1903.....		1123
		<hr/>
		1523 1523

NOTE—By comparing the above table with the report for 1902, it will be noted that there is a difference of two (2) men reported on hand, there being reported 1033 December 31, 1902, and the above report (which is the correct one) shows 1031. This error occurred by delay of reports from camps the latter part of 1902.

TABLE NO. 2.

Giving nativity, sex and color of convicts committed during year of 1903:

Alabama	26
Connecticut	1
Colorado	1
Cuba	3
Canada	1
District of Columbia	1
East India Isles	2
England	1
Florida	191
Georgia	111
Germany	1
Isthmus of Panama	1
Indian Territory	2
Ireland	1
Illinois	1
Jamaica	1
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	27
New York	7
Pennsylvania	2
South Carolina	51
Tennessee	2
Texas	3
Virginia	18
West India Isles	5
Total	468
<hr/>	
Natives	452
Foreigners	16
Total	468
<hr/>	
Colored females	19
White males	61
Colored males	388
Total	468

TABLE NO. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced during year 1903:	
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	2
Assault to commit murder.....	37
Arson	3
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Assault to rape	4
Accessory to murder	1
Assault to commit a felony.....	2
Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	45
Breaking and entering	32
Burglary	22
Breaking and entering to commit a misdemeanor....	32
Bigamy	8
Crime against nature	3
Common thief	1
Entering to commit a misdemeanor.....	32
Embezzlement	2
Entering	3
Forgery	7
Grand larceny	59
Keeping gambling house	3
Highway robbery	1
Larceny of a domestic animal.....	23
Larceny of over \$20.00.....	2
Larceny	10
Larceny (second)	12
Living in state of adultery	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1
Murder	50
Manslaughter	19
Maliciously and wantonly throwing into a railroad train	1
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	5
Obstructing railroad track	1
Perjury	5
Petit larceny	1
Poisoning drink to injure	1
Receiving stolen goods	3
Rape	2
Robbery	19
Resisting officer	1

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Shooting into passenger train	1
Uttering forged instrument.....	6
Total	<u>468</u>

TABLE NO. 4.

Term of imprisonment of convicts committed during year 1903:

Three months	3
Four months	1
Five months	1
Six months	21
Seven months	1
Eight months	24
Nine months	2
One year	81
One year and sixty days	2
One year and eight months	1
One year and six months	14
Two years	76
Two years and sixty days	3
Two years and six months	3
Three years	62
Three years and sixty days	2
Four years	11
Five years	54
Five years and sixty days	1
Five years and four months	1
Five years and six months	1
Six years	2
Six years and six months	1
Seven years	7
Seven years and six months	1
Eight years	3
Ten years	21
Eleven years	1
Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	13
Twenty years	14
Twenty-three years	2
Life	37
Total	468

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of prisoners committed during 1903:

Twelve years	2
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	4
Fifteen years	9
Sixteen years	9
Seventeen years	22
Eighteen years	26
Nineteen years	26
Twenty years	26
Twenty-one years	28
Twenty-two years	30
Twenty-three years	38
Twenty-four years	24
Twenty-five years	29
Twenty-six years	19
Twenty-seven years	24
Twenty-eight years	22
Twenty-nine years	16
Thirty years	22
Thirty-one years	5
Thirty-two years	12
Thirty-three years	6
Thirty-four years	3
Thirty-five years	8
Thirty-six years	8
Thirty-seven years	4
Thirty-eight years	7
Thirty-nine years	1
Forty years	9
Forty-one years	3
Forty-two years	1
Forty-three years	4
Forty-four years	3
Forty-five years	3
Forty-six years	1
Forty-eight years	3
Fifty years	1
Fifty-four years	3
Fifty-five years	1
Fifty-six years	1
Sixty years	1

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Sixty-five years	2
Sixty-nine years	1
Seventy-six years	1
Total	468

PARDONED DURING YEAR 1903.

Name.	Co'or.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Pardoned.
				When.	County Where.	
Brown, Andrew....	White.	Robbery	Three years ..	Aug. 15, 1901	Dade	Feb. 15, 1903
Bass, Dan U.....	White	Murder	Life	June 2, 1882..	LaFayette ..	Oct. 12, 1903
Clemons, Dook ..	Black.	Murder	Life	Apr. 26, 1902	Levy	Apr. 1, 1903
Carter, Henry.....	White.	Grand larceny ..	Five years ..	Mar. 8, 1901	Lee	Apr. 23, 1903
Ferrell, T. B.....	White.	Bigamy	Three years...	May 5, 1903	Walton	July 4, 1903
Floyd, J. P.....	White.	Murder	Twenty years..	Nov. 18, 1899	Jefferson ..	Aug. 6, 1903
Green, Henry.....	Black.	Manlaughter ..	Five years ..	Nov. 22, 1901.	Wakulla	Nov. 10, 1903
Green, Casper	Black.	Manlaughter ..	Five years ..	Nov. 22, 1901.	Wakulla	Nov. 10, 1903
Hood, D. C.....	White.	Incest	Ten years	Oct. 18, 1901	Bradford	Apr. 23, 1903
Huger, Steve	Black.	Breaking and entering ..	One year	Sept. 1, 1902	Duval	May 1, 1903
Holt, Elias	Black.	Murder	Life	June 7, 1886	Columbia	May 30, 1903
Higgs, Milton	Black	Murder	Life	Mar. 29, 1895	Pasco	June 6, 1903
Howard, John	White.	Second larceny ..	Three years ..	Apr. 14, 1903.	Duval	July 20, 1903
Jones, Wm.....	Black.	Uttering a forged ..	Three years ..	May 22, 1902	Suwannee	Sept. 3, 1903
Jackson, Landy.....	Black.	Assault to murder ..	Five years	Feb. 28, 1902	Dade	Paroled Dec. 21, 1903
† King, Eli	Black.	Assault to murder ..	Ten years	Apr. 12, 1895	Nassau	Jan. 7, 1903
Kennard, G. T.....	White.	Murder	Twenty years..	Nov. 26, 1900	Alachua	May 21, 1903
Kite, David	White.	Breaking and entering ..	Six months ..	Nov. 13, 1903	Bradford	Dec. 21, 1903
Lee, John, Sr.....	Black.	Arson	One year	Nov. 28, 1903	Hernando	Dec. 14, 1903
Lee, John, Jr.....	Black	Arson	Three months..	Nov. 28, 1903	Hernando	Dec. 14, 1903
Lennox, Julia.....	Black.	Uttering a forged instrument	Three years...	Dec. 17, 1902.	Holmes	Paroled Feb. 6, 1903

TABLE NO. 8.—Continued.
PARDONED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Name.	Color	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Pardoned.
				When.	County Where.	
Lester, Richard	Black.	Manslaughter	Fifteen years..	Oct. 26, 1888.	Gadsden	Feb. 11, 1903
Lang, George	Black.	Breaking and entering	Ten years	Oct. 27, 1897.	Duval	April 23, 1903
Morrison, Billy	White.	Murder	Life	May 23, 1900	Holmes	May 27, 1903
Moses, J. G.	White.	Murder	Life	June 10, 1898.	Duval	June 8, 1903
Medberry, Philip ..	White.	Second larceny	Five years	Apr. 14, 1903.	Duval	July 20, 1903
Mathis, Luther	White.	Accessory to murder	Twenty years..	Sept. 8, 1902.	Hamilton	July 22, 1903
Mobley, Jim	Black.	Assault to murder	Three years	Feb. 1, 1902.	Hamilton	Oct. 12, 1903
McDonald, Angus ..	White.	False pretense	Two years and sixty days..	Oct. 16, 1903.	Walton	Dec. 14, 1903
Parkman, C. W.	White.	Murder	Life	Feb. 1, 1897	Hillsboro	Feb. 8, 1903
Pope, Warren	Black.	Murder	Life	Nov. 30, 1894	Jackson	May 1, 1903
Pender, Eda	Black.	Manslaughter	Five years	June 25, 1902.	Jackson	Paroled Sept. 7, 1903.
Parry, J. R.	White.	Receiving stolen goods	Three years & six months ..	Oct. 31, 1901.	Duval	Oct. 31, 1903
Oliveros, G. F.	White.	Grand larceny	Fifteen years..	Dec. 18, 1901	Volusia	Dec. 7, 1903
Reynolds, Early	White.	Murder	Seven years..	Nov. 4, 1899.	Holmes	May 27, 1903
Roughton, J. J.	White.	Uttering a forged instrument ..	Two years	May 18, 1903.	Holmes	Oct. 31, 1903
Sigbee, W. A.	White.	Embezzlement	Five years	Dec. 28, 1900.	Alachua	May 26, 1903
Sizemore, Cleveland.	White.	Breaking and entering	One year	May 18, 1903.	Holmes	Aug. 22, 1903
White, Eli	Black.	Assault to murder	Twelve years..	Jan. 29, 1898.	Escambia	Feb. 15, 1903
Whitchard, Charles..	White.	Murder	Life	Nov. 5, 1890	Calhoun	June 1, 1903
Wade, Thomas	White.	Assault to commit manslaughter	Five years	Oct. 11, 1902.	Taylor	Aug. 5, 1903
Williams, G. W.	Black.	Murder	Life	Nov. 23, 1895.	Volusia	Sept. 4, 1903

* Paroled February 15, 1903. Died April 13, 1903.

† Was released on conditional pardon and has been re-committed for violation of conditions.

TABLE NO. 7.
ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1903.

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Name.	Age.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Escaped.
					When.	County Where.	
*Anderson, Richard.	19	Black.	Burglary	5 years.....	Feb. 28, 1902	Marion	Oct. 19, 1903
†Brown, Davis.....	20	Black.	Assault to murder.....	10 years.....	Oct. 5, 1901	Pasco.....	April 13, 1903
Cowan, W. D.....	37	White	Assault to murder.....	20 years.....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	June 12, 1903
David, John.....	17	Black.	Larceny.....	8 years.....	April 15, 1902	Duval	June 11, 1903
Eastman, Dave.....	25	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Feb. 10, 1902	Escambia.....	Oct. 27, 1903
Frazier, James.....	17	Black.	Assault to murder.....	5 years.....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	April 14, 1903
Gross, Will.....	19	Black.	Burglary.....	7 years.....	June 20, 1902	Hillsborough.....	Jan. 25, 1903
Griffin, George.....	29	Black.	Larceny.....	5 years.....	April 28, 1903	Duval	Oct. 10, 1903
Graham, Wm.....	23	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Jan. 18, 1903	Curus.....	Dec. 13, 1903
Harrison, James.....	18	Black.	Entering to commit misdemeanor.....	1 year.....	Aug. 26, 1902	Duval	Feb. 23, 1903
Hager, John.....	24	Black.	Resisting an officer.....	2 years.....	April 24, 1903	Nassau	May 20, 1903
Henderson, Jesse.....	23	Black.	Breaking and entering.....	6 months.....	April 24, 1903	Nassau	July 28, 1903
Hill, Reuben.....	26	Black.	Breaking and entering.....	3 years.....	May 11, 1903	Suwannee.....	Nov. 7, 1903
Hadley, Knt.....	23	Black.	Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	3 years.....	April 16, 1903	Putnam.....	Dec. 13, 1903
Jackson, John.....	17	Black.	Breaking and entering and larceny.....	10 years.....	May 1, 1902	St. Johns.....	July 26, 1903
Jackson, Andrew.....	17	Black.	Burglary.....	4 years.....	Sept. 21, 1903	Hillsborough.....	Oct. 20, 1903
Jacobs, Aaron.....	28	Black.	Murder.....	Life.....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	Oct. 13, 1903
Lovett, Dave.....	31	Black.	Murder.....	Life.....	Dec. 7, 1901	Duval	June 16, 1903
Montgomery, Henry.....	19	Black.	Grand Larceny.....	3 years.....	Oct. 21, 1902	Marion	Jan. 25, 1903
Mary Hayes.....	20	Black.	Entering to commit felony.....	2 years.....	July 20, 1903	Hillsborough.....	Oct. 19, 1903

* Escaped January 25, 1903. Recaptured Oct. 2, 1903, and again escaped Oct. 19, 1903.

† Escaped from Insane Asylum.

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.
ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1903.

Name.	Age.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Escaped.
					When.	County. Where.	
McDaniel, Ivey.....	23	Black	Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	5 years.....	May 18, 1901	Volusia.....	Sept. 8, 1903.
Owens, Lewis.....	30	Black	Robbery.....	5 years.....	Feb. 21, 1903.	Dee.....	Nov. 7, 1903
Porter, Will.....	20	Black	Larceny.....	4 years.....	Feb. 9, 1903.	Escambia.....	April 21, 1903
Smith, John.....	21	White	Grand larceny.....	5 years.....	Dec. 12, 1902.	Suwannee.....	Jan. 30, 1903
Solomon, Sol.....	30	Black	Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	8 years.....	Nov. 22, 1902	Jefferson.....	Aug. 6, 1903
Sullage, Robby.....	17	Black	Breaking and entering.....	10 years.....	Nov. 8, 1902	Nassau.....	Sept. 11, 1903
Sherman, Itham.....	20	Black	Murder.....	10 years.....	May 23, 1903.	Bay.....	Sept. 18, 1903
Sirmans, Muck.....	29	Black	Assault to rape.....	30 years.....	Feb. 1, 1902.	Hamilton.....	Oct. 19, 1903
Squires, Benjamin F.....	44	White	Larceny.....	5 years.....	Nov. 25, 1900.	Putnam.....	Nov. 6, 1903
Thomas, Wm.....	26	Black	Larceny of a horse.....	5 years.....	April 6, 1903.	Madison.....	June 9, 1903
Tennon, Oscar.....	28	Black	Second larceny.....	10 years.....	Feb. 12, 1901	Duval.....	Aug. 28, 1903
Thornton, Charles.....	20	Black	Highway robbery.....	5 years.....	July 14, 1903	Orange.....	Dec. 13, 1903
Williams, Joe.....	24	Black	Assault to rape.....	5 years.....	May 23, 1902	Alachua.....	Jan. 25, 1903
Watson Arthur.....	10	Black	Grand larceny.....	3 years.....	Aug. 30, 1902.	Hamilton.....	May 20, 1903
Wilson, Henry.....	19	Black	Breaking and entering to commit a misdemeanor.....	9 months.....	May 19, 1903	Escambia.....	June 11, 1903
Wiles, Russell.....	20	Black	Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	3 years.....	May 19, 1903	Escambia.....	June 23, 1903
West, James.....	14	Black	Burglary.....	5 years.....	Jan. 8, 1902.	Citrus.....	Aug. 11, 1903
Williams, Butler.....	26	Black	Murder.....	7 years.....	Nov. 10, 1902	Alachua.....	Aug. 31, 1903
Williams, George.....	27	Black	Robbery.....	5 years.....	Oct. 21, 1902	Marion.....	Nov. 7, 1903
Young, S. D.....	26	Black	Forgery.....	2 years.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Hillsborough.....	May 20, 1903

TABLE No 8.

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DIED DURING YEAR 1903.

Name	Color	Crime	Term	Sentenced		Died	Disease or Cause
				When	County Where		
Booker, Garey ...	Black	Manslaughter.....	20 years.	Aug. 29, 1899.	Duval.....	Jan. 18, 1903.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Butler, Nero	Black	Uttering a forgery.....	8 years..	Dec. 10, 1902	Suwannee ...	Feb. 1, 1903	Consumption
Brown, Wm.....	Black	Burglary.....	14 years	Feb. 2, 1903	Escambia ...	May 22, 1903	Killed in at- tempt to escape
Clemmons Dock.	Black	Murder.....	Life....	April 28, 1892	Levy	April 13, 1903.	Died while on parole.....
Coleman, Eddie..	Black	Assault to murder.....	15 years.	June 30, 1903	Duval.....	Sept. 5, 1903.	Congestion of brain.....
Evans, Ed.....	Black	Uttering a forgery.....	7 years..	Oct. 12, 1899	Volusia.....	Aug. 25, 1903.	Hemorrhage of lungs.....
Green, W. C.	Black	Murder.....	15 years.	Dec. 31, 1900	Escambia ...	Sept. 22, 1903.	Inflammation of bowels....
Gainey, Jim.....	Black	Murder.....	Life....	Nov. 22, 1901	Wakulla.....	Nov. 2, 1903.	Killed fallin' into mine....
Hicks, Wm.....	Black	Murder.....	Life....	April 24, 1888	Escambia ...	April 20, 1903	Apoplexy....
No. 1—Hammond, Jake	Black	Murder.....	Life....	Aug. 30, 1889	Volusia	Sept. 24, 1903	Killed by offi- cers Calhoun, Ga
Miller, Peter.....	Black	Larceny.....	1 year...	Nov. 28, 1902	Levy.....	Jan. 15, 1903.	Lung & bowel trouble.....
Mason, Ike.....	Black	Receiving stolen goods..	5 years..	April 13, 1900	Duval.....	June 2, 1903	Hydrothorax
Mitchell, Morris..	Black	Larceny.....	1 year...	Nov. 28, 1902	Levy.....	Sept. 17, 1903	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 8.—Continued.
DIED DURING YEAR 1903.

Name	Color	Crime	Term	Sentenced		Died	Disease or Cause
				When	County Where		
Nickerson, Sherman	Black	Breaking and entering to commit a misdemeanor	2 years	May 1, 1903	Walton	July 31, 1903	Died in Asylum
Scott, Solomon	Black	Assault to murder	1 year	Nov. 12, 1902	Monroe	April 25, 1903	Heart Failure
Stephens, Robt.	Black	Poisoning drink	2 years	May 25, 1903	Lee	June 18, 1903	Apoplexy
Suggs, Heywood	Black	Carnal knowledge of female under 18 years	10 years	Dec. 10, 1902	Brevard	July 10, 1903	Acute indigestion
Shannon, Tom	Black	Murder	Life	May 29, 1897	Marion	Aug. 18, 1903	Killed by falling into mine
St. Hill, John	Black	Second larceny	8 years	Oct. 25, 1899	Duval	Sept. 16, 1903	Killed in attempt to escape
Smith, Henrietta	Black	Grand larceny	3 years	April 4, 1903	Escambia	Aug. 9, 1903	Died in Asylum
No. 2 Vickers, Geo.	Black	Breaking and entering	5 years	Dec. 6, 1898	Leon	Feb. 13, 1903	Drowned
York, Henry	Black	Assault to murder	12 years	Nov. 20, 1900	Suwannee	Aug. 28, 1903	Acute indigestion

Notes. No. 1—Jake Hammond escaped July 24, 1903. Resisted arrest at Chiro, Ga., and was killed by officers. Hammond was in the act of shooting an officer when he received the fatal wound.
No. 2—Fell off dredge into river and drowned.

RECAPTURED DURING YEAR 1903.

APR. 23.

Name	Crime	Term	Sentence d		Escaped	Recaptured
			When	County Where		
Aiken, John.....	Breaking and entering.....	34 years.....	Oct. 28, 1902	Daval.....	Dec. 29, 1902	Jan. 2, 1903.
Allen, Will.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.....	Sept. 23, 1901	Eschambia.....	Aug. 5, 1902	Feb. 17, 1903.
Anderson, Richard.....	Burglary.....	5 years.....	Oct. 28, 1902	Marion.....	Jan. 25, 1903	Oct. 2, 1903.
Clark, Chas.....	Breaking and entering.....	10 years.....	Oct. 21, 1902	Pasco.....	Dec. 29, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903.
Cook, David.....	Larceny.....	5 years.....	June 4, 1902	Dade.....	Aug. 12, 1903	Mar. 7, 1903.
Chandler, Arthur.....	Burglary.....	3 years.....	Nov. 15, 1902	Putnam.....	Dec. 13, 1902	June 20, 1903.
Gross, Will.....	Burglary.....	7 years.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Holshoro.....	Jan. 25, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903.
Jackson, Andrew.....	Murder.....	Life.....	Oct. 24, 1901	Polk.....	Dec. 19, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903.
James, Alex.....	Robbery.....	5 years.....	April 16, 1902	Calhoun.....	May 19, 1902	Feb. 19, 1903.
Jacob, Aaron.....	Murder.....	Life.....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	Oct. 13, 1903	Oct. 17, 1903.
Johnson, Fred.....	Entering to commit a murder.....	4 years.....	Sept. 8, 1902	Daval.....	Oct. 31, 1902	Nov. 27, 1903.
Jackson, John.....	Breaking and entering.....	10 years.....	May 1, 1902	St. Johns.....	July 20, 1903	Oct. 14, 1903.
Mitchell, Geo.....	Aid to murder.....	10 years.....	Oct. 23, 1902	Pasco.....	Dec. 29, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903.
Montgomery, Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 years.....	Oct. 21, 1902	Marion.....	Jan. 25, 1903	Oct. 1, 1903.
Pinckney, Morris.....	Robbery.....	12 years.....	Oct. 22, 1894	Calhoun.....	Dec. 13, 1902	June 1, 1903.
Shiver, Wilburn.....	Fraudulently changing marks and brands of animals.....	2 years.....	Nov. 20, 1899	Ocala.....	Feb. 17, 1901	July 14, 1903.
Silge, Bobby.....	Breaking and entering.....	10 years.....	Nov. 8, 1902	Nassau.....	Sept. 11, 1903	Sept. 20, 1903.
Thomas, Jack.....	Breaking and entering.....	24 years.....	Oct. 28, 1902	Daval.....	Dec. 29, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903.
Thomas, William.....	Larceny of a horse.....	5 years.....	April 8, 1903	Gadsden.....	June 1, 1903	Oct. 30, 1903.
Wilkins, Austin.....	Attempt to murder.....	20 years.....	Nov. 12, 1896	Le.....	Aug. 8, 1898	April 4, 1903.
Wiles, Russell.....	Breaking and entering.....	3 years.....	May 19, 1903	Eschambia.....	June 23, 1903	July 1, 1903.
West, James.....	Burglary.....	5 years.....	Jan. 8, 1902	Citrus.....	Aug. 11, 1903	Dec. 11, 1903.
Thomas, Will.....	Breaking and entering.....	5 years.....	Aug. 15, 1899	Daval.....	Aug. 26, 1900	July 7, 1904.

TABLE NO. 10.
GENERAL STATEMENT FOR 1903.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1st, 1903.....													1,031
Commitments.....	26	19	46	49	55	17	22	27	10	82	59	50	468
Recaptures.....	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	5	1	1	23
Returned from asylum.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	32	21	47	51	55	19	25	27	17	87	60	51	1,523
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Discharges.....	28	27	25	13	31	24	21	33	28	18	23	18	295
Escapes.....	5	0	1	2	3	6	2	4	3	7	4	3	40
Pardons.....	1	5	0	4	7	3	4	3	3	2	4	6	42
Deaths.....	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	1	0	18
Committed to asylum.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Totals.....	37	32	28	27	42	37	30	43	38	27	32	27	400

1,523—Total number of prisoners in.

400—Total number of prisoners out.

1,123—Total number of prisoners on hand January 1st, 1904.

Distribution of the Convict Fund May 1, 1903, under
Section 11, Chapter 4324, Laws of Florida.

Alachua	\$ 2,137.51
Baker	6.50
Bradford	890.09
Brevard	1,316.29
Calhoun	246.88
Citrus	1,289.00
Columbia	2,311.63
Clay	869.30
Dade	3,055.36
DeSoto	435.30
Duval	17,397.66
Escambia	6,403.83
Franklin	585.12
Gadsden	1,487.81
Hamilton	1,715.21
Hernando	435.30
Hillsborough	4,515.41
Holmes	728.05
Jackson	2,806.70
Jefferson	906.98
Leon	3,585.04
Lake	1,407.64
Levy	764.05
LaFayette	467.78
Lee	184.51
Liberty	171.13
Marion	2,904.16
Manatee	306.66
Madison	1,174.66
Monroe	1,158.67
Nassau	1,351.37
Orange	809.52
Osceola	422.30
Putnam	2,431.18
Polk	1,247.42
Pasco	1,041.60
Santa Rosa	389.82
St. Johns	1,581.37
Sumter	835.90
Suwannee	2,847.89
Taylor	389.82

Distribution of the Convict Fund—Continued.

Volusia	3,185.74
Wakulla	545.75
Washington	588.63
Walton	666.59
Total	<u>\$79,999.13</u>

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida, for the quarter
ending September 30, 1903.

Alachua	\$ 1,662.60
Baker	299.20
Bradford	690.40
Brevard	1,027.20
Calhoun	302.00
Clay	408.40
Columbia	804.80
Citrus	465.60
Dade	1,229.60
DeSoto	1,062.40
Duval	3,882.00
Escambia	2,274.40
Franklin	348.80
Gadsden	437.60
Hamilton	536.80
Hernando	390.00
Hillsborough	3,200.00
Holmes	287.20
Jackson	810.00
Jefferson	617.20
LaFayette	360.00
Lake	838.80
Lee	728.80
Leon	909.60
Levy	612.40
Liberty	209.60
Madison	739.20
Manatee	762.40
Marion	1,538.00
Monroe	685.60
Nassau	776.80
Orange	1,366.40
Osceola	555.60
Pasco	518.00
Polk	1,498.00
Putnam	1,023.60
Santa Rosa	721.60
St. Johns	1,035.20
Sumter	496.00
Tuwannee	724.00
Taylor	389.60

Distribution of Convict Fund for Quarter Ending September 30, 1908—Continued.

Volusia	1,294.40
Wakulla	229.20
Walton	611.60
Washington	632.40
Total	<u>\$40,000.00</u>

**Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida, for the quarter
ending December 31, 1903.**

Alachua	\$ 1,669.60
Baker	299.20
Bradford	690.40
Brevard	1,027.20
Calhoun	302.00
Clay	408.40
Columbia	804.80
Citrus	465.60
Dade	1,229.60
DeSoto	1,062.40
Duval	3,882.00
Escambia	2,274.40
Franklin	348.80
Gadsden	437.60
Hamilton	536.80
Hernando	390.00
Hillsborough	3,200.00
Holmes	287.20
Jackson	810.00
Jefferson	617.20
LaFayette	360.00
Lake	838.80
Lee	728.80
Leon	909.60
Levy	612.40
Liberty	209.60
Madison	739.20
Manatee	762.40
Marion	1,538.00
Monroe	685.60
Nassau	776.80
Orange	1,366.40
Osceola	555.60
Pasco	518.00
Polk	1,498.00
Putnam	1,023.60
Santa Rosa	721.60
St. Johns	1,035.20
Sumter	496.00
Suwannee	724.00
Taylor	389.60

Volusia	1,294.40
Wakulla	229.20
Walton	611.60
Washington	632.40
<hr/>	
Total	\$40,000.00

1904.

TABLE NO. 1.

Convicts on hand January 1, 1904.....	1123	
Convicts committed during year.....	407	
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during year		266
Convicts died during year		29
Convicts returned from Insane Asylum during year	2	
Convicts committed to Asylum during year...		1
Convicts escaped during year		35
Convicts recaptured during year.....	11	
Convicts pardoned		38
Convicts discharged by order Court.....		1
Convicts returned by order Court.....	1	
Convicts paroled		2
Convicts parole recalled	1	
Convicts under conditional pardon returned during year	1	
Convicts on hand December 31, 1904.....		1174
		<hr/>
	1546	1546

NOTE—Prisoner sent to Asylum escaped from Asylum October 18, 1904, and was recaptured October 21, 1904. Prisoner whose conditional pardon was revoked May 16, 1904, was issued January 6, 1903.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing nativity, sex and color of convicts committed during year 1904:

Florida	164
Georgia	103
Tennessee	7
Louisiana	2
South Carolina	49
North Carolina	15
Alabama	23
Virginia	15
Jamaica, W. I.	1
Arkansas	3
Ohio	1
New York	2
Illinois	1
Bahamas	1
West Virginia	1
Kentucky	4
Africa	1
Missouri	1
Mississippi	3
West Indies	1
Pennsylvania	1
Delaware	1
Greece	1
Cuba	1
Connecticut	1
Ireland	1
Michigan	1
Texas	1
Canada	1
<hr/>	
Total	407
Natives	399
Foreign born	8
<hr/>	
Total	407
Colored males	357
Colored females	7
White males	42
White females	1
<hr/>	
Total	407

TABLE NO. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced during year 1904:

Entering building to commit misdemeanor.....	45
Embezzlement	6
Murder	25
Breaking and entering to commit felony.....	19
Breaking and entering to commit felony.....	19
Assault to murder	34
Assault to commit crime against nature.....	1
Assault to rape	4
Common thief	1
Grand Larceny	62
Robbery	13
Arson	1
Lewd and lascivious behavior	1
Manslaughter	5
Shooting into passenger train	1
Assault to murder, second degree.....	2
Assault to commit manslaughter	8
Breaking and entering	19
Receiving stolen goods	12
Larceny	9
Burglary	25
Bigamy	3
Incest	1
Second larceny	28
Rape	5
Enticing female under 16 years for clandestine marriage	1
Intercourse with female under 16 years of age.....	1
Intercourse with female under 18 years of age.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	4
Crime against nature	1
Obstructing railroad track	1
Assault to rob	1
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Larceny domestic animal	7
Forgery	8
Resisting officer	2
Publishing and having in his possession a thing containing obscene language	2
Entering	2

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Uttering forgery	4
Keeping gambling house	2
Obtaining property under false pretence.....	4
	<hr/>
	407

TABLE NO. 4.

Term of imprisonment of convicts committed during year
1904:

Two months	1
Six months	22
Eight months	1
Nine months	11
Nine months and six days	1
One year	90
One year and two days	1
One year and six months	9
One year, six months and six days	2
One year and nine months	1
Two years	75
Two years and six months	3
Three years	54
Three years and seven days	1
Four years	21
Four years and two days	1
Five years	42
Five years and sixty days	1
Six years	2
Seven years	5
Ten years	15
Twelve years	1
Thirteen years	1
Fifteen years	8
Eighteen years	1
Twenty years	4
Life	33

407

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of prisoners committed during year 1904:

Ten years	11
Twelve years	4
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	8
Fifteen years	5
Sixteen years	17
Seventeen years	17
Eighteen years	23
Nineteen years	27
Twenty years	18
Twenty-one years	39
Twenty-two years	42
Twenty-three years	20
Twenty-four years	29
Twenty-five years	31
Twenty-six years	20
Twenty-seven years	5
Twenty-eight years	13
Twenty-nine years	6
Thirty years	11
Thirty-one years	6
Thirty-two years	4
Thirty-three years	2
Thirty-four years	9
Thirty-five years	11
Thirty-six years	3
Thirty-seven years	3
Thirty-eight years	3
Thirty-nine years	3
Forty years	3
Forty-one years	1
Forty-two years	2
Forty-three years	3
Forty-five years	1
Forty-six years	1
Forty-seven years	1
Forty-eight years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Fifty-two years	1
Fifty-three years	1

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Fifty-five years	2
Fifty-six years	3
Fifty-nine years	1
Sixty-two years	1
Seventy years	1
	<hr/>
	407

TABLE NO. 6.
PARDONED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Pardoned.
				When.	County where	
Henry Brooks.....	Black	Rape.....	Life.....	Nov. 7, 1886	Jackson.....	Feb. 21, 1904
Perry Curry.....	Yellow	Murder.....	Life.....	Nov. 29, 1892	Jackson.....	Feb. 9, 1904
Benj. Edwards.....	White	Incest.....	15 years.....	April 22, 1898	Madison.....	Aug. 17, 1904
M. M. Driggers.....	White	Murder.....	Life.....	Nov. 14, 1898	Duval.....	Dec. 21, 1904
Lon Holland.....	White	Murder first degree.....	Life.....	July 3, 1897	Polk.....	Dec. 20, 1904
C. W. Balster.....	White	Arson and burning goods to in- jure insurer.....	15 years.....	Dec. 23, 1897	Duval.....	Jan. 1, 1904
Alfred Redford.....	Yellow	Murder.....	Life.....	April 20, 1898	Levy.....	Feb. 5, 1904
Will Michael.....	Black	Murder.....	Life.....	June 17, 1898	Sumter.....	Dec. 20, 1904
Edward Alvarez.....	White	Murder first degree.....	Life.....	Feb. 30, 1899	Bradford.....	April 6, 1904
William Winn.....	Black	Assault to murder.....	10 years.....	April 28, 1899	Jefferson.....	April 6, 1904
John Miller.....	Brown	Assault to murder.....	15 years and 60 days.....	June 3, 1899	Columbia.....	Aug. 1, 1904
Aaron Adams.....	Black	Murder first degree.....	10 years.....	Nov. 18, 1899	Volusia.....	Dec. 22, 1904
Robert Futch.....	White	Murder.....	Life.....	Nov. 18, 1899	Jefferson.....	Jan. 1, 1904
Mark Magill.....	Brown	Robbery.....	5 years.....	April 28, 1900	Duval.....	Feb. 9, 1904
Moses Hewett.....	White	Murder.....	Life.....	June 4, 1900	Duval.....	Feb. 5, 1904
Sam Jacobs.....	Brown	Murder first degree.....	Life.....	Nov. 5, 1900	Nation.....	June 4, 1904
Elijah J. Shambly.....	Yellow	Resisting an officer.....	4 years.....	July 8, 1901	Hillsborough.....	Feb. 1, 1904
Sam Scott.....	Brown	Breaking and entering.....	5 years.....	Jan. 19, 1902	Duval.....	Feb. 5, 1904
Joe Woods.....	Brown	Assault to murder.....	15 years.....	Feb. 14, 1902	Escambia.....	Dec. 6, 1904
N. V. Walden.....	White	Embezzlement.....	5 years.....	Feb. 20, 1902	Liberty.....	Jan. 6, 1904
Geo. W. Therouse.....	White	Grand larceny.....	3 years.....	July 22, 1902	Hillsborough.....	Aug. 1, 1904
W. B. Long.....	White	Assault to murder.....	2 years.....	Nov. 10, 1902	Holmes.....	Feb. 7, 1904

Name.	C. dur.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Pardoned.
				When.	Where.	
John E. Hogan.....	White..	Larceny of domestic animal ..	5 years ...	Nov. 8, 1902.	DeSoto.....	Aug. 1, 1904
Alfred Bryant.....	Yellow..	Obtaining property under false pretenses ..	5 years ...	Dec. 12, 1902.	Savannah.....	April 6, 1904
Leopoldo Castellano..	White ..	Murder ..	5 years ...	Dec. 16, 1902	Hillsborough ..	May 10, 1904
McDuffie Clinehus....	Black ..	Fraudulently marking animal.	5 years... ..	Dec. 12, 1902.	Volusia.....	Aug. 1, 1904
James Cobb	White..	Larceny of domestic animal...	2 years... ..	April 30, 1903	Levy.....	May 13, 1904
William Zeekman.....	White..	Manslaughter ..	2 years... ..	July 4, 1903	Montroe.....	Feb. 8, 1904
Leonard Newble.....	White..	Assault to murder.....	6 months...	Sept. 18, 1903.	Montroe.....	Jan. 1, 1904
Joseph Wood.....	White..	Begamy ..	4 years... ..	Oct. 3, 1903.	Hillsborough ..	June 2, 1904
Sam Harris.....	White..	Larceny of domestic animal....	2 years... ..	Oct. 10, 1903.	Pasco.....	Aug. 4, 1904
Nack Stevenson.....	White..	Bigamy ..	3 years... ..	Oct. 27, 1903	Holmes.....	June 2, 1904
Wm Sylvester.....	White..	Murder ..	Life.....	Nov. 12, 1903	Duval.....	Dec. 10, 1904
Tom Peadon.....	White..	Manslaughter.....	20 years... ..	Dec. 24, 1903.	Santa Rosa ..	March 23, 1904
Nam Foster.....	White..	Manslaughter.....	20 years... ..	Dec. 24, 1903	Santa Rosa ..	March 23, 1904
Itoh Lewis.....	Brown ..	Murder ..	Life.....	Dec. 10, 1903	Sumter.....	Dec. 26, 1904
Elcey Montgomery..	Brown..	Grand larceny ..	2 years... ..	Dec. 9, 1903.	Marion.....	Paroled Jan. 7, 1904
						Returned May 30, 1904
Thos. Williams.....	White..	Larceny of domestic animal	2 years... ..	Dec. 14, 1903.	DeSoto.....	May 18, 1904
Joseph H. Peeples....	White..	Larceny of domestic animal....	2 years... ..	Dec. 17, 1903.	DeSoto.....	Aug. 4, 1904
Anna Crenshaw.....	Black ..	Manslaughter.....	5 years... ..	Feb. 9, 1903.	Escambia.....	Paroled May 21, 1904

TABLE NO. 7.
ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Age	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Escaped.
					When.	County where.	
Peter Cole.....	34..	Yellow	Murder.....	20 years...	Nov. 30, 1895	Jackson.....	Oct. 11, 1904
James Johnson..	31..	Brown	Breaking and entering.....	60 years....	Oct. 27, 1898	Duval.....	Oct. 7, 1904
Bentley Thomas..	41..	Brown	Second grand larceny.....	10 years....	Mich. 1, 1890	Duval.....	July 23, 1904
Ed Johnson.....	22..	Black.	Robbery.....	7 years....	Nov. 20, 1900	Escambia.....	Nov. 8, 1904
Thomas Weeks....	32..	White.	Murder, first degree.....	20 years....	Mich. 8, 1901	Lee.....	Feb. 6, 1904
Isaac Williams....	56..	Black..	Larceny.....	5 years....	Sept. 13, 1901	Duval.....	May 13, 1904
Will Teal.....	28..	Black.	Assault to murder.....	10 years....	April 26, 1901	St. Johns....	Aug. 25, 1904
Frank Terrell....	25..	Brown	Robbery.....	5 years....	Nov. 29, 1901	Escambia.....	June 3, 1904
James Nelson.....	23..	Yellow	Burglary.....	4 years....	Mich. 15, 1902	Hillsborough..	Sept. 6, 1904
Arthur Green.....	17..	Black.	Murder.....	15 years....	April 24, 1902	Levy.....	Sept. 16, 1904
Robert Roberson..	29..	Brown	Assault to rape.....	10 years....	May 3, 1902	Columbia.....	May 24, 1904
William Davis....	40..	Yellow	Larceny.....	2 years....	June 5, 1902	Dade.....	Jan. 9, 1904
Fred Johnson.....	30..	Brown	Entering building to commit misdemeanor.....	4 years....	Sept. 3, 1902	Duval.....	April 23, 1904
Jim Waite.....	17..	Black.	Breaking and entering.....	10 years....	Nov. 7, 1902	Columbia.....	Feb. 22, 1904
Arthur Wright.....	18..	Yellow	Second larceny.....	10 years....	Feb. 25, 1903	Duval.....	Feb. 14, 1904
Edward Johnson..	31..	Black.	Assault to murder.....	20 years....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	June 14, 1904
John Barnett.....	28..	White.	Assault to murder.....	2 years....	Mich. 12, 1903	Lee.....	Sept. 3, 1904
Berry Hurst.....	27..	Black..	Robbery.....	5 years....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dade.....	Jan. 4, 1904
Sandy Hogans....	70..	Black..	Breaking and entering to commit felony.....	5 years....	May 6, 1903	Columbia.....	July 31, 1904
Frank Carter.....	21..	Black.	Murder.....	Life.....	Aug. 5, 1903	Duval.....	June 14, 1904
Fred Campbell.....	28..	Black.	Entering building to commit felony.....	7 years and 6 months.	Aug. 31, 1903	Duval.....	Jan. 4, 1904

TABLE NO. 7—Continued.

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ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Age.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Escaped.
					When.	County where.	
Charles Holmes.....	23.	Black.	Breaking and entering to commit felony.....	5 years..	Oct. 19, 1903.	Jade.....	Jan. 4, 1904
Ed ff Mayo.....	25.	White.	Breaking and entering to commit felony.....	1 year and 60 days..	Nov. 11, 1903.	Washington..	Sept. 3, 1904
Harrison Williams.....	15.	Black.	Breaking and entering.....	1 year....	Nov. 18, 1903.	Harrison.....	Jan. 12, 1904
Alozo Mills.....	26.	Brown.	Breaking and entering railroad box car.....	1 year....	Nov. 20, 1903.	Baker.....	Feb. 13, 1904
Joe Bailey.....	42.	Black.	Burglary.....	2 years....	Nov. 28, 1903.	Hillsborough..	Jan. 1, 1904
Wm. Stevenson.....	37.	Brown.	Common theft.....	5 years....	Dec. 19, 1903.	Dade.....	Jan. 26, 1904
Harry Williams.....	19.	Black.	Second larceny.....	2 1/2 years..	Jan. 11, 1904	Duval.....	April 23, 1904
Morris Burnett.....	20.	German.	Entering to commit misdemeanor.....	3 years....	Feb. 12, 1904.	Escambia.....	Aug. 17, 1904
J. Lu Williams.....	19.	Brown.	Entering building to commit misdemeanor.....	1 year and 6 months..	Feb. 16, 1904.	Duval.....	Oct. 9, 1904
Will D-Rose.....	21.	Black.	Burglary.....	15 & 5 year..	May 14, 1904.	Marion.....	July 30, 1904
Wm. Samuel.....	18.	Black.	Grand larceny.....	2 years....	May 17, 1904.	Orange.....	June 14, 1904
Jose Miller.....	21.	German.	Assault to murder.....	5 years....	May 8, 1904.	Valton.....	June 15, 1904
Lee Stephens.....	40.	Black.	Murder.....	Life.....	Nov. 22, 1903.	Volusia.....	Dec. 8, 1904
L. J. Flanagan.....	21.	White.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	2 years....	May 10, 1904.	Osceola.....	Dec. 27, 1904

TABLE NO. 8.
DIED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Died.	Disease or Cause.
				When.	County Where.		
Jenny Walker.....	Brown.....	Breaking and entering	20 years.	Jan. 20, 1910	Leon.....	June 16, 1904	Cancer of womb.
John Ellis.....	Black.....	Second grand larceny	15 years.	April 12, 1898.	Duval.....	Jan. 6, 1914.	Bright's disease.
Charles McCoy.....	Black.....	under first degree.	3 years.	Mch. 5, 1908.	Lalayette.....	July 12, 1904.	Malarial fever.
Hud Lopez.....	Brown.....	Breaking and entering	7 years.	Dec. 3, 1898.	Escambia.....	May 31, 1904	Tuberculosis.
Sherman Henry.....	Black.....	Rape.	Life.....	Dec. 23, 1909.	Alachua.....	Oct. 13, 1904.	Locomotor ataxia.
Wesley Stephens.....	Brown.....	second grand larceny	8 years.	Jan. 8, 1900.	Duval.....	Apr. 13, 1904	Hemorrhage of lungs follow- ing pneumonia.
Thomas Williams.....	Black.....	Manslaughter.....	5 years.	June 7, 1901.	Alachua.....	Sept. 9, 1904	Killed by accidental discharge of gun.
Henry Terrell.....	Black.....	Robbery.....	5 years.	Nov. 29, 1901.	Escambia.....	June 11, 1904	Drowned in phosphate pit.
Law Simmons.....	Brown.....	(Carnal) Intercourse with female under 18 years of age.....	7 years.	Nov. 23, 1901	Brevard.....	July 31, 190	Gonorrhea of long standing, affecting bladder and kidneys.
Louise Davis.....	Black.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.	Feb. 17, 1903.	Duval.....	Aug. 8, 1904.	Hemorrhage of lungs, caused from consumption.
James McCray.....	Black.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.	May 4, 1902.	Alachua.....	Dec. 13, 1904.	Hemiplegia.
Sandy H. Smith.....	Black.....	Breaking and entering	5 years.	May 6, 1903.	Colman.....	Nov. 23, 1904.	Natural causes.
Arthur Ross.....	Black.....	Assault to rape.....	10 years.	June 16, 1903.	Citrus.....	ep. 30, 1904	Extravasation of the urine.
J. L. Jannan.....	White.....	Larceny of a cow.....	3 years.	July 3, 1901.	Jackson.....	Mch. 24, 1904.	Eremia.
Gus Thomas.....	Black.....	Entering.....	2 years.	Oct. 10, 1905.	Pinco.....	June 2, 1904.	Paralysis.
Simon Burr.....	Black.....	Assault to murder.....	15 years.	Oct. 23, 1903.	Sumter.....	Apr. 27, 1904.	Primary tuberculous.
John Stirling.....	Black.....	Assault to rape.....	Life.....	Oct. 27, 1903.	Holmes.....	Dec. 1, 1901.	Pneumonia.
David Brown.....	Brown.....	Murder.....	Life.....	Nov. 18, 1903	Jellicott.....	May 10, 1904.	Killed by guard while trying to escape.
Maxie Gabriel.....	Black.....	Breaking and entering.	2 years.	Nov. 29, 1903.	Pasco.....	Jan. 24, 1904.	Killed by guard while trying to escape.
James Jackson.....	White.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.	Nov. 28, 1903	Hillsborough.....	Nov. 11, 1904.	Dysentery.
Joe Thompson.....	Black.....	Entering to commit mis- demeanor.....	1 year.	Dec. 2, 1903.	Pulnam.....	Jan. 18, 1904	Gangrene of the lungs.

TABLE NO. 8.—Continued.

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DIED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced,		Died.	Disease or Cause.
				When.	County where.		
Will Wright.	Black	Throwing into railroad train maliciously and wantonly.....	2 years & 60 days.	Dec. 5, 1903.	Jackson.	Jan. 25, 1904.	Pneumonia.
William M. or	Brown	Assault to murder.....	5 years.	Dec. 12, 1903.	Osceola	July 31, 1904.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Alex. Jackson.....	White	Larceny of a cow.....	2 years.	Dec. 17, 1903.	Suwannee	April 8, 1904.	Acute nephritis.
Dillard Pardue.....	Brown	Murder.....	Life	Dec. 19, 1903.	Escambia.	May 25, 1904.	Drowned in crossing creek while attempting to escape.
Will Smith	Brown.....	Obtaining property under false pretense	4 years	May 2, 1904.	Duval	Sept. 23, 1904.	Killed by fellow prisoner by striking with turpentine ax.
Garfield Grants	Black	Resisting officer.....	2 years.	July 12, 1904.	Hillborough ..	Aug. 3, 1904.	Killed by guard while attempting to escape.
E. Payne.....	Black	Entering to commit misdemeanor.....	2 years.	Sept. 17, 1904.	Escambia.....	Sept. 30, 1904.	Died from effect of overheat before reaching prison camp.
Elliot Forney.....	Black	Assault to murder.....	7 years.	Sept. 24, 1904.	Escambia.....	Sept. 30, 1904.	Died from effect of overheat before reaching prison camp.

TABLE NO. 9.
RECAPTURED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Sentenced.		Escaped.	Recaptured.
			When.	County where.		
Ed Johnson	Robbery	7 years	Nov. 20, 1900.	Escaambia	Mch. 8, 1904	Mch. 25, 1904
James Nelson	Burglary	4 years	Mch. 15, 1902.	Hillsborough	Sept. 6, 1904.	Nov. 7, 1904
John Jackson	Second grand larceny	3 years	April 15, 1902.	Duval	Aug. 1, 1902.	June 14, 1904
Joe Williams	Assault to rape	5 years	May 23, 1902.	Alachua	Jan. 25, 1903.	July 17, 1904
S. D. Young	Forgery	2 years	July 28, 1902.	Hillsborough	May 20, 1903.	Nov. 19, 1904
Fred Johnson	Entering building to commit misdemeanor	4 years	Sept. 3, 1902.	Duval	April 23, 1904	July 11, 1904
Butler Williams	Murder	7 years	Nov. 10, 1902.	Holmes	Aug. 31, 1903	July 17, 1904
Sol Solomon	Entering building to commit felony	3 years	Nov. 22, 1902.	Jefferson	Aug. 6, 1903.	July 13, 1904
Sandy Hagens	Breaking and entering to commit felony	5 years	May 6, 1903.	Columbia	July 31, 1904.	Nov. 14, 1904
Chas. Holmes	Breaking and entering to commit felony	5 years	Oct. 19, 1903.	Dade	Jan. 4, 1904.	Jan. 8, 1904
John Williams	Entering building to commit misdemeanor	1 year and 6 months	Feb. 18, 1904.	Duval	Oct. 9, 1904.	Dec. 2, 1904

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1, 1904.....													1,123
Commitments.....	15	24	28	48	42	13	28	23	23	56	62	45	407
Recaptures.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	11
Returned from Asylum.....			1									1	2
Returned by order Court.....										1			1
Parole recalled.....					1								1
Under conditional pardon returned.....					1								1
Totals.....	16	24	30	48	44	14	32	23	23	57	65	47	1,546

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Discharged by order Court.....		1											1
Discharges.....	23	23	27	19	16	24	24	30	17	18	11	25	230
Escapes.....	7	3	2	2	2	5	8	2	4	3	0	2	35
Pardons.....	4	6	5	3	3	3	0	7	0	0	0	7	38
Deaths.....	4	0	1	3	3	3	3	1	5	1	2	2	29
Committed to Asylum.....									1				1
Paroled.....	1				1								2
Totals.....	40	32	35	27	25	35	30	5	27	22	13	36	372

1,546—Total number prisoners in.

372—Total number prisoners out.

1,174—Total number prisoners on hand January 1st, 1905.

TABLE NO. 11.

GIVING ENTRIES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE STATE PRISON HOSPITAL.

	1903.												1904.												Totals.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
On hand first of month.....	27	27	28	31	28	28	27	30	27	35	40	48	47	47	44	45	40	40	42	39	40	44	49	48	
Committed.....	2	2	1	7	2	4	2	4	0	8	0	10	4	3	1	7	1	9	5	4	5	0	3	138	
Pardoned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Died.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	
Returned to service.....	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	4	0	5	5	1	1	1	0	48	
Expirations.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	11	

* The Hospital was put into active existence January 19th, 1903, on which date 17 prisoners were admitted; hence the report, "none on hand," January 1st, 1903.

Average for 1904-474.

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida for the quarter
ending March 31, 1904:

Alachua	\$ 1,204.20
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter Ending
March 31, 1904—Continued.

Taylor	366.90
Volusia	936.60
Wakulla	191.10
Walton	520.20
Washington	499.80
Total	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida for the quarter
ending June 30, 1904.

Alachua	\$ 1,204.20
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter Ending
June 30, 1904—Continued.

Taylor	366.90
Volusia	936.60
Wakulla	191.10
Walton	520.20
Washington	499.80
<hr/>	
Total	\$30,000.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida, for the quarter
ending September 30, 1904.

Alachua	\$ 1,204.20
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00
Taylor	366.90

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter Ending
September 30, 1904.—Continued.

Volusia	936.60
Wakulla	191.10
Walton	520.20
Washington	499.80
Total	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties
in the State of Florida, for the quarter
ending December 31, 1904.

Alachua	\$ 2,809.80
Baker	539.70
Bradford	1,144.50
Brevard	1,773.80
Calhoun	504.70
Citrus	758.10
Clay	722.40
Columbia	1,400.00
Dade	2,350.60
DeSoto	1,890.00
Duval	7,051.80
Escambia	4,003.30
Franklin	553.70
Gadsden	776.30
Hamilton	945.70
Hernando	665.00
Hillsborough	5,681.20
Holmes	564.20
Jackson	1,359.40
Jefferson	1,012.90
LaFayette	694.40
Lake	1,455.30
Lee	1,133.30
Leon	1,557.50
Levy	1,019.90
Liberty	327.60
Madison	1,295.00
Manatee	1,229.20
Marion	2,567.60
Monroe	1,105.30
Nassau	1,294.30
Orange	2,306.50
Osceola	952.70
Pasco	865.20
Polk	2,535.40
Putnam	1,689.10
Santa Rosa	1,205.40
St. Johns	1,682.80
Sumter	938.00
Suwannee	1,771.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter Ending
December 31, 1904, Continued.

Taylor	856.10
Volusia	2,185.40
Wakulla	445.90
Walton	1,213.80
Washington	1,166.20
Total	<u>\$70,000.00</u>

RULES AND REGULATIONS

*Relative to the Care and Maintenance of State Prisoners
By Contractors, as Promulgated by the Board of Com-
missioners of State Institutions.*

No. 1. Contractors shall require each and every convict to wear at all times the uniform of the Florida State Prison, which shall be the same that is now used.

No. 2. The Contractors shall keep for each prisoner two suits of clothes, one hat and one pair of shoes, all the time; shall cause each convict to bathe all over once a week and put on clean clothes, and during the winter they must be furnished a sufficient amount of underclothing to insure protection from cold.

No. 3. The Contractors must have good and comfortable quarters for convicts, and shall have separate rooms for eating and sleeping, have them swept out thoroughly every morning. The floor of the dining room must be scrubbed once a week, and sleeping rooms as often as necessary. The Contractors shall furnish for each convict a good mattress and such other bedding as is necessary, and the same must be kept clean.

No. 4. The convicts must be furnished with good and wholesome food, in sufficient quantity, thoroughly and well cooked. A daily record must be kept of all supplies issued to convicts, and at the end of each month a certified copy of the same shall be furnished the Supervisor of Convicts and Convict Camps.

No. 5. The Contractors shall report to the Supervisor at the end of each month the name of each convict punished during the month, and the kind and amount of punishment inflicted.

No. 6. Contractors shall furnish all the medicine and medical attention necessary for the proper care of the convicts; shall furnish a building to be used as a hospital, and when a convicts becomes sick enough to need medical attention, he must be kept in the hospital until discharged by the attending physician. Each sick convict shall be furnished a single bed with springs, mattress, pillow, etc., also net to keep flies away, and such food as the physician shall prescribe.

No. 7. If a convict dies, the Contractor shall furnish the Supervisor, and also the Superintendent of headquarters

the cause of death. If convict dies without the attention of a physician, an inquest must be held and a copy of the verdict must be furnished without delay.

ter camp, a certificate from the attending physician as to

No. 8. No cruel or inhuman treatment shall be inflicted on the prisoners, but the Contractors shall have the power to administer punishment to convicts for disobedience. Monthly reports must be sent to the Supervisor, and he to the Commissioner of Agriculture, of the person punished, cause of punishment and kind of punishment. If corporeal, the number of lashes.

No. 9. The Contractor shall designate the person who is to administer punishment to the convicts. The name of said person for each camp must be given to the Supervisor and he report same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and no one else shall correct or punish prisoners but the one so designated. No guard shall curse, strike or in any way abuse a prisoner.

No. 10. No person shall be allowed in the camp or stockade while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. No intoxicating liquors shall be allowed in the camps. No guard, captain of guards, foreman, or any one in any way connected with the management of convicts, shall be allowed to indulge in the use of intoxicants while on duty or in camps. Contractors must discharge any employee violating this rule, and notify the Supervisor of such discharges and he the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 11. The guards shall not permit any one to converse with a prisoner who is not in some way connected with the State Prison, without the consent or permission of the proper authority.

No. 12. Contractors shall not permit any convict, whether a "trusty" or not, to go away from the stockade unless accompanied by a guard or guards, and at all times when at work of any kind guards must be near enough to the convicts to prevent them committing any act of violence.

No. 13. Convicts working in mines must not be so shackled or hobbled that they cannot move quickly to a safe distance from falling banks, neither shall they be required to handle or load hot rock on cars.

No. 14. All "trusty" convicts must be kept under guard after 8 o'clock at night on account of Rule 12.

No. 15. Convicts shall not be allowed to work on Sundays, nor before sun-rise or after sun-set, except as regu-

lar cooks and yard hands in their usual care of the camp.

No. 16. In every instance where the Supervisor has sufficient evidence to show that any of these rules have been violated, it shall be his duty to at once report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 17. Prisoners, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards, nor any other person, shall be allowed to gamble with cards, or other device for money, or thing of value, in, at or about the cells, barracks or convict camps. For a violation of this rule prisoners shall be punished, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards or other employees shall be discharged from service.

No. 18. From the 15th day of June to the 16th day of September, Contractors shall allow the convicts not less than one hour and a half at noon to rest from labor and eat their mid-day meal.

No. 19. No convict shall be exchanged for another, or removed from one camp to another without notice first being given to the Supervisor and also to the Superintendent of headquarter camp.

No. 20. The Supervisor shall have power to remove, for cause, any Superintendent, Guard or Captain of Guards, the Supervisor reporting his action in such cases without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture for his approval or disapproval.

No. 21. No Contractor shall remove a Superintendent or Captain of Guards approved by the Supervisor, without first obtaining his consent, except in cases of emergency when conduct would demand immediate action, and then notice prompt by wire or first mail shall be given the Supervisor, that he may investigate and approve or disapprove such removal, and he shall promptly report to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 22. The person in charge of headquarter camp shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Agriculture and Supervisor of any transfer of prisoners from one camp to another.

No. 23. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to see that the above Rules are faithfully observed and enforced, and a failure on the part of any Contractor, Superintendent, or Captain of Guards to observe and enforce these rules, shall be reported by the Supervisor to the Commissioner of Agriculture with all the facts connected therewith, and of all irregularities he may discover.

No. 24. All subsequent rules made by the Supervisor

and approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture must be obeyed, but in cases where they appear unreasonable, the Contractor or Contractors may appeal to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

No. 25. It shall be the duty of all Contractors and those authorized to employ guards, to require each guard so employed to subscribe to an oath of office for the faithful performance of duty and proper conduct while acting as such guard, which oath shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 26. Contractors shall report without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Supervisor, and to the Superintendent of headquarter camp, the name and number of any State convict who may escape from their respective camps, custody or control, and shall give the Supervisor full information as to when and how the escape was effected.

No. 27. These Rules must be kept posted inside of barrack building and on outside in a conspicuous place.

Approved in open meeting of the Board, January 15th, 1902.

**Land
Department**



STATE LANDS—HOW DERIVED AND DISPOSED OF.

Our last bi-ennial report having been exhausted some months since, and having many inquiries concerning the different grants to the State, I deem it proper to reproduce a synopsis of the Acts of Congress under which we derive our public lands. By reading these extracts from the United States Statutes, any citizen can have a perfect understanding of the divisions under which the different grants are classed, and the proceeds, how, and why so utilized.

Much time, and a very exhaustive research of the records in this office, has been given the subject matter of this part of our report. By a careful examination of the attached tables, one can gather in detail or in totals, the disposition of our landed interests. From the information here presented, any one can make such combinations of the tables, as will give definite information, as to the total amounts used in any way whatever.

It will be found that the attached tables show in detail the disposition of, and the amount in acres, yet in the hands of the different State Boards, in the order the Congressional Grants are presented and discussed in this article.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

How this class of lands were conveyed to the State, and the purpose for which they were to be used, is clearly set out in the following act:

Chapter LXXXIV, Act of September 28, 1850, Be it enacted, etc.

"That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State

of Arkansas, and, at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: Provided, however, That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is 'wet and unfit for cultivation,' shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated."

DISPOSITION OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, *Bailey vs. Trustees*, 10th Florida, and a subsequent decision in the 16th Florida, page 531, it was held that aiding the building of railroads with these lands, was sufficiently in the nature of drainage and reclamation, as to justify the Trustees in their use for this purpose, but this idea is restricted in the 16th Florida.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have, in past years, conveyed millions of acres to various railroads, as is definitely set out in the attached tables. The present board of Trustees (as have some former boards), refuse to deed lands further, to railroads, feeling that some roads have been dealt with too liberally already. Realizing that there has been no plan carried out by the railroads to drain and reclaim the lands deeded them in the past, and further recognizing the fact that there are several millions of acres yet undrained and reclaimed, and that under the United States Statutes, above quoted, it is their duty to carry out the implied compact of the State with the Government; to use the lands yet remain-

ing in kind, or the proceeds from the sale of same, to drain and reclaim for settlement, this vast area. As a result of this position being taken by the Trustees, the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., during the spring of 1902, instituted suit against the Trustees, in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Florida, to force the Trustees to deed them the full amount that is claimed by them. Since the date of the above named suit, other railroad and canal companies have instituted suits against the Trustees to compel the deeding to them of more lands. Should these suits be terminated in favor of the railroad and canal companies, it would mean that the remainder of this liberal grant to the State by the United States Government, would pass into the hands of these corporations, absolutely defeating the purpose of the grant, which was to drain and reclaim for settlement and development. At this time, it is impossible to indicate when these suits will terminate. This condition has so complicated land matters, that we have been unable to aid bona fide settlers in securing titles to their homes, which settlements were made in a number of cases, prior to the State having received a patent of the Government. As a result, this department has been forced to decline numerous applications to purchase such lands, for settlement and improvement, which is materially retarding the development and settlement of that part of the State, where the swamp and overflowed lands are located.

From time to time the Trustees have entered into contracts with canal and drainage companies, for the purpose of reclaiming some of the overflowed lands of the State, and as a result of this method, some lands have been drained and reclaimed, but in my humble opinion, formed from observation and reliable information obtained, the results will not show creditably when the amount of lands deeded is compared with the acres properly reclaimed. See table No. 3 for acres conveyed to drainage companies. This office has no record of the number of acres actually drained, and I do not think it would make much of a record if we had it. Before leaving the subject of swamp and overflowed lands, I wish to call attention to Table No. 5, which shows the total number of acres the railroads have received the direct benefit from, by deed and by grant from the United States direct, which makes the enormous sum of 10,437,474.64

acres. In addition to this acreage should be added the acreage deeded to E. N. Dickerson in 1867, for coupons on Florida Railroad bonds, 248,602.98 acres; to Wm. E. Jackson in 1868, for coupons on Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. bonds, 113,064.80 acres, and also the 4, 000,000 acres sold to Hamilton Disston; as these lands and the proceeds from these lands, were applied to the payment of interest and the redemption of bonds issued by railroads, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Trustees. For detailed verification of these amounts, see attached Table No. 6. To this should be added the lands belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund proper (which is discussed further on), the proceeds arising from the sale of which is applied to the relief of bonded counties, which had issued bonds for the benefit of certain railroads. This latter item of 191,164 acres being approximated, gives the grand total of 14,990,306.42 acres of the State's holdings, that the railroads of the State have reaped the fruits of, directly or indirectly. By reference to Table No. 6, you can find the small acreage, comparatively speaking, that yet remains to be drained and reclaimed. The railroad and canal companies, as stated above, are appealing to the Federal Courts to give them what remains, regardless of drainage. This brief sketch indicates how the swamp and overflowed lands have been disposed of.

HOW THE TRUSTEES BECAME VESTED WITH THE TITLE TO SWAMP LANDS.

Under an Act of the Legislature of 1855, Chapter No. 610, Laws of Florida, will be found the full text of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the creation of the Trustees, their powers and duties. It will be noted that the title to this class of land was "vested irrevocably in the Trustees."

LANDS GRANTED TO STATE SPECIALLY FOR RAILROADS.

Act of Congress of May 17, 1856, Chapter 31 of the U. S. Statutes at Large.

Chap. XXXI. "Be it enacted, etc., That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Florida, for the pur-

pose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's river, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola, and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much lands in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid), shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purposes aforesaid: Provided, that the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or

branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

Certified lists are on file in this office from the United States Land office at Washington, D. C., designating the lands granted to the different roads under said act.

Sec. 448, Revised Statutes, which relates to the confirmation of titles to lands conveyed under this act of Congress. Reference to the attached tables will show the number of acres railroads received under this grant.

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

See act of Congress of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, (act of 1857 continues in force act of 1855.). Sec. 2, act of March 2, 1855: "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: Provided, however, the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

HOW PROCEEDS ARE DISPOSED OF.

The proceeds arising from this source, either in lands or cash, were conveyed to the City of Pensacola by act of the Legislature of 1883. See Chapter 3475.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

What we call the "Internal Improvement Lands Proper" are the lands conveyed to the State, under an Act of Congress bearing date of September 4, 1841, and granting 500,000 acres; Section 8 of Chapter XVI, of said Act of September 4, 1841, Page 455, U. S. Statutes at Large,

reads: "Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this Act, five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement; Provided, That to each of the said States which has already received grants for said purposes, there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres, the selections in all of the said States to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct; and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively, shall have been surveyed according to existing laws. And there shall be and hereby is, granted to each new State that shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as, including such quantity as may have been granted to such State before its admission, and while under a Territorial Government, for purposes of internal improvement as aforesaid, as shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid."

DISPOSITION OF "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS."

An Act of the Legislature, Chapter 3474, approved February 16, 1883, directed that the remainder of these lands be set apart and the proceeds from the sale of the same be applied to the payment of certain bonded indebtedness of the counties which had issued bonds for aid in building certain railroads in the State.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have accepted and approved said act of the Legislature and have been applying the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands to the bonded indebtedness of the counties referred to in said act, as is more fully shown by the reports of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

LAND AND CASH FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

From the United States, the State of Florida derives benefits for educational purposes, in monies and lands; five per cent. of the land sales made by the United States Government of the Government lands in said State are paid to the State of Florida for School purposes, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1845, Chapter 75, page 788, Vol. 5, United States Statutes at Large.

Under the same Act of March 3, 1845, there was granted to the State what we call our "Seminary Lands," the proceeds arising from the sale of which are applied to the benefit of the East Florida Seminary, located at Gainesville, Florida, and the West Florida Seminary (now known as the Florida State College), located at Tallahassee, Florida.

In addition to the above, the same act of March 3, 1845, sets apart every 16th section in every township in the State for public school purposes, and when, for various reasons, the United States Government can not convey the 16th section for school benefit, indemnity for same, in lands or cash, has been granted. These 16th sections are called our "School Lands Proper." I here copy so much of the Act of March 3, 1845, as relates to the above matters for definite information.

Chap. 75, Act of March 3, 1845, Sec. 1:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the concessions made by the State of Florida in respect to the public lands, there be granted to the said State eight entire sections of land for the purpose of fixing their seat of Government; also, section number sixteen in every township, or other lands equivalent thereto, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the support of such schools; also, two entire townships of land, in addition to the two townships already reserved, for the use of two seminaries of learning. One to be located east, and the other west of the Suwannee river; also, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of lands within said State, which shall be hereafter sold by Congress, after deducting all expenses incident to the same; and which said net proceeds shall be applied by said State for the purpose of education."

SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

The Act of February 26, 1859, relates to indemnity. Copy of said act is as follows:

Chap. 58. Act Congress February 26, 1859. "Be it enacted, etc., That where settlements, with a view to pre-emption, have been made before the survey of the lands in the field which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen and thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the pre-emption claim of such settler; and if they, or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by pre-emptors; and other lands are also hereby appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen or thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever; Provided, That the lands by this section appropriated, shall be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, entitled "An Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for."

Under Act of Congress of February 28, 1891, the Acts relating to indemnity for school lands were amended, to read as follows:

"Chap. 384. An Act to amend Sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, etc., That sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five and twenty-two hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2275. Where settlements with a view to pre-emption or homestead have been, or shall hereafter be made, before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, those sections shall be subject to the claims of such settlers;

"And if such sections, or either of them, have been or shall be granted, reserved or pledged for the use of schools

or colleges in the State or Territory in which they lie, other lands of equal acreage are hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory, in lieu of such as may be thus taken by pre-emption of homestead settlers.

"And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States."

For information concerning the amount of revenue derived from the land sales, in these different branches, reference is made to the tabulated statements in this report relating to the same.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK IN THE LAND OFFICE, AND THE METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE SAME.

The impression prevails among intelligent people who are not familiar with the character of work done in the land department, that the labor required to conduct this branch of the office, has been reduced in proportion to the reduction of acreage controlled by the State. The facts and figures presented below demonstrate the futility of this idea. The acreage has been materially increased during the last two years through patents issued by the United States Government to the State, which is shown by reference to attached Table No. 7. While our tables show the number of entries made, acres sold and cash received, in the conduct of the various land funds, yet it is well to draw a fair comparison between the last four years and the four years immediately preceding. On examination of the records for the four years beginning January 1st, 1897, and ending December 31st, 1900, we find the number of deeds issued was 649. For the four years beginning January 1st, 1901, and ending December 31st, 1904, the number of deeds issued was 748. For the same periods, our letter books show, letters written for the first period, 9,540; for the second period, 13,556. Total number of acres sold for the first period, 106,732.31, and for the second period, 707,338.25. Amount of cash value for the first period, \$100,427.96; for the second period \$631,757.96. The second period of four years shows-

a decided increase in every point compared. On deeds, net increase of 99, letters 4,016, acres 600,605.94, dollars \$531,330.00. When we remember that the swamp and overflowed lands have been tied up in litigation much of the time covered by the last four years used in the comparison, the results are positive that our work has not decreased.

The increase of population, new business enterprises and consequent increase in the value of lands, has done much to cause a thrifty business interest in lands. If the State had little or no lands to sell, the demands on the land office would be reduced but little. The different boards controlling the State's lands, having directed this department to advance the standard of prices very materially, has of course checked the number of sales recently, but it has not lessened the number of inquiries; on the contrary, it has increased the correspondence perceptibly, as it requires more correspondence to complete a transaction. The increased interest in real estate must naturally call for more inquiries concerning our records, on lands heretofore disposed of. The correspondence serves only as an index to the number of record investigations made, but can not explain that one letter often demands the time of a clerk for an entire day, and in some cases, all the extra time he can spare from pressing routine work, for more than a week. As time advances, population will multiply, business prosper and lands become more valuable. In the same ratio will record research increase. When those of us who are now acting a part in the work being done, have passed from the stage of action, the State land office will be importuned daily for record information.

THE TRACT BOOKS.

As indicated in my last report, we have one clerk, Mr. John T. Costa, working on a complete abstract, or set of abstract books, which will show the original entryman either from the State or from the United States Government. As he progresses with the work, the more perfect the evidence, that it is an indispensable adjunct to the land office. The many errors developed, even in the United States Land Office at Gainesville and at Washington, demonstrate the necessity for completing this record. We are

in constant correspondence with these two Government offices concerning numerous tracts that are in evident conflict. Mr. Costa is taking pride in this work, his experience in the land department and his gift as a draughtsman combine to make him a very efficient man for the work. I am glad to advise that he is making good progress. Often we are compelled to take him from this work, on account of the press of daily demands upon the department for information, which the remainder of the office force are unable to complete in the prompt manner the people expect, and that I feel they are entitled to have.

Mr. J. M. Bell, our efficient clerk in the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, furnishes us each year, with a list by counties, of the perfected entries in that office, which we supplement with the sales in this office and then transmit the completed list to the Comptroller, that he may send same to the different county assessors, to be placed on their assessment books for taxation. The principal work of the clerk in the Gainesville Land Office is to furnish data showing the original entries made by the Government office, to dovetail into the State's entries in the formation of the tract books. He occupies a position in the Gainesville office by special permit of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., which was granted upon the recommendation of Messrs. Robinson and Chubb, register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida. We are debtor to each of these gentlemen for courtesies extended us in the State Land Office from week to week, when they could render our work much more difficult and expensive.

THE METHODS PURSUED TO OBTAIN PATENTS.

The State, through its agents, inspect any lands yet owned by the Government, procures two affidavits to prove that the greater part of each legal subdivision (or forty-acre tract), is swamp and overflowed, or of such a character as to accrue to the State, under the Act of September 28, 1850. These original lists are prepared and furnished the inspecting agent in this office. The selections, with affidavits, are filed with us; we make duplicate copies of the lists and forward them with the affidavits to the United States Surveyor-General, who inspects the same and approves or rejects. If rejected by the Surveyor-Gen-

eral, it ends the matter for the State, unless there is an appeal taken, and our experience indicates this to be futile. If approved, he forwards such lists as he may approve, to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. If no conflicts are found, or no excuse whatever can be advanced to disallow the selection, they send an agent to the State, who inspects each forty-acre tract. Should he approve, the United States Land Office, after a time, will review the list again, and if no claim to enter as a homestead has developed, they issue an approved list, upon which the Governor of the State makes a request for patent, and if nothing intervenes in the meantime, when the General Land Office sees fit to do so, a patent will issue to the State. The constant notices of contests and counter claims and advice to present proofs in remote parts of the State, or to waive our right to the land, are a heavy drain upon the mind and time of those engaged in the land office.

As expressed in my last report, the General Land Office is growing more and more strict in regard to issuing patents to the State. I am not able to guess from what is done in one case what will be discovered by the next list we file, upon which the State's claim will be disallowed. From reliable information given me, I feel satisfied that very many entries are being made on lands through the Government office, that are unquestionably swamp and overflowed lands, under the meaning of the Act of September 28, 1850. I am advised these lands are being entered by and for the benefit of timber and turpentine companies that they may use the timber from them. In many instances, no doubt the timber will be removed, destroying the value of the lands and then they will be discarded. At this time, with present conditions, it is nearly worth the lands to make the proof and place in proper line for a patent.

TRESPASS ON STATE LANDS.

I have done what I could, and will continue, to protect the State's lands from trespass. This has gone on with such a freedom for years and years until many regard it as proper to use the timber from State lands when desired. I have advised the sheriffs of the different counties where the State has lands, as to their duties under the law. Gov-

ernor Jennings addressed a letter; at my request, to all sheriffs and others whose duty it should be to guard the State's interest in such matters. But I feel sure these depredations are still being perpetrated, but to a much less degree than in the past. The school lands are more generally trespassed upon at present, as we have more of them that are timbered; and the School Board holds that they can not use any of the proceeds from the sale of these lands to protect them, or to have them investigated and the timber attached. This position was never held until recently. Such being the situation, I am helpless to do anything toward protecting these lands, for officers or others will not spend their time and efforts for the love they may have for the State, and they should not be expected to do so. Our only hope is that the prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and circuit judges will impress the matter upon the grand juries of the various counties.

ENTRIES UNDER THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

I am convinced that entries under Sections 449 to 453 of the Revised Statutes is much abused. It was intended to aid the poor man who had settled on a piece of land and established a home (which practice was very common in years past), to obtain title on easy terms. I found that serpentine men had furnished the means for their laborer to make the first payment and they at once commenced operating the timber, never expecting to complete the entry, at least they were not doing so. I canceled the entries when sufficient proof could be obtained to justify the action. I fear these sections of our law are fraught with more evil than good.

HOW FUNDS ARISING FROM LAND SALES ARE DISPOSED OF.

The funds that come into this office for lands, are disposed of, under the rules in operation, as follows: No deed relating to any of the different lands belonging to the different school funds is signed by the State Treasurer, until the cash has been covered into the treasury, he withholding his signature until the draft or check has been paid. The same rule is applied, through the State Comptroller, to deeds covering any of the Internal Im-

provement lands, under control of the Trustees. Under this system no monies paid for lands can possibly be diverted from their proper place.

At the end of each month we prepare a statement from our records, of all sales for the month, which is checked up by the State Treasurer and signed by him, which proves our records absolutely in balance.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the presentation of the different subjects discussed in this report, it has been my endeavor to present each branch of the business in as clear a manner as space will admit of. In the narrative, I have given facts and true conditions as I see them. The tables are as full and complete as I think could be looked for by those wishing definite data. Apply the tables to the written matter and they will be found, the one supporting the other. There is no juggling of figures or varnishing the facts. The two represent the manner in which we have endeavored to perform our duty to the people of the State. If more has been expected, we can only regret; if the work comes up to the public demand, we are content. I wish to call special attention to the tables connected with the land report. These, I feel, are the most complete tabulated statements of the land records that have ever been presented in a report on our public lands.

SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

The book recently presented to the public on the resources, climate, etc., of Florida, as an immigration pamphlet, will not supply the demand for it, until this I now write has been printed. The Legislature gave the department only \$750.00 for this work. We could only print one thousand copies for this small sum. I think the Legislature could not do better than to appropriate a sum sufficient to have at least ten thousand copies printed, to be used as an immigration document, and to go to our own people who desire a copy. The Department of Agriculture is the bureau of immigration, under our law. The Commissioner is required by law to publish such information as will aid in giving facts to those wishing information concerning the State. He can not comply if no funds are

appropriated for his use. Besides, it should be remembered, this department does not come as a beggar for revenue out of the general revenue fund raised by usual methods of taxation, for it is furnishing to the State more revenue than is required to defray the whole expense of the department in all its branches, except lauds. We could revise and bring up to date with but little labor, comparatively speaking, for a new issue of the pamphlet. The great work of collecting data having been completed at the expense of many weeks of diligent work, now is the time to utilize this labor to advantage.

"Let there be honor to whom honor is due," is an old adage. I feel that due credit for this valuable work on Florida should be given Mr. Henry S. Elliot, the clerk in the Agricultural and Statistical branch of this department. While we discussed the plan and methods to be followed, to Mr. Elliot is due the credit, for he did all of the detail work in compiling and writing the book. We have no funds to employ outside help, and my duties are so diversified that I could give the subject but little time.

The State maps we have issued have been in great demand, at home and abroad. The 5,000 allowed printed by the last Legislature are fast disappearing. I request that the Legislature authorize the printing of 5,000 more maps for public distribution as heretofore. The map company agree to print us another edition of 5,000 maps, with some slight changes of the plate (which we will make), for \$550.00. This is \$100 less than for the last issue. The amount appropriated for mounted maps for our public schools was very much appreciated by the teachers and pupils. We only had enough to supply about 60 per cent. of the schools then in existence, and allow but one to each school. The map company offers to furnish us 1,000 mounted maps, as before, for \$300.00. No school room should be without a mounted map of the State in it, for the pupils to see practically before them each lesson, the State they are studying, and in which they live. I request \$450.00 for 1,500 mounted maps for our schools.

For many years the School Fund has paid a clerk in the land department, on the theory that the school lands proper, and seminary lands, should pay their pro rata of the expense incident to the land office. The School Board are now of the opinion that the Legislature should pay this clerk directly out of the general revenue fund, by leg-

lative appropriation. The Attorney-General advising, as I understand, that neither the lands nor the proceeds from the sale of such lands can be used to defray the expense of sale, issuing deeds, etc., incident to handling the lands. I therefore am forced to ask that an appropriation of \$1,200 per annum be made to pay a clerk in the school land department.

From the work and results in the Fertilizer and Prison branch, it is evident that the sum of \$1,500 per annum is a moderate request for a clerk capable of doing this work correctly and promptly.

The appropriations for the printing, etc., in the Agricultural Department, as presented by the Comptroller, are necessary to conduct the bureau, as we are running short of funds each year to carry out the legal requirements placed on us to perform. I will present to the appropriation committee of the Legislature a detailed statement of the amounts needed.

I can not close without expressing my sincere appreciation for the loyal support of the entire clerical force connected with this department, in an effort to give the public prompt and efficient service.

Table No. 1.—Statement of Lands Claimed by, and Conveyed to, Constructed Railroads, Claiming Lands Other Than Alternate Sections.

Name of Railroad.	Miles claimed as constructed.	Acres Claimed.		Acres Deeded.			Acres Claimed.		
		Acres claimed per mile.	Total acres claimed, in addition to alternate sections in 6 and 20 mile limits.	Acres deeded other than alternate sections.	Acres deeded in alternate sections in 6 and 20 mile limits.	Total acres deeded.	Claimed and not deeded in certificates.	Claimed and not in deeds or certificates.	Total acres claimed and not deeded.
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor R. R. . . .	282	10,000	2,882,200.00	2,448,498.54	173,863.91	2,622,362.45	131,711.18	301,990.28	433,701.46
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Ry., formerly Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns River R. R.	130 3-10	10,000	1,303,000.00	1,288,303.52	189,008.54	1,472,312.06	None.	19,696.62	19,696.62 *
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R.	65.15	10,000	651,500.00	335,401.63	1,405.51	389,807.14	155,743.82	157,354.55	313,008.37
Pensacola and Atlantic R. R.	181	20,000	3,220,000.00	1,782,605.23	56,267.30	1,838,872.53	420,017.78	1,017,378.99	1,437,394.77
Palatka and Indian River Ry.	70	6,000	420,000.00	285,277.45	127,094.39	412,371.84	134,400.00	822.55	134,722.55
Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R. R., formerly Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf R. R.; formerly Thomasville, Tallahassee and Gulf R. R.	48.82	15,000	732,800.00	146,945.60	None.	146,945.60	72,349.18	513,005.22	585,354.40

Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic R. R.	28 1/2	5,000	141,886.68	50,890.74	67,408.25	118,498.99	None.	90,775.92	£0,775.92
South Florida R. R. (from Sanford to Kissimmee)	40	3,840	153,800.00	60,424.71	4,767.36	65,192.07	None.	93,175.29	93,175.29
Florida East Coast R. R., formerly Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Indian River R. R.	255	8,000	2,040,000.00	None.	None.	None.	None.	2,040,000.00	2,040,000.00
Atlantic, Suwannee River and Gulf R. R.	20	10,000	200,000.00	None.	None.	None.	None.	200,000.00	200,000.00
St. Cloud and Sugar Belt R. R.	15 4-10	3,840	59,136.00	None.	None.	None.	None.	59,136.00	59,136.00
Tallahassee South Eastern R. R., formerly Georgia, Florida and Western R. R.	20	10,000	200,000.00	None.	None.	None.	None.	200,000.00	200,000.00
Total			12,003,402.66	6,896,347.42	620,015.26	7,016,302.68	914,221.96	4,892,833.42	5,607,065.38

* Note. — 14-100 acres excess deeded on road from Kissimmee to Tampa, and this acreage is claimed on road from Jacksonville to Palatka.

**TABLE NO. 2—RECAPITULATION OF ALL SWAMP
AND OVERFLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO
RAILROADS TO JANUARY 1, 1905.**

(Lands included in certificates, which have not been
deeded to railroads; are not embraced in this state-
ment.)

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama and Florida (from Pensacola to Georgia line)	27,613.32
East Fla. Railway Company (Jacksonville to St. Marys River)	15,731.29
Fernandina and Jacksonville Ry. Co.	23,649.98
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central (Jackson- ville to Lake City)	164,568.21
Florida Railroad (Fernandina to Cedar Key and from Waldo to Tampa)	505,144.14
Florida Midland Railway Company	12,856.79
Green Cove Springs and Melrose Ry. Co.	7,781.48
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad Company	56,782.15
Jacksonville and Atlantic R. R. Company	21,501.62
Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and Navigation Company	10,837.88
Live Oak and Rowlands Bluff R. R. Company.	3,253.21
Orange Belt Railway Company	88,687.92
Pensacola and Georgia Railroad (Lake City to Tallahassee)	65,561.77
St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad	14,725.90
Sanford and Indian River Railroad Co.	6,192.88
St. Johns and Halifax Railroad, changed to St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad Co.	110,398.58
St. Augustine and Palatka Railway Co.	41,510.29
St. Johns Railway Company	42,315.16
Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad Co..	4,002.44
Western Railway of Florida (lands not recon- veyed)	2,840.00
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gaines- ville,, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor Railroad.	2,622,362.45
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, formerly Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns River Railroad	1,472,312.06
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad	339,807.14
Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad	1,838,872.53

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Palatka and Indian River Railway.....	412,371.84
Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad, formerly Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad; formerly Thomasville, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad	146,945.60
Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic Rail- road	118,498.99
South Florida Railroad (from Sanford to Kis- simmee)	65,192.07
Total	8,242,317.69

TABLE NO. 3—STATEMENT OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO CANAL AND DRAINAGE COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Acres.
H. L. Hart, for removing obstructions from Ocklawaha River	23,356.13
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeecho- bee Land Company	1,652,711.80
Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	595,778.69
Etoniah Canal and Drainage Company.....	4,326.47
Total	2,276,173.14

TABLE NO. 4.

STATEMENT OF LANDS IN CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY	Total Acres in Certificates	Acres Deeded to Railroads	Acres Patented and not Deeded	Acres Deeded to Private Parties	Acres not Patent- ed to the State and not Deeded
Florida Southern	148,614.81	16,903.63	2,776.74	661.20	128,273.24
Pensacola & Atlantic.....	777,379.64	357,361.80	369,960.89	36,541.84	13,515.05
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf.....	155,743.82	.....	76,554.31	15,179.80	64,009.71
Palatka & Indian River.....	134,400.00	.....	134,400.00	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Gulf.....	108,971.18	36,622.00	37,500.64	4,607.62	30,240.92
Total	1,325,109.45	410,887.43	621,192.58	56,990.46	236,038.92

TABLE NO. 5—NUMBER OF ACRES APPROVED
DIRECT BY THE UNITED STATES TO RAIL-
ROADS IN FLORIDA, UNDER ACT OF
CONGRESS OF MAY 17, 1856.

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama & Florida (from Pensacola to Ala- bama line)	166,691.08
Pensacola & Georgia (from Lake City to Pen- sacola)	1,273,105.37
Fla. Atlantic & Gulf Central (from Jackson- ville to Lake City)	29,103.74
Florida Railroad (from Fernandina to Cedar Key)	290,183.28
Florida Central & Peninsular (from Waldo to Tampa)	436,073.48
Total approved direct by the United States.	2,195,156.95
Total acres conveyed to railroads by the Trus- tees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida	8,242,317.69
Grand total to railroads	10,437,474.64
Total acres conveyed to Canal and Drainage Companies by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida	2,276,173.14
(Lands not deeded to railroads, although claimed in cer- tificates, are not included in the above estimates.)	

TABLE NO. 6—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF ALL SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS PATENTED TO THE STATE PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1905, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF SEPT. 28, 1850.

Number of acres patented to the State	20,133,900.67
Number of acres conveyed to railroad companies	8,242,317.69
Number of acres deeded to canal and drainage companies.	2,276,173.14
Number of acres deeded E. N. Dickerson in 1867 for coupons on Florida R. R. bonds, which fell due prior to 1866..	248,602.98
Number of acres deeded Wm. E. Jackson in 1868 for coupons on Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. bonds.....	113,064.80
Wells & Randolph, agents of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands, under contract with the Governor of Florida of Nov. 8, 1851, received the proceeds from sale of about	100,000.00
Number of acres deeded on account of L. G. Dennis, agent of the State to procure and receive patents for swamp and overflowed lands at Washington, under contract with the Governor of Florida of Nov. 10, 1875 (see orders of trustees of July 5, 1881 and April 14, 1883)	5,800.27
Number of acres deeded on account of Williams & Swann, agents of the State, to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of March 5, 1871	39,480.27

TABLE No. 6—Continued;

(Other lands were deeded on account of W. & S. under above contract, belonging to the Int. Imp. Fund proper, embracing 4,837.98 acres for \$6,155.73, are not embraced in this statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.)	
Number of acres deeded on account of Williams, Swann and Corley, agents of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of May 18, 1873.....	13,542.61
(Other lands were deeded on account of W., S. & C., under above contract, belonging to the Int. Imp. Fund proper, amounting to 15,163.56 acres, which are not embraced in this statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.)	
Number of acres deeded on account of Sydney I. Wailes, agent of the State to procure patents for swamp and overflowed lands at Washington, under contracts with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of April 13 and Oct. 19, 1878....	224,562.80
Number of acres deeded on account of John A. Henderson agent of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund, of March 15, 1884	161,134.68
(Other lands were deeded on account of J. A. Henderson, amounting to 3,685.72 acres,	

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

which have not been patented and are not embraced in this statement, as they are not patented.)

Number of acres deeded on account of S. W. Teague, agent of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund, of March 22, 1902	5,778.37	
Number of acres deeded in Diss-ton sale	4,000,000.00	
Number of acres deeded to all other persons	1,723,203.60	
Total disposed of		17,153,661.21
Leaving balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1905		2,980,239.46
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TABLE No. 7—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Since the first day of January, 1903, the following Patents for Swamp and Overflowed Lands have been received from the United States, to-wit:

	Acres.
Patent No. 137, Gainesville District.....	2,862,280.00
Patent No. 138, Gainesville District.....	295.63
Patent No. 139, Gainesville District.....	1,749.96
Patent No. 140, Gainesville District.....	2,700.00
Patent No. 141, Gainesville District.....	40.11
Patent No. 142, Gainesville District.....	2,928.19
Patent No. 143, Gainesville District.....	2,339.03
Patent No. 144, Gainesville District.....	4,647.31
Patent No. 145, Gainesville District.....	9,042.91
Patent No. 146, Gainesville District.....	2,253.89
Patent No. 147, Gainesville District.....	1,516.77
Patent No. 148, Gainesville District	2,343.94
Patent No. 149, Gainesville District.....	3,620.99
Patent No. 150, Gainesville District.....	113,648.91
Patent No. 151, Gainesville District.....	63.25
Total	3,009,469.99
Quantity previously patented, as shown by report of Com- missioner of Jan. 1, 1903...	17,124,430.68
Making total patents received.	20,133,900.67
The quantity disposed of prior to Jan. 1, 1903, as shown by last report of Commissioner, less 88,933.41 acres recon- veyed	16,733,068.15
Amount sold in 1901, embraced in patents received in 1903, not deducted in last report, as land had not then been patented	205,285.00
Amount conveyed to S. W. Teague in 1903	606.05
Amount sold in 1903.....	109,782.14
Amount sold in 1904	4,600.39
Amount conveyed to S. W. Teague in 1904	5,778.37

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Amount conveyed J. A. Henderson in 1904, (98,276.83 acres, of which 3,685.72 acres have not been patented, leaving 94,591.11 patented)	94,591.11
Total disposed of up to Jan. 1, 1905.	17,153,661.21
Leaving balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905.	2,980,239.46

TABLE NO. 8.

List of Swamp and Overflowed Lands Sold During the Years
1903 and 1904.

1903.			1904.		
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.
15,791	6.40	\$ 6.40	15,863	536.73	\$ 805.10
15,792	28.65	14.32	15,864	40.00	20.00
15,793	3,000.00	3,000.00	15,868	1,920.00	960.00
15,794	700.00	1,000.00	15,871	40.14	40.14
15,822	70.08	26.62	15,873	75.02	187.55
15,824	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,877	78.20	97.75
15,825	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,881	240.00	360.00
15,826	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,882	1,192.44	1,490.55
15,827	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,883	39.79	59.58
15,828	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,884	40.00	50.00
15,829	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,885	40.00	50.00
15,830	8,480.00	2,544.00	15,888	39.89	99.73
15,831	22,400.00	6,720.00	15,889	63.25	79.08
15,834	1,120.00	1,460.00	15,890	150.00	150.00
15,836	3,636.93	2,877.70	15,891	41.43	51.79
15,841	44.08	44.08	15,892	60.00	80.00
15,844	320.00	820.00	15,899	13.50	27.60
Total 1903	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	Total 1904	4,600.39	\$ 4,568.25

*The missing numbers are Internal Improvement Lands. See
Tables 11 and 12.

TABLE NO. 9—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND
CONVEYED TO E. W. TEAGUE UNDER ORDER
OF TRUSTEES OF MAY 16 AND NOV. 11,
1903, IN PAYMENT FOR SERVICES IN-
SPECTING LANDS IN PLACE WITH
GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Date of Entry.	No. of Entry.	Acres
December 15, 1903	15,850	240.21
December 15, 1903	15,851	206.78
December 15, 1903	15,852	159.06
Total		606.05
Swamp and overflowed lands conveyed to S. W. Teague under order of Trustees of March 22, 1902, and July 29, 1904, in part payment for services for making selections of swamp and overflowed lands, as per entry No. 15,875, July 29, 1904		
		5,617.12
As per entry No. 15,893, December 13, 1904.....		161.25
Total		5,778.37
Swamp and overflowed lands conveyed on account of John A. Henderson, State agent, under contract with Trustees of March 15, 1884, and orders of Trustees of Nov. 15, 1897, and Dec. 28, 1904, as per entry No. 15,898, Dec. 28, 1904.....		
		98,276.83
{Of which 3,685.72 acres have not yet been patented.}		

TABLE NO. 10—SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

The quantity of lands located by the respective owners of Swamp Land Indemnity Certificates, which have been patented to the State, is as follows:

	Acres.
Amount as per last report.....	85,333.38
Supplement "E" to Special Indemnity Patent No. 4	207.43
Supplement "B" to Indemnity Patent No. 4	6,116.13
	<hr/> 6,323.56
Total	91,656.94
Of which, there has been conveyed by the State to the owners of the cer- tificates, or to such persons as they direct, as shown by last report....	56,186.92
Conveyed during the years 1903 and 1904	31,303.58
Total	<hr/> 87,490.50

TABLE NO. 11.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Granted Under Act of Congress September 4, 1841.

	Acres.
Amount on hand January 1, 1903 (actual calculation)..	31,038.19
Amount sold during 1903.....	14,948.56
Amount sold during 1904.....	1,643.21—
Balance on hand January 1, 1905.....	15,346.42

List of Internal Improvement Lands Sold During the Years
1903 and 1904.

1903.			1904.		
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.
15,795	40.13	\$ 50.16	15,856	40.22	\$ 50.27
15,797	39.87	49.84	15,857	40.03	50.79
15,799	40.47	50.59	15,858	40.22	50.28
15,800	2,657.72	1,727.61	15,859	40.22	50.28
15,801	40.00	50.00	15,860	201.53	201.53
15,802	40.07	50.06	15,861	40.40	50.50
15,805	40.12	50.15	15,862	120.90	151.13
15,817	440.67	550.84	15,865	40.07	50.09
15,818	100.00	96.00	15,866	40.00	50.00
15,819	73.81	73.81	15,869	40.00	50.00
15,821	45.33	58.66	15,872	357.97	367.97
15,823	8,837.76	8,837.76	15,876	40.11	50.14
15,832	176.55	94.91	15,878	304.00	481.12
15,833	80.61	80.61	15,880	40.00	50.00
15,835	615.45	481.09	15,894	78.94	157.88
15,837	40.12	60.18	15,896	40.00	80.00
15,840	120.35	150.54	15,897	47.98	95.96
15,842	678.67	678.67			
15,846	40.22	50.28	Total 1904	1,563.19	\$ 2,037.94
15,847	40.01	50.01			
15,848	78.83	78.86			
15,853	39.95	49.94			
15,854	39.95	49.94			
15,855	160.52	200.65			
Total 1903	14,547.23	\$ 13,672.11			

* The missing numbers are Swamp or Installment Entries. See
Tables Nos. 8 and 12.

TABLE NO. 12.

List of Internal Improvement Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1903 and 1904.

1903.				1904.			
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
15,796	40.11	\$ 50.14	\$ 16.67	15,867	40.12	\$ 50.15	\$16.72
15,798	39.89	49.81	16.75	15,870	39.90	49.88	16.70
15,803	40.08	50.10	16.75				
15,804	40.08	50.10	16.75	Total 1904	80.02	\$100.03	\$33.42
15,806	40.08	50.10	16.75				
15,820	40.40	50.50	16.75				
15,838	40.12	60.18	20.06				
15,843	40.07	50.09	16.70				
15,845	40.07	50.09	16.70				
15,849	40.63	50.79	16.93				
Total 1903	401.33	\$ 511.70	\$ 170.81				

TABLE NO. 13—LIST OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Sold under the provisions of Secs. 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1st, 1903, upon which payments were made during the years of 1903 and 1904.

1903.			1904.		
No. of Entry	No. of Installment	Amt. Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Installment	Amt. Paid
15,515	3	\$ 16.65	15,650	2	\$ 16.55
15,596	3	16.65	15,796	2	16.74
15,563	2 and 3	33.44	15,594	3	16.86
15,612	2 and 3	66.65	15,729	2	20.10
15,786	2 and 3	100.00	15,098	2 and 3	33.40
15,547	3	16.68	15,564	3	33.46
15,608	3	33.72	15,640	3	33.12
15,594	2	16.86	15,555	2 and 3	33.25
15,640	2	33.13	15,631	3	33.30
15,631	2	33.35	15,838	2 and 3	40.12
15,632	2	16.65	15,773	2	16.70
15,588	3	16.65	15,632	3	16.60
15,589	3	16.50	15,663	3	16.34
15,590	3	16.62	15,783	3	16.75
15,591	3	16.82	15,729	3	20.07
15,109	2 and 3	66.65	15,775	2 and 3	66.65
15,663	2	17.00	15,654	3	16.38
15,654	2	17.00	15,849	2	16.93
15,593	3	16.60	T'l. 1904		\$463.33
T'l. 1903		\$567.62			

TABLE NO. 14.—SCHOOL LANDS GRANTED UNDER
ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1845, FEB-
RUARY 26, 1859, AND FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

	Acres.
Amount on hand January 1, 1903, (approx- imated)	218,461.71
Amount of school indemnity lands approved in 1904*	2,200.76
Total	220,662.47
Amount sold in 1903.....	73,225.14
Amount sold in 1904	12,059.79— 85,284.93
Balance on hand January 1, 1905.....	135,377.54

TABLE NO. 15—LIST OF SCHOOL LANDS SOLD
DURING THE YEAR 1903.

No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
3,374	40.13	\$ 50.16	3,438	40.05	\$ 50.06
3,375	1,243.37	1,554.21	3,439	40.00	50.00
3,376	39.98	39.98	3,440	317.28	396.60
3,377	39.95	39.95	3,441	643.76	804.70
3,378	319.92	319.92	3,442	640.76	640.76
3,379	200.08	250.10	3,443	6,310.61	7,888.26
3,380	80.00	100.00	3,445	440.00	550.00
3,381	382.51	478.14	3,446	400.50	500.63
3,382	39.90	49.88	3,448	319.50	399.38
3,383	2,561.32	3,201.65	3,449	480.42	600.53
3,384	119.86	119.86	3,450	1,120.00	1,400.00
3,385	1,039.50	1,299.37	3,451	640.00	800.00
3,388	400.35	500.44	3,452	80.00	100.00
3,389	640.00	800.00	3,453	640.40	800.50
3,390	40.78	50.98	3,454	279.44	349.30
3,391	200.15	130.09	3,455	440.00	550.00
			3,456	40.13	100.33
3,394	998.98	1,248.73	3,457	199.61	249.51
3,395	478.74	598.43	3,458	644.64	805.80
3,396	104.50	130.62	3,459	40.00	50.00
3,397	119.99	149.99	3,460	120.18	150.23
3,398	5,691.61	5,691.61	3,461	40.05	50.06
3,399	1,840.80	2,301.00	3,462	1,684.72	2,105.90
3,400	80.00	100.00	3,463	1,241.51	1,551.89
3,402	3,836.72	4,796.90	3,464	39.95	49.94
3,403	519.40	259.70	3,465	160.04	200.05
3,404	40.00	50.00	3,466	159.63	199.54
3,405	406.63	508.29	3,467	442.74	553.43
3,406	400.45	500.56	3,468	40.23	50.29
			3,469	80.00	100.00
3,408	640.24	800.30	3,470	160.00	200.00
3,409	640.00	800.00	3,471	400.15	500.19
3,410	1,280.00	1,600.00	3,472	640.24	800.30
3,411	75.98	75.98	3,473	80.15	100.19
3,412	640.00	800.00	3,474	361.54	451.93
3,413	239.04	298.80	3,475	3,827.90	4,784.88
3,414	159.24	199.05	3,477	120.00	150.00
3,415	880.30	1,100.38	3,478	640.00	800.00
3,416	1,091.07	1,363.84	3,479	641.20	801.50
3,418	2,646.73	2,646.73	3,480	319.42	399.28

(Continued.)

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

No. Entry	Aeres	Amount	No. Entry	Aeres	Amount
3,420	598.13	747.66	3,481	407.25	509.06
3,421	640.04	800.05	3,482	40.64	50.80
3,425	521.76	652.20	3,483	81.68	102.10
3,426	560.00	560.00	3,484	39.97	49.96
3,428	200.08	250.10	3,485	39.89	49.87
3,429	628.40	785.50	3,486	5,275.86	5,275.86
3,430	360.45	450.56	3,487	598.76	748.45
3,432	640.00	800.00	3,488	400.00	300.00
3,433	558.50	698.12	3,489	634.32	792.90
3,435	2,517.80	3,147.25	3,490	40.02	50.03
3,436	1,284.40	1,605.50	3,491	240.75	300.94
3,487	640.16	800.20	3,492	399.35	499.19
			T'l. 1903	72,503.18	\$86,117.90

* The missing numbers are Seminary or Installment Entries. See Tables Nos. 17 and 19.

TABLE NO. 16.

List of School Lands Sold During the Year 1904.

No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.
2,493	40 06	\$ 59.07	3,517	640.00	\$ 1,280.00
2,494	199.48	249.35	3,518	640.00	1,280.00
3,495	39.88	49.85	3,519	50.00	62.50
3,496	39.88	49.85	3,521	600.00	450.00
3,498	240.00	300.00	3,522	119.64	149.55
3,499	516.23	1,032.46	3,523	639.60	799.50
3,500	639.52	1,279.04	3,524	39.80	69.50
3,501	120.10	150.12	3,525	640.00	800.00
3,502	401.23	501.54	3,526	160.06	320.12
3,503	359.61	449.51	3,527	320.00	512.96
3,504	39.97	49.96	3,528	320.60	512.96
3,505	31.50	39.38	3,530	241.35	482.70
3,506	66.70	83.38	3,531	100.00	200.00
3,507	641.50	801.88	3,532	37.32	74.64
3,508	160.00	240.00	3,533	80.31	160.62
3,510	40.09	50.11	3,534	633.53	791.91
3,511	5.42	5.42	3,535	520.00	650.00
3,512	208.20	208.20	3,536	600.00	750.00
3,513	404.84	404.84	3,537	639.60	1,279.20
3,514	163.25	204.06	3,538	160.00	320.00
3,515	160.14	200.18			
3,516	239.81	479.62	Total	11,939.82	\$ 17,854.98

When entries Nos. 2,302 to 3,306, inclusive, were made, August 15, 1902, amounting to \$1,517.56, the amount was charged on floats issued by Board, January 4, 1902; and not knowing the Treasurer had not placed the money he received for the floats to the credit of the School Fund, but was holding it under order of the Board as per minutes of Board of January 4, 1902, to be credited when notified of these entries, these certificates of entries were not turned over August 15, 1902 and were turned in February 20, 1904, to have amount of same properly credited to School Fund. This money was never paid into this office.

* The missing numbers are Seminary or Installment Entries. See Tables Nos. 17 and 19.

TABLE NO 17.

List of School Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453. Revised statutes, During the Years 1903 and 1904,

1903.				1904.			
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
3,386	39.97	\$ 49.96	\$ 16.33	3,509	80.00	\$100.00	\$33.34
3,387	40 17	50.21	16.75	3,599	39.97	49.56	16.70
3,392	40 00	50.00	16.75				
3,393	40.00	50.00	16.67	Total 1904	119.97	\$149.56	\$50.04
3,401	82.00	102.50	34.20				
3,407	40.00	50.00	16.75				
3,417	40.00	50.00	16.75				
3,422	39.96	49.95	17.00				
3,423	39.48	49.36	16.75				
3,424	40.00	50.00	16.75				
3,444	161.00	201.25	66.67				
3,447	79.25	99.00	33.34				
3,476	40.07	50.06	16.67				
Total 1903	721.96	\$ 902.44	\$ 301.38				

TABLE NO. 18—LIST OF SCHOOL LANDS

Sold under the provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1st, 1903, upon which payments were made during the years of 1903 and 1904.

1903.			1904.		
No. of Entry	No. of Instal- ment	Amount Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Instal- ment	Amount Paid
3,027	3	\$ 16.55	2,880	2 and 3	\$ 66.52
3,009	2 and 3	99.83	3,145	3	16.60
3,061	3	14.98	3,294	2 and 3	67.00
3,125	3	16.64	3,248	2	16.68
3,015	2 and 3	66.43	3,129	3	16.68
2,795	2 and 3	33.38	2,673	2 and 3	33.36
3,228	2 and 3	99.44	3,259	2	16.65
3,154	2	16.51	3,143	3	16.69
2,951	2 and 3	66.88	2,876	2 and 3	33.36
3,042	3	66.26	3,154	3	16.52
3,115	2 and 3	65.25	3,180	3	16.57
3,174	2	33.38	3,266	2	12.83
3,082	3	16.87	3,185	3	33.17
3,055	3	50.25	2,728	3	33.40
3,070	3	16.77	3,238	2	16.74
3,143	2	16.68	2,556	3	12.29
3,036	3	33.35	3,278	2 and 3	33.30
3,180	2	16.57	3,175	3	16.70
3,185	2	33.17	2,825	2	16.83
3,124	2 and 3	66.86	3,041	2	33.35
2,798	2 and 3	33.42	2,821	2 and 3	33.86
2,807	2 and 3	33.38	2,918	2 and 3	33.49
3,175	2	16.71	3,001	2 and 3	33.25
3,081	3	33.25	2,822	3	16.65
3,065	3	16.59	2,827	3	33.40
3,033	2 and 3	132.69	2,860	3	16.70
3,048	2 and 3	132.69	3,225	2 and 3	33.35
2,740	2 and 3	33.75	2,681	2 and 3	33.35
3,090	3	66.72	3,207	3	66.71
2,215	2 and 3	33.37	3,208	3	66.72

(Continued.)

TABLE No. 18--Continued.

1903.			1904.		
No. of Entry	No. of Install- ment	Amount Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Install- ment	Amount Paid
2,675	2 and 3	100.16	3,224	3	66.51
3,108	3	16.60	2,635	2 and 3	33.30
3,401	2 and 3	68.30			
3,207	2	66.71	T'l. 1904		\$ 992.53
3,208	2	66.71			
2,941	2 and 3	33.18			
3,147	2 and 3	33.47			
3,174	3	33.39			
3,224	2	66.52			
3,444	2 and 3	134.58			
3,137	3	33.45			
3,104	3	32.60			
T'l. 1903		\$2,064.29			

SCHOOL INDEMNITY LANDS.

On February 14th, 1893, the State Board of Education appointed R. F. Hampton, Esq., of Gainesville, Florida, agent to select School Indemnity Lands due the State under act of Congress of February 26, 1859, and afterwards the board entered into contract with Mr. James M. Graham, of Alachua county, Florida, to sell him all lands approved to the State under the selection of B. F. Hampton, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The board has not been put to any expense in making these selections, and has not paid any commissions for the work.

The contract made with Messrs. Graham and Hampton is as follows:

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Leon County.

This contract made and entered into this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893, by and between Henry L. Mitchell, Governor; William B. Lamar, Attorney-General; John L. Crawford, Secretary of State; Clarence B. Collins, State Treasurer, and William N. Sheats, Superintendent Public Instruction, as officers and members of the State Board of Education of Florida, parties of the first part, and James M. Graham, by his attorney in fact, Benjamin F. Hampton, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said parties of the first part hereby agree to sell to the said party of the second part, his heirs, administrators, executors and assigns, all the school indemnity lands now due and owing to the State of Florida by the United States, under the act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, including all lands now selected under said act, and not yet approved by the Department of the Interior, at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and to make to him or such persons as he may designate, deeds thereto, upon the payment of such sum of \$1.25 per acre. It is expressly understood that the said James M. Graham hereby agrees and obligates himself to purchase *at the price named, all the lands found to be due* and owing to the State, under the said act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, when the same have been approved, and in order to indemnify the said Board against loss by his failure or refusal to carry out the con-

ditions of this contract, the said Graham has deposited \$1,500 with the State Treasurer, which said amount, in event of his failure, or refusal, as above set forth, he agrees shall be forfeited to the Board, otherwise the same shall be accepted by the said Board in its final settlement with the said James M. Graham as a part of the purchase money mentioned herein.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893.

HENRY L. MITCHELL, Governor.

(Seal JNO. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.
State Board CLARENCE B. COLLINS, State Treasurer.
of W. B. LAMAR, Attorney-General.
Education.) WM. N. SHEATS, State Supt. Pub. In.
JAMES M. GRAHAM, by R. F. Hampton,
Attorney in Fact.

And under agreements made June 7, 1899, and February 28, 1900, the State Board of Education appointed R. F. Hampton as agent for the State to secure indemnity for all 16 sections in the Forbes Purchase agreeing to pay him 20 per cent. of all indemnity lands secured by him for the 16 sections covered by said Forbes Purchase, and subsequently agreeing to sell him the remainder of said lands secured by him at the rate of \$1.00 per acre, the said Hampton agreeing to take all.

The contracts made with B. F. Hampton are as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into on this 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, by and between the State Board of Education of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Alachua county, Florida, party of the second part, witnesseth: That,

Whereas, The State of Florida is entitled to receive indemnity from the United States Government for the lands in the 16th sections in the sales made by the said Government known as the "Forbes Purchase;" and,

Whereas, The State Board of Education desires to and does engage the services of the party of the second part for the purpose of procuring indemnity from the United States Government by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," it being deemed necessary to have an agent for this purpose, it is therefore agreed, by and between the parties to this instrument, that the said party of

the second part be, and is hereby employed, constituted and appointed as the agent of the State of Florida, for the purpose of procuring the said indemnity; and the said party of the second part accepts the said employment, and agrees to become the agent of the said State of Florida for the purpose aforesaid, and as compensation for his services, the said party of the first part agrees to transfer and assign to the said party of the second part, twenty, (20) per cent. of the acreage so procured by the said party of the second part as agent aforesaid, and the party of the second part agrees to accept said twenty (20) per cent. of the acreage so procured by him, in full settlement for his services, and for all expenses that he may incur in the procuring of the said indemnity as aforesaid.

It is further stipulated that the said party of the second part shall be the sole and exclusive agent of the State of Florida in the procuring of said indemnity from the United States Government, and he shall have and receive from the party of the first part one-fifth of all the acreage that may be allowed to the State of Florida by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," which said acreage shall be certified to him by the said Board when the same shall have been secured from the Government, and he is hereby appointed agent of the State to select therewith such Government lands as he may want, and the said Board shall deliver deeds thereto to such person or persons as he may designate.

In testimony whereof, the said parties and each of them, have herenunto set their hands and seals, the said Board of Education of Florida has caused the great seal of the said State to be attached hereto by the President and Secretary of said body corporate.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA.

W. D. BLOXHAM,

President.

(Seal)

Attest:

WM. N. SHEATS,

Secretary.

B. F. HAMPTON. [L. S.]

STATE OF FLORIDA,

County of Leon.

This indenture made and entered into on this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, by and between the State Board of Education, a body corporate under the laws

of the State of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Alachua county, Florida, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That, Whereas, the said State Board of Education, on the 16th day of January, 1900, passed the following resolution, to-wit: "Resolved, That a contract be, and is hereby made by this Board, with Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Florida, to sell and convey to him all of the School Indemnity Lands that he may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions), at and for the sum of \$1 per acre—the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the Board.

The deeds to be made to such person or persons as said Benjamin F. Hampton may direct the Commissioner of Agriculture in writing.

Resolved further, That said B. F. Hampton shall take all of such lands within two years from the time the State is ready to make deeds and to give such guarantee as the Board may require that he will take the whole of such lands at the expiration of that time.

And, whereas, The said party of the second part has accepted the terms and conditions of said resolution, and has agreed to conform thereto and to purchase the lands recited therein. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the said resolution, the said State Board of Education does herein and hereby obligate and bind itself and its successors in office, to grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Benjamin F. Hampton and to his heirs and assigns, all of the School Indemnity Lands that the said Benjamin F. Hampton may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions), at and for the sum of \$1 per acre, the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the said Board to the said Hampton upon the payment by the said Benjamin F. Hampton or his heirs or assigns of the said purchase price of \$1 per acre; Provided, however, that the said Benjamin F. Hampton, or his assigns, shall take all of said lands within two years from the time that the State of Florida, by and through said State Board of Education, is ready to make deeds thereto.

And, provided further, That before any part of said lands shall have been deeded to the said Benjamin F. Hampton, his heirs or assigns, other than as his commissions as aforesaid, he, the said Benjamin F. Hampton, shall make and execute to the State of Florida such bond or obligation as the State Board of Education shall require, agreeing and obligating himself to purchase the whole of said lands within the two years from the time that the State Board of Education is ready and able to make deeds thereto.

In witness whereof, the said State Board of Education, by its duly authorized president and attested by its secretary, hath authorized the execution of this instrument and hath authorized that its corporate seal be attached hereto as provided by law, on the day and year first above written,

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Per W. D. BLOXHAM, Pres.

Attest: WM. N. SHEATS, Sect'y.

B. F. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of us as witnesses—

JAS. B. RANDOLPH,

W. M. McINTOSH,

Witnesses as to signature of B. F. Hampton—

G. DZIALINSKI,

[Seal.] W. W. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Following out the provisions of the foregoing contracts, the State has secured as indemnity 40,111.76 acres of land from the United States Government, after deducting the 20 per cent. allowed B. F. Hampton under his contract, to-wit: 8,022.35 acres, there was not to the State 32,089.41 acres, 1,608.17 acres having been conveyed to the State prior to Hampton's contract to purchase; there was left 30,481.24 acres, and in accordance with the above contract the said Hampton has paid or caused to be paid to the State Treasurer the sum of \$30,481.24, being \$1.00 per acre as stipulated in the contract. Certificates and floats have been issued to the said Hampton or his assigns to cover any amounts, for which patents have not yet issued.

From time to time as the patents are issued to the State, deeds are issued and credited on these floats, the

money having been paid over to the State Treasurer, at the time the floats or certificates were issued. There only remains 1,733 and 21.100 acres yet to be deeded, to completely close up this important transaction, which has added a neat sum to the State School Fund.

TABLE NO. 19—SEMINARY LANDS.

		Aeres.
Amount sold during 1903	etashrdltahrdlnam	
Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1903.....		27,081.50
Amount sold during 1903.....	22,177.78	
Amount sold during 1904.....	517.88	22,695.66
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905.....		4,385.84

List of Seminary Lands Sold During the Years 1903
and 1904.

1903.			1904.		
No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
3,419	20,522 20	\$20,522 20	3,497	439 50	\$549 38
3,427	1,576.45	1,182 36	3,520	38 38	95 95
			3,529	40 00	100.00
*Total 1903	22,098.68	\$21,704 56	*Total 1904	517 88	\$745.33

List of Seminary Lands Sold Under the Provisions of
Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During
the Years 1903 and 1904.

No. Entry	Acres.	Amount of Sale	Cash Paid
3,431	39.55	\$ 79 10	\$ 28 40
3,434	39.55	79 10	28 37
*Total 1903	79.10	\$158 20	\$ 55 77

* The missing numbers are School or Installment Entries. See Tables 15, 16 and 17.

TABLE NO. 20.—RECAPITULATION OF SALES FOR CASH IN 1903 AND 1904.

1903.	Swamp.			Internal Improvement.			School.			Seminary		
	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
Cash Entries	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38,689.13	14,547.23	\$13,672.11	\$ 13,672.11	72,503.18	\$ 86,117.90	\$ 86,117.90	22,098.68	\$21,704.56	\$21,704.56
Installment Entries under Sections 449 to 453, R. S.				401.33	511.70	170.81	731.96	902.44	301.88	79.10	158.20	52.77
Total Sales, 1903.....	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38,689.13	14,948.56	\$14,183.81	\$ 13,842.92	73,225.14	\$ 87,020.34	\$ 86,419.78	22,177.78	\$21,862.76	\$21,757.33
Amount Collected under Installment entries of previous years						567.62			2,004.29			
Total acres sold and cash received in 1903	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38,689.13	14,948.56	\$ 14,183.81	\$ 14,410.51	73,225.14	\$ 87,020.34	\$ 88,484.07	22,177.78	\$21,862.76	\$21,757.33
1904.												
Cash Entries	4,600.39	\$ 4,568.25	\$ 4,568.25	1,563.19	\$ 2,037.94	\$ 2,037.94	11,939.82	\$ 17,854.98	\$ 17,854.98	517.88	\$ 745.33	\$ 745.33
Installment Entries under Sections 449 to 453, R. S.				80.02	100.03	33.42	119.97	140.96	50.04			
Total sales 1904.....	4,600.39	\$ 4,568.25	\$ 4,568.25	1,643.21	\$ 2,137.97	\$ 2,071.36	12,059.79	\$ 18,004.94	\$ 17,905.02	517.88	\$ 745.33	\$ 745.33
Amount credited on Entries 3302 to 3306 made in 1902 by Hampton. See list preceding of school sales in 1904							1,626.40	1,626.40	1,517.56			
Amount collected under installment entries of previous years						403.33			992.53			
Total acres sold and cash received in 1904	4,600.39	\$ 4,568.25	\$ 4,568.25	1,643.21	\$ 2,137.97	\$ 2,534.69	13,586.19	\$ 19,531.34	\$ 20,415.11	517.88	\$ 745.33	\$ 745.33
Total 1901 and 1902.	319,721.64	\$293,472.13	\$293,472.13	41,768.36	\$36,154.83	\$ 37,130.88	104,114.49	\$106,260.30	\$107,842.91	1,302.41	\$ 1757.79	\$ 1,707.59
Total 1903 and 1904.	114,332.53	\$3,257.38	\$3,257.38	10,591.77	\$ 16,321.78	\$ 16,945.28	86,811.37	\$108,351.5	\$108,351.5	2,600.66	\$22,608.09	\$22,602.66
Total 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904	434,054.17	\$336,729.51	\$336,729.51	58,360.13	\$52,476.61	\$ 54,076.11	190,925.82	\$212,811.98	\$216,742.09	23,908.13	\$24,365.83	\$24,210.25

TABLE NO. 21.

Statement showing the area of U. S. Government land unappropriated, etc., in Florida.

The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.

Land District.	County	Area unappropriated and unreserved			Area reserved	Area appropriated	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief Description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
Gainesville	Alachua	13,967		13,967		804,533	818,500	Low pine land.
	Baker	2,107		2,107		264,895	272,000	Do.
	Bradford	885		885		340,115	341,000	Do.
	Brevard	62,872	29,302	92,174	116	1,480,711	1,573,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Calhoun	53,995		53,995	2,483	657,022	713,500	Low pine land.
	Citrus	9,476		9,476		411,024	420,600	Do.
	Clay	26,050		26,050		367,450	393,500	Do.
	Columbia	2,147		2,147		611,353	613,500	Do.
	Dade	22,931	92.9	115,841	1,85	2,719,252	2,837,000	Do.
	De Soto	71,000		71,000		2,359,806	2,431,000	Do.
	Duval	500	1,200	1,700		601,300	603,000	Do.
	Escambia	5,181		5,181	4,891	424,411	434,500	Do.
	Franklin					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Gadsden	4,112		4,112		333,898	338,000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton	2,914		2,914		338,576	341,500	Do.
	Hernando	3,562		3,562		328,438	332,000	Do.
	Hillsboro	2,189		2,189	1,235	841,576	845,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes	1,969		1,969			290,500	Low pine land.
	Jackson	2,023		2,023		632,977	636,000	Do.
	Jefferson	386		386		378,614	379,000	Do.
	Lafayette	27,123		27,123		770,377	797,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake	43,406		43,406		601,500	666,000	Low pine land.
	Lee	30,518	12,800	43,318	1,176	2,935,646	2,980,140	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon	1,569		1,569		466,431	468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy	20,136		20,136	212	715,652	736,000	Do.
	Liberty					418,000	478,000	No vacant public land.
	Madison	1,201		1,201		465,299	466,500	Low pine land.

Manatee....	11,487	11,487	4	856,513	868,000	Do.
Marion.....	141,586	141,586	1	904,414	1,046,000	Do.
Monroe.....	7,000	7,000		936,000	942,000	Low pine and swamp land.
Nassau.....	6,350	6,350	419	406,781	413,500	Low pine land.
Orange.....	25,293	3,320		778,887	812,000	Do.
Osceola.....	15,420	2,408		1,116,162	1,134,000	Do.
Pasco.....	2,633	2,633		488,887	491,500	Do.
Polk.....	24,640	24,640		1,161,360	1,186,000	Do.
Putnam.....	13,823	13,823		463,177	477,000	Do.
St. John....	15,332	15,332	643	698,625	614,500	Do.
Santa Rosa..	82,966	82,966	267	830,267	1,013,500	Do.
Sumter.....	1,200	1,200		376,300	377,500	Do.
Suwannee....	1,619	1,619		440,881	442,500	Do.
Taylor.....	10,805	10,805		682,195	694,000	Do.
Volusia.....	18,666	13,080		765,264	797,000	Do.
Wakulla....	600	600		891,900	392,500	Do.
Walton....	180,283	130,283		708,717	809,000	Do.
Washington	75,732	75,732	5,968	838,310	920,000	Do.
Total in dis- trict and State.	997,777	160,070	1,157,847	19,269	32,896,534	35,072,640